THE

HISTORY

OF THE

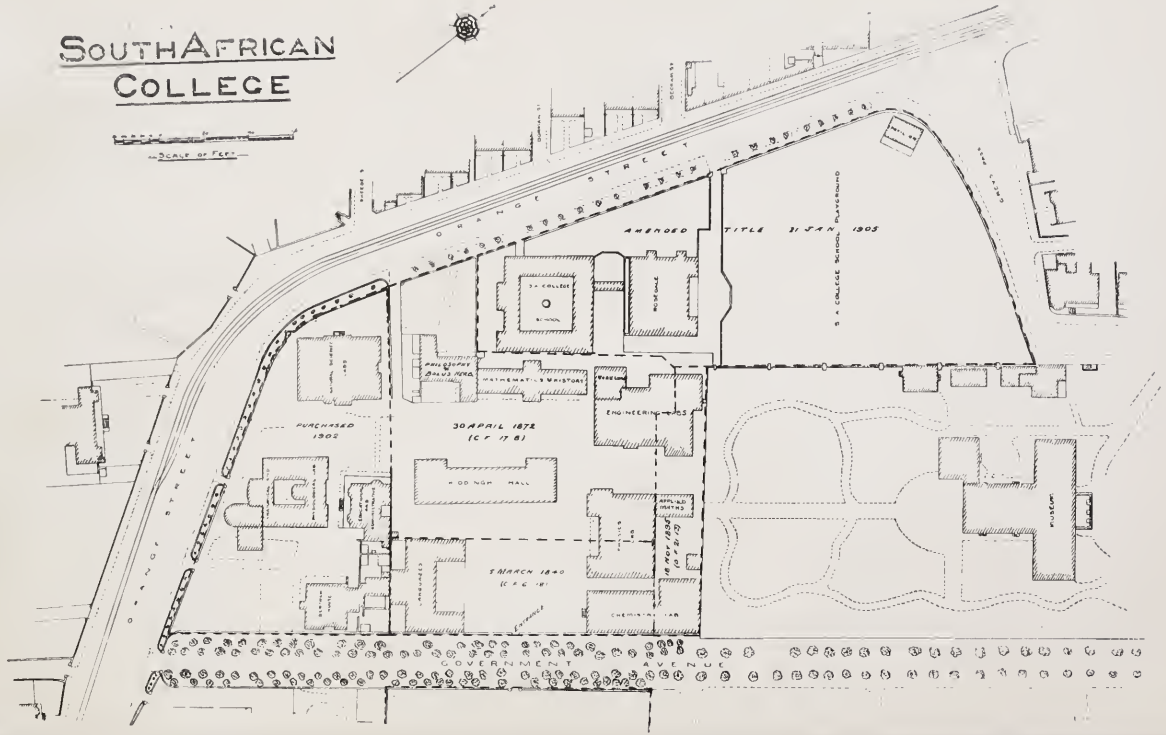
SOUTH AFRICAN COLLEGE



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RITCHIE


SOUTH AFRICAN COLLEGE
SCALE OF FEET
BROADWAY
ORANGE STREET
AMENDED TITLE 31 JAN 1905
S.A. COLLEGE SCHOOL PLAYGROUND
PHILOSOPHY & MUS. HIST.
MATHEMATICS & ASTRONOMY
ENGINEERING
PURCHASED 1902
30 APRIL 1872 (C.T. 17 8)
GOVERNMENT AVENUE
MUSEUM

The History

OF THE

South African College

1829-1918

BY

PROFESSOR W. RITCHIE

Assisted by Professors T. P. Kent, A. E. Snape, and A. Young,
and Messrs. J. B. Cormack, W. F. R. Schreiner,
F. Smuts, and S. Harvey.

With 136 Illustrations

IN TWO VOLUMES

VOL. II



T. MASKEW MILLER
Capetown
1918

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of Volume II.

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General History of the College

(Continued.)

1904—1918

And Parts II. to V.

CHAPTER XXV.

1904.

During the year 1904 College work was carried on with the constant accompaniment of all the busy noises of building operations as the two new blocks gradually took shape. Tenders were accepted in January from Messrs. Hopkins and Co. for both blocks at a cost of £62,280; the cottage, Oakvale, on the site of the Natural Science block, was pulled down, and building operations soon commenced in earnest.

We have already noted the ceremony of laying the Foundation Stone of the Natural Science block, and a similar ceremony was held on March 11th in connection with the Engineering block. The proceedings followed almost exactly the same order as on the previous occasion, save that the Mayor and Corporation were the prominent figures, as was only fitting seeing that the generosity of the City Corporation had been the chief agency in bringing the Engineering department into existence. The Council and Senate received the Mayor and members of the City Corporation at 3.45 and conducted them to the platform, gaily decorated, which had been erected for the occasion. A prayer of dedication was offered by the Rev. J. M. Russell, the Chairman of the Council, and a silver trowel was then presented to the Mayor, W. Thorne, Esq., M.L.A., and the stone laid with the usual ceremonies, a casket with various records connected with the occasion being placed beneath it. The Mayor then delivered an interesting speech in which he spoke of the assistance which the Corporation had given in the new development of the College by its large annual contributions, and of the practical effects which might naturally be looked for from the provision in South Africa of means of training for students in the various departments of Engineering. The Hon. T. L. Graham thanked the Mayor on behalf of the College and congratulated him on the fact that it was during his term of office, now prolonged into a third year, that the Corporation had extended its help to the growth of the College. He acknowledged the generous response that had been made to the general appeal for funds and hoped that in spite of the depression then existing this liberality would be continued. A pleasant "At Home" followed the more

formal proceedings and the visitors were entertained at tea while a selection of music was played by a regimental band.

The financing of the large sum required for the erection of the new blocks and for their fittings and equipment caused a considerable amount of embarrassment to the Council during this year. A loan of £60,000 was asked for from the Government at the beginning of the year, but loan funds were not available and meanwhile temporary arrangements had to be made, and the Education Department was asked to provide half the interest on any loan that was obtained. A loan of £40,000 was arranged for with the S.A.Mutual, but difficulties arose in regard to securities, as it was found that Trust Funds could not be used for that purpose. An appeal was then made to the Government to negotiate the loan, but this was rejected, and a temporary loan of £20,000 for the months September to December was arranged with the S.A. Mutual. In November Mr. Philipson-Stow generously offered to get the Council out of its difficulty by a loan of £20,000 and this offer was gratefully accepted. In the sequel, however, this assistance was not required as, early in 1905, the Government was able to grant £20,000 of the loan applied for.

One important consequence of the liberality of the City Corporation was the passing through Parliament this year of " The South African College Act, 1904* " (No. 10 of 1904) assented to May 27th, 1904, whereby any local body contributing £1,500 a year to the College was entitled to elect a representative on the College Council. The Senate tried hard to induce the Council to consent to introduce into this amending act a clause authorising the representation of the Senate on the Council, but, in spite of strong appeals and a deputation to the Council, this privilege was not conceded.

There were several important additions this year to the scholarships founded in connection with the College. It may be remembered that in 1887 a sum of £300 had been collected and handed over to the College to found a Huguenot Memorial Scholarship. This money had been insufficient for the purpose at the time and had been invested and allowed to accumulate, but, as it had now increased to about £507, it was determined to offer a scholarship of a value not exceeding £25 annually, tenable for three years, preference being given to students of Huguenot descent. In March a sum of £400 was handed over to the Council by Professor Lewis to found a scholarship, which has ever since been known as the Lewis Scholarship. This sum of money had

* See Part IV.

been presented to Professor Lewis by the Masonic Lodges of South Africa as a personal testimonial on account of the great services he had rendered to Freemasonry in South Africa, and he very generously transferred the gift to his *Alma Mater* with which he had been so long and honourably connected. In April it was intimated in the Council that the executors of the will of the late Mr. Walter Jardine had handed over £4,000 to be invested in perpetuity, the interest to be used for bursaries or scholarships to be called after the name of the testator, which should be open only to boys and youths of the Presbyterian or Dutch Reformed denominations who were not in affluent circumstances. The scholarships were to be equally divided between the two denominations, and the Council, with the advice of the Senate, was to decide as to the number, value, and duration of the scholarships, and also to choose the deserving recipients. Mr. Walter Jardine, who founded these scholarships, was a younger son of Mr. James Jardine, of Langhill, in the parish of St. Mungo, in Dumfriesshire, was born in 1840, and was appointed in 1867 Curator of the Grahamstown Botanical Gardens. He died on March 19th, 1904.

The Jardine Scholarships were awarded for the first time in 1905 and were at first of the annual value of £66 13s. 4d. tenable for three years, one scholarship being given annually. Three scholarships were given the first year, one for three years, one for two years and one for one year, so as to make three scholarships run concurrently. At a later date, however, the value of the scholarships was greatly reduced and two scholarships were awarded annually instead of one.

Considerable progress was made in this year in the direction of making the College a centre of medical education. In April a committee recommended to Senate that application should be made by Professors Beattie, Brown, Dendy and Pearson for recognition as extra-mural teachers by the Universities of Aberdeen, Edinburgh and Glasgow, that there should be established a Medical Committee in connection with the College, and that Dr. Fuller, who was going on a visit to England, should negotiate with the Medical Schools for the registration of medical students on their entry at College and also for the holding of the First Medical Examination in Cape Town. In May this Medical Committee was formed, consisting of the professors teaching medical subjects and not more than five co-opted members, among whom were the President of the local branch of the Colonial Medical Council, the Chairman of the Medical Board of the Somerset Hospital, and Dr. Dodds, the superintendent at Valkenberg. There was a little hitch at first as regards the appointment

of the President of the Colonial Medical Council, as that body intimated that it was not in favour of the establishment of a Medical School in the Colony beyond the first year's course, but it was pointed out that the appointment of their president to the committee did not commit them to anything beyond the first year's course, and the appointment was ultimately agreed to. Opinions have altered a good deal since that time in regard to the desirability of a Medical School in South Africa. The General Medical Council of the United Kingdom was written to regarding the registration of students and replied asking for fuller information regarding the College before giving a definite reply. Meanwhile the recognition of the professors by the Scottish Universities proceeded. Edinburgh's consent to the recognition was received in June, and the consent of Aberdeen and Glasgow followed in September. The College was thus in a position to start a first year's course and the further steps in connection with registration and examination were not long in following. A presage of coming developments was given in a resolution passed by the Council in April that the Government should be asked to pass an Anatomy Bill on the lines of similar legislation in other British Colonies.

The Engineering department was also getting its house in order and looking forward to future developments. The lines of the Diploma examinations were settled, with the standards for passing and for honours, and external examiners were decided on to act in conjunction with the professors. The first year's course was commenced with six students. The Institution of Civil Engineers was written to regarding the recognition of the First Engineering Examination of the College as an equivalent for their Studentship Entrance Examination, and this led to further developments in the way of recognition in the future.

Another movement which had future developments of importance was in the direction of securing from the Education Department some privileges for teachers in secondary schools who attended courses at the South African College. A motion in this direction was brought before the Senate in May, and in June a deputation was appointed to wait upon the Superintendent-General of Education and bring the matter before him. By this deputation the importance was urged of teachers in the higher schools having special training in definite subjects such as the College could give, and it was suggested that the Department might pay the fees for such teacher-students and thus help the College to establish a chair of Education, for which a partial endowment from the Rev. T. E. Marsh



WALTER JARDINE, ESQ.

was already in existence. Inquiries were made also as to the privileges which such specially trained teachers might look for in applying for posts in the higher schools. The Council highly approved of the Senate's suggestions and joined in the deputation to the Superintendent-General. The latter was generally sympathetic to the deputation, but no definite answer to the various requests was given at the time, and the College had to wait a considerable period yet before definite steps could be taken in the direction of establishing a department of Education.

Three of the new professors delivered inaugural lectures during the year, Professor Payne on May 25th on "Engineering Education," Professor Pearson on August 3rd on "The Sugar Cane," and Professor Loveday on November 10th on "Mental Fatigue and its Measurement in Schools." Courses of lectures were also given as in the previous year by Professors Hahn and Beattie on the subjects for the examinations of the Sanitary Institute, and the City Corporation paid the promised subsidy for these lectures for last year and this. A special course of popular lectures on "The Reformation" was also begun by Professor Edgar, but unfortunately they were interrupted by illness on the part of the lecturer, which withdrew him from his College duties during part of the third and fourth terms.

There were some changes this year in the membership of the College Council. Mr. van Zyl, owing to long absence from the Colony, resigned in May, and Mr. Justice Maasdorp was elected by the University Council to fill his place. The Mayor of Cape Town, Mr. H. Liberman, took his seat on the Council for the first time in November, being the first representative of the City Corporation in terms of the new College Act. At the very end of the year Mr. Justice Graham resigned, in view of his departure from Cape Town, but his place was not filled up till the following year. Mr. Jagger and Dr. Fuller were absent on leave for part of the year.

In the senior staff there were no changes during this year but Professor Benjamin was on leave for six months, during which Advocate (now Mr. Justice) J. E. R. de Villiers took his place.

As regards the junior staff there are some changes to record. Mr. W. H. Logeman, who had been chosen as the holder of the 1851 Exhibition Research Scholarship, resigned from the Physics department in order to proceed to England for research study, and Mr. C. Craggs took his place. Mr. A. B. Welsh, M.A., and Mr. G. F. Ayers resigned their positions as assistants in the Chemistry department in December, and Mr. T. C. L. Howard and Mr. H. D.

Waterson were appointed in their places from January 1st, 1905.

An important change took place in College House, as Mr. Proctor, who had been the genial head of that institution since 1897, resigned in December owing to his appointment as headmaster of the George Public School. His successor was not appointed till early in the following year. Shortly before his departure, on October 7th, there was held at College House a supplementary sale of various articles which had been left over from the Fancy Fair of the preceding year, and the sale was not only a successful function socially but added about £130 to the total secured by the larger effort.

A number of gifts were made to the College by various donors. The most noteworthy of these were the handsome medals, bronze, silver and gold, which were given by the Corporation to the Engineering department for the best student in the first, second and third years respectively of the Engineering course, provided he reached Honours standard in his examinations. These medals have been given annually ever since when the standard has been reached. Mr. Neumann Thomas gave a number of volumes to the Engineering department, and gifts of books were also received from Dr. Bolus, Dr. Manikus, Mr. Murray Walker and others. Mr. J. F. van Oordt presented a considerable number of books, chiefly on historical subjects, from his late father's library. Professor Crawford presented to the College a portrait of the late Professor Childe, and Mr. Liberman gave special prizes which were assigned to the Engineering department.

Two important movements were inaugurated in this year, both of which were the natural results of the development of the College and its widening outlook, and both of which were destined to have important effects in the not very distant future. The first of these was a proposal for some sort of amalgamation with the Diocesan College, Rondebosch. That college had been for a considerable time a pretty formidable rival, both in academic matters and in sport, of the South African College, and in the latter department the periodical contests between "Bishop's" and S.A.C.'s had been outstanding features of College life, so far at least as the students of the two institutions were concerned. The great development, however, of the older college had gradually left its younger rival, with scantier resources, behind in the race, and the question naturally began to occur to men's minds whether it was worth while to have two institutions in such close proximity attempting to do to some extent the same work, when one strong

institution could accomplish the same end more satisfactorily. Vested interests and the strong ties of association were formidable obstacles in the way of any attempt at amalgamation, but, as we shall see, a practical way out of the difficulty was at last found, which still left the Diocesan College with a distinctive position and did not destroy its continuity and associations. We have simply in this year to record the first beginnings of the movement in the appointment by the Senate on November 8th of a committee to consider the subject.

The other movement was of still greater importance. The question of a teaching as opposed to a merely examining University was no new one. It had been discussed and lectured and written upon for many years. Hopes, as we have seen, had been raised that the problem, on its financial side, would be solved by the princely generosity of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, but these hopes had been disappointed, when the scheme of Rhodes Scholarships was substituted for his earlier idea of a great teaching university. New factors had now made their appearance which, in the case of the South African College, tended greatly to increase the desire for change in University arrangements. The large increase in the staff and the prospect of further progress in the direction of covering in the various departments of the College all the main subjects of University study, naturally caused the Senate to think of the institution from the University rather than from the merely College point of view. Hence arose a growing feeling that teaching was cramped by the imposition from without of syllabuses and standards, and that too much weight was thereby given to examinations as the be-all and end-all of education. There was considerable dissatisfaction also with the exclusion, by the University Act, of teachers as examiners, especially as in a country like South Africa, where few experts in subjects were to be found outside the teaching profession, this meant that the most competent examiners could not be employed. The development, moreover, of the College on the Science side led to another weakness of the examining University becoming more and more acutely felt. Practical work in the laboratories was naturally regarded as one of the most essential parts of scientific teaching, and this was the part of the work which it was found very difficult to test in any satisfactory way, owing to the fact that the candidates for the University examinations came from all parts of the country and could not be gathered together for any common test. Moreover the colleges were on very different levels now as regards facilities for scientific teaching, and the better equipped colleges felt that the

pace was being set to them by the institutions which were lagging behind. These and many other considerations were gradually convincing the members of the Senate that an attempt should be made to bring about some change, and Professor Loveday voiced the general feeling of his colleagues when, on November 8th, he moved "That with the view of securing agreement as to the best policy for the South African College to adopt with regard to its relation to the University and other colleges, a committee be appointed to collect evidence and to report on (1) the history of University education in South Africa; (2) the systems and working of other Universities which may throw light upon the problem in South Africa." This motion was carried and Professors Beattie, Crawford, Dendy, Hahn, Lewis, Loveday and Ritchie were appointed to the committee, and the Council was asked to make a grant of not more than £25 for necessary expenses in connection with the collection of evidence and printing, etc. The committee set to work shortly after, and we shall have to chronicle the result of their labours in the near future.

There were applications this year for the appointment of assistants in the departments of Engineering, Botany and Zoology, but the Council, through want of funds, was unable to accede to the requests, save in the case of Engineering. In this case the Education Department consented after some demur to give grants for the appointment of a lecturer in Surveying and for a workshop instructor, and these were appointed at the beginning of the following year.

Mr. J. C. Watermeyer, an old student of the College, who had also been assistant for a considerable time to Professor Hahn, was murdered by the natives in German South-West, where he had been employed for some time under the German administration, and a tablet was put up in his memory in the Chemistry laboratory.

In May it was decided to form a link between former students of the College and their *Alma Mater* by instituting an Associateship of the College. The conditions were that Associates must have attended College for not less than two years and have obtained a University degree or the Engineering Diploma of the College. The Senate, however, reserved the power of conferring the Associateship on any student who had gained some special distinction, even if he had attended for less than two years, and also of conferring it on past members of the staff. At a later time the reference specially to past members of the staff was omitted and it was resolved instead that "an Honorary Associateship may also be conferred at the discretion of the Senate."

Associates on admission had to pay a fee of one guinea and were entitled to the use of the College library and to assistance in advanced work and research, with admission to lectures and laboratories. This admission was conditioned at first by the clause "subject to the approval of the professor," but this was at a later date altered to "on such terms, as the Council, on recommendation of Senate, may from time to time direct." A considerable number of old students have availed themselves of this opportunity of prolonging their connection with the College.

The football team of the College had a pleasant and successful tour in Natal during the midwinter vacation, under the management of Mr. Proctor, but it was somewhat marred by the serious illness of one of the team, which necessitated the stay of Mr. Proctor in Natal for some little time after the conclusion of the tour.

A considerable amount of feeling was created in the Senate by the publication of an unfortunate paragraph in the report of the Superintendent-General of Education for 1903. The whole gist of the matter can be gathered from the subjoined letter which was sent to the Superintendent-General by a resolution of the Senate on June 16th :—

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that at the last meeting of Senate attention was called to the following paragraph from your report for the year 1903, page 28, which was reproduced in the *Education Gazette* for April 22nd, page 471 :

"The successes of the several colleges at the University examinations are not without interest, as far as they are fairly comparable. If the results for the Intermediate Examination in Arts, the B.A. and the M.A. examinations be taken, and those in Survey and Mining disregarded, it is found that—

Victoria College	gained	64 passes.
S.A. College	,,	43 ,,
Diocesan College ..	,,	6 ,,
Huguenot Ladies' College	,,	6 ,,
St. Andrew's College ..	,,	6 ,,
Gill College	,,	1 ,,

"The year has been one of exceptional development in the teaching staff of the two larger Colleges. On September 30th, 1903, the state of affairs was as represented in the following table, which, when viewed along with the table preceding, raises some curious questions :

College.	No. of Professors.
1. S.A. College, Cape Town	16
2. Victoria College, Stellenbosch ..	7

College.	No. of Professors.
3. Diocesan College, Rondebosch ..	5
4. St. Andrew's College, Grahamstown	4
5. Huguenot Ladies' College, Wellington	4
6. Gill College, Somerset East	2
7. School of Mines, Kimberley ..	1

"In addition there were five assistants employed in the South African College, with salary grants of £512 10s. in all, and the same number in Victoria College, with salary grants of £411."

The opening sentence of the above paragraph indicates that the interest and value of such comparisons as are therein instituted depend upon the extent to which the results given are "fairly comparable." In this connection I have been instructed by Senate to invite your attention to the following facts :—

1. By the omission in the official table quoted of the Mining and Law Certificate examinations the South African College is placed at a disadvantage. Including these examinations which, like the Intermediate, are University examinations for undergraduates of not less than a year's standing, the actual number of passes from the South African College is given in the following table :

M.A.	B.A.	Inter.	1st Mining.	Law Cert.	Total.
2	10	27	12	32	83

If all the local examinations held by the University be included, for which students at the S.A. College are prepared, the result will be indicated in the following table :

M.A.	B.A.	Inter.	1st Mining.	Survey.	Law Cert.	C.A. Law.	Total.
2	10	27	12	5	32	13	103

Even this list takes no account of the work done by the Professor of Hebrew, or a part of the work done by those of the Science professors, who, in addition to teaching the several University courses, are engaged in preparing students for (1) a first year medical examination, or (2) the Engineering Diploma of the College, or (3) courses in Assaying.

2. The official table quoted above gives the total number of professors at the S.A. College on September 30th, 1903, as sixteen. At the beginning of the first session of 1903, however, the total number of Professors was eleven. The professors appointed to chairs in new departments at the College, who commenced their duties during the course of the year 1903, are not, except to a very limited extent, responsible for the examination results

of that year. Apart from this, the official table, while including the total number of professors engaged at the S.A. College, gives only a limited number of the examinations for which the students of the College are prepared. If the number of professors included in the table be limited to those professors who actually prepare students for the particular examinations selected, the two Professors of Law, the Professor of Engineering, the Professor of Geology and the Professor of Hebrew would be excluded as having done no teaching for the M.A., B.A. and Intermediate examinations in 1903.

The Senate regards these considerations as being of special importance at a time when efforts are being made to enlist public support for the extension of the College, and requests that you will give due publicity to the contents of this letter.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

LAWRENCE CRAWFORD,

Secretary of Senate.

No definite reply seems to have been received to the above letter, but a paragraph appeared in the *Education Gazette* reducing the sixteen Professors for purposes of comparison to eleven. The Senate was not satisfied and put a paragraph in their report to the Council on the subject, but the Council, mindful probably of the fact that it was inexpedient to have controversies with the authority from which it looked for further assistance in development, omitted the paragraph in the published report. The whole incident is enlightening as to the absurd predominance of the examination craze, when the work of an institution was apparently judged by the chance number of passes in a single year.

Commemoration Day was celebrated on October 1st by an At Home in the College grounds and by the usual dinner of Council and Senate in the evening. The students held their Commemoration Dance in the College Hall on the previous evening, and serenaded the Council and Senate at their dinner with the College song.

The prize-giving took place on November 25th, the Rev. J. M. Russell, Chairman of Council, and the Mayor, Mr. Liberman, being present, in addition to the professors and students. The Gold Medal in Literature was gained by L. Greenberg, the Gold Medal in Science by G. H. Fincham and the Governor's Prize was divided between A. v. d. S. Centlivres and A. M. Jacobs. The Rhodes Scholar for this year was W. E. Stanford.

CHAPTER XXVI.

1905.

At the beginning of the session of 1905 a pleasant function took place, which has since become an annual feature at College. A social meeting was held in the old College hall for the purpose of welcoming the new students to College and of putting before them the claims on their support of the various sporting clubs and students' societies. This first meeting was presided over by Professor Ritchie, who spoke of the College generally and its position in South Africa, and there followed speeches from representatives of the different clubs and societies. The credit for this new annual function is due to Mr. R. Inchbold, the assistant in Pure Mathematics.

The year 1905 saw a great outward change in the College by the completion of the two big blocks of buildings for Natural Science and Engineering. The newer departments of the College were thus adequately housed, although their complete equipment was a slower process and had to be carried out as funds and Government grants allowed. The older departments were still very miserably provided for, and so continued to be till the end, although a little more room was now available owing to the temporary accommodation for the newer professors being vacated.

The impulse towards further development was by no means exhausted, and, although this year did not see any actual increase to the number of the staff, various movements were begun which led to the creation of new departments in the near future. A motion was brought forward by Professor Pearson in February that the Government should be approached with the view to the establishment of a School of Forestry in connection with the College, and a deputation of Council and Senate waited upon the Premier with representations to this effect. The deputation was on the whole favourably received, but particulars were requested regarding the probable expenses of students in living at Tokai, where the practical side of their work would be carried on, and in attending lectures at the College. These particulars were supplied as far as was possible, but the project hung fire for some time, as the Under



Natural Science Block.

Secretary for Agriculture thought that the state of the finances of the colony made any expenditure in this new direction inexpedient.

The College had suggested that a lecturer in Forestry should be appointed, the other subjects being taken by the professors already at College, but that preferably a full professor rather than a lecturer should have charge of the new department. Towards the end of the year some progress was made, as the Colonial Secretary approved of the establishment of a South African School of Forestry, but objected to its being stated that it was definitely in connection with the S.A. College. The Council had no wish to insist on this connection, and there seemed to be every prospect of a good school of Forestry being established in the year 1906, with the co-operation of the Governments of the different colonies. These hopes were partly realised for a time, although, as we shall see, this new departure was not destined to be a permanent success.

On May 9th a committee was appointed by the Senate to consider the best means of encouraging the study of Economic Science, and this committee advised the inclusion of Economics as an optional subject in the B.A. Literature examinations of the Cape of Good Hope University and subsequently drew up a syllabus for presentation to the University. It was felt, however, that without a special teacher of the subject not much progress was likely, and hopes were entertained that the establishment of such a chair would appeal to the support of the more intelligent business men of the colony. The College had, however, to wait for a considerable time before these hopes were realised.

The success of the new venture in Engineering speedily led to the desire for further development in this direction, and on September 4th the Senate mooted the proposal that a professorship in Electrotechnics should be established. The Council appointed a committee to interview the City Corporation on this subject, as the department of Engineering had from the first been dependent on the aid from the City, and this interview was successful in enlisting the sympathy and support of the Corporation for the new chair. The Corporation agreed to give £500 per annum towards the establishment of the chair provided that four scholarships were established for sons of Cape Town citizens of not less than five years' standing, and in view of this undertaking the Council decided to appoint a professor of Electrotechnics from January 1st, 1906, and to offer £600 as the initial salary instead of the usual £500. It may be mentioned that the Senate had urged the Council

to increase the initial salary of professors to £600 on the ground that the usual salary offered was inadequate to attract the best men.

It may be remembered that attempts had been already made to secure privileges for teachers in the higher schools who attended courses at the College, but nothing definite had hitherto resulted from the representations made to the Education Department. The subject of special education for teachers was felt to be a very important one, and it was decided by the Council in September to interview the Colonial Secretary with a view to the appointment of a professor of Education. A joint deputation of Council and Senate was sent, but the reply was for the time unfavourable, and this development, like Economics, had to wait some years before it came to anything.

In the department of Modern Languages also it was felt that further development was necessary. It was absurd for one man to undertake the burden of instruction in three languages with the constant employment of the medium of a fourth, and, although this burden had been appreciably lightened by the appointment of an assistant lecturer in the department of Modern Languages, it was recognised by the Senate that the only satisfactory arrangement was the division of the department into three distinct chairs of Dutch, French and German. A motion to this effect was carried in the Senate in October of this year, and, although it had no immediate result, there were hopes that something might be done in this direction before long, as Professor Hahn, with the aid of a local committee, was endeavouring to raise funds for the endowment of a separate chair of German.

We have seen that at various times popular courses of lectures had been given in connection with the College. In 1905 a new departure was made in this direction, facilitated by the greatly increased accommodation which the new buildings afforded, and a system of organised Evening Lectures was arranged for the benefit of those who were engaged in various occupations during the day but who had some ambition in the way of increasing their knowledge. The subject was brought up in Senate in February and referred to a committee of professors, which drew up a scheme, subsequently adopted by the Senate and approved of by the Council, and the classes were held in the second and third terms of the College year. The subjects in which instruction was offered were Mathematics, Applied Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Mineralogy and Geology, Engineering, Dutch, French, German. A minimum number of ten students was generally required



Engineering Block.

before a class could be formed. Certificates were given to those who had attended regularly and attained a certain standard in an examination at the end of the course, and fees, of £1 for a course involving the use of a laboratory or drawing-office, and of 10/- for a course not involving either of these, were charged. A pamphlet was drawn up and circulated, containing full information regarding the classes, and the results were very satisfactory, as about 120 attended and classes were formed in all the subjects enumerated above with the exception of German. At the end of the course the certificates gained were presented at a public meeting held in the Engineering lecture room on the evening of August 14th. Sir W. Bisset Berry, the Chairman of Senate, presided and gave an interesting address, and Professor Cleland (Professor of Anatomy in the University of Glasgow), and Mr. A. E. Shipley (fellow of Christ Church College, Cambridge), both of whom were in Cape Town in connection with the visit of the British Association, also spoke.

This year was rendered notable by the visit of the British Association, referred to above. The meetings of the Association were held in Cape Town on August 15th to 19th, and five of the sections were accommodated in the various rooms of the College. A good many of the professors took part in discussions in the various sections in Cape Town, and also journeyed northwards and were present at the meetings held in Johannesburg and Pretoria. During the stay of the Association in Cape Town, honorary degrees were conferred by the University of the Cape of Good Hope on Professor Darwin, the President of the Association; Sir William Crookes, Sir Richard Jebb, Sir James Murray and Sir David Gill, and on representatives of Canada, the United States, Russia, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, Austria and Sweden. On the return of members of the Association to Cape Town on their way to Europe, the Council and Senate, in order to show some hospitality to them, antedated the usual Commemoration Dinner and held it on September 18th, when there were present, in addition to the Council and Senate members, Colonel Bruce, Sir Lauder Brunton, Professor Campbell, Rev. Dr. Cunningham, Professor Halliburton, Professor Herdman, Mr. Hinks, Major MacMahon, Dr. (Sir James) Murray, Dr. Sclater, Mr. Seward, Dr. Traill, Mr. Wager and Mr. Wood.

The staff of the College sustained a great loss this year by the resignation of Professor Dendy on his appointment to the chair of Zoology in King's College, University of London. He had been a very efficient member of the staff,

had done already a considerable amount of original work in connection with his department, and his colleagues regretted the departure of a very genial associate. He was entertained by the Senate at a farewell dinner in the Civil Service Club on May 13th and left South Africa on the 17th to take up his new appointment. Temporary arrangements were made to supply his place by the appointment of Mr. J. Stuart-Thomson, the assistant Government Biologist, to act as professor under the direction and assistance of Dr. John Dow Fisher Gilchrist,* the Government Biologist, and negotiations were entered into with a view to obtaining the appointment of Dr. Gilchrist as professor, as well as Government Biologist, with Mr. Stuart-Thomson as assistant. This arrangement was finally concluded in July when Dr. Gilchrist was appointed professor from January 1st, 1906, with Mr. Stuart-Thomson as part-assistant, and the temporary arrangement was continued till the end of the year.

Professors Benjamin and Buchanan were both on leave during part of this year and their work was shared during their absence by Advocates C. Gutsche, J. E. R. de Villiers, and A. F. Russell. The appointment of an assistant in Botany was repeatedly urged by the Senate during this year, and on the consent of the Education Department to a grant for this purpose in next year's estimates, the Council decided towards the end of the year to make the appointment in 1906. Professor Hahn applied for a year's leave during 1906, and, in view of his thirty years' splendid service to the College, the Council determined to grant him leave for the whole period on full pay. Arrangements were made for Dr. H. Tietz to have charge of the department with Dr. A. I. Perold as assistant.

On Mr. Proctor's resignation of the headship of College House there was some idea of getting one of the professors to accept the vacant position, and Professor Loveday was for a time inclined to undertake it, with the assistance of Professor Edgar. Ultimately, however, he decided not to accept the position and on February 8th the Council appointed Mr. H. C. Girdlestone, who took charge from the beginning of the College year.

It may be remembered that some attempts had been made to secure boarding accommodation for women students

*Educated at Madras College, St. Andrew's, and at the Universities of St. Andrew's, Edinburgh, Münich, Zürich. M.A. and D.Sc. Edinburgh, Ph.D. Zürich. Gunning Schol: 1851 Exhibition Schol: Vans Dunlop Schol. Corresponding Member Zool. Soc., London; Hon. Mem. Soc. d'Agriculture, Paris. F.L.S. Assistant in Zoology Dept. Univ. of Edinburgh. Marine Biologist, Cape of Good Hope.



Professor J. D. F. Gilchrist, M.A., D.Sc., Ph.D.

attending College, although nothing had been hitherto done in the way of securing a boarding house for women which should be directly connected with College. A more definite move in this direction was now made, and a joint committee of Council and Senate was appointed in July to look into the matter. The committee recommended the hiring for a year, with option of renewal, of a suitable house in the vicinity of the College, and the Council accepted the recommendation, and in December leased " Grand House " in Faure Street for a year at a rental of £19 a month, with the idea of commencing a Women's Hostel in 1906. As we shall see, however, this transaction turned out to be a very unfortunate one and the house was never used for the purpose intended.

The question of amalgamation with the Diocesan College occupied a good deal of attention this year and various meetings and discussions took place, but no definite understanding was come to and some years had still to elapse before a final arrangement was reached. The discussions, however, paved the way for this, and the suggestions put forward by the South African College in this year were almost identical with the terms on which the ultimate settlement was reached.

In view of what happened afterwards in the way of University development, the most interesting event of this year was undoubtedly the completion and publication of the results of the enquiry on which the committee on University Education, appointed by the Senate in 1904, had been busily engaged for a considerable time. The committee was fortunate in having as its secretary Professor Loveday, who took the greatest interest in the enquiry and did a very large share of the hard work connected with it. The committee had been instructed to report (1) on the history of University education in South Africa, (2) on the system and working of other Universities, throwing light upon the problem in South Africa. It really, however, confined its report to the second head, as a historical resumé did not seem, on consideration, to be likely to be of much value or importance. Lists of questions in three forms had been drawn up by the committee, and sent as widely as possible to all quarters where information could be gathered. Form A was sent to independent " single-college " Universities, Form B to Federal Universities or affiliated Colleges, and Form C to both alike, and in this way a vast amount of valuable evidence had been collected from all parts of the British Dominions. Forms A and B contained detailed questions as to the foundation and charter of the various Universities, their conditions of

residence and attendance, appointment of examiners, methods of administration, relation to Government, etc., etc. Form C, which was sent to all alike, contained two very crucial questions, which had a very close relation to the problem in South Africa: (1) Does a University containing Constituent or Affiliated Colleges at some distance from one another appear to you a good system, either in itself or as a means towards some other system? If so, under what circumstances? (2) Is such a system equally advantageous to the strongest and the weaker Colleges, or is there any danger that the strongest may be held back by the weaker?

In its report the committee analysed at considerable length the information received and especially considered very fully the questions of Affiliation and Federation. The answers to questions in Form C were distinctly adverse to any system, either of Affiliation or Federation. Of the fifteen replies received, only three or four could be considered favourable to such systems, two or three were indefinite, and nine were distinctly adverse. After stating and weighing all the pros and cons of the problem, the committee decided that the South African College would, in respect of its resources and equipment, be justified by precedent in claiming the full powers of an independent University, and its unanimous recommendation to the Senate was: "That the College, at a suitable time, promote a Bill in Parliament to incorporate itself as the University of Cape Town (with which is amalgamated the South African College), and apply for a Charter; and that with a view to this end everything be done to promote the development of the College with the least possible delay." To the report were appended the replies received to Form C from men of note in the University world, and a very complete and interesting analysis of all the information received in answer to the questions in Forms A and B, the whole forming an extraordinarily valuable mass of evidence. The whole of the report and its annexures, after its acceptance by Senate and Council, was printed in a quarto pamphlet of about forty pages. In consequence of the action of the University of the Cape of Good Hope, it was decided to circulate this pamphlet as widely as possible among all likely to be interested in University matters. The University was influenced to a considerable extent by the same desire for some change in University arrangements which had so greatly stirred the South African College, and had appointed a committee to report upon "the best means of improving the system of Higher and Technical Education in the Colony and the possibility and desirability of establishing closer

relations between the University and the colleges doing University work." This committee drew up a number of questions, which were submitted to the Councils and Senates of the various University Colleges. The main question was: Which of the following courses do you prefer?

I. That the present University system should continue without any alteration?

II. That the main features of the present system should be maintained with modifications in detail?

III. That the constitution of the University should be amended so as to provide for the affiliation of colleges to the University?

IV. That separate Charters should be granted to one or more colleges or to a group or groups of colleges?

There were various subsidiary questions in case alternative II. or III. were accepted, but these need not be mentioned. The answers from the other University Colleges were in favour of II. or III.; the South African College at a joint meeting of Council and Senate alone voted for IV. It forwarded to the University at the same time copies of its pamphlet as a justification of its attitude, and expressed the wish to co-operate with the University in approaching Parliament for the appointment of a Commission to enquire into University Education in Cape Colony. The joint meeting also desired the members of the staff of the College, who were on the University Council, if the more drastic proposals of the College were rejected, to do their best to get the clause of the University Act deleted which forbade teachers examining their own candidates. The University problem was thus fairly before the public, and the College had given fully its reasons for its deliberately chosen attitude. It practically nailed its colours to the mast, and, during the next ten years, during which various abortive solutions of the problem were tried and found wanting, this consistent attitude undoubtedly had a very great influence in bringing about the ultimate issue.

An important change took place this year in the administrative arrangements in the College. The amount of Council business which had now to be transacted had greatly increased owing to the rapid growth of both College and school, and the amount of Senate business had also grown very greatly. Owing to Mr. Proctor's absences on military duties, Professor Lewis, as we have seen, had acted for a considerable time as secretary to Council and had done very valuable service in connection with the great development scheme. The secretary of Senate, who was

also one of the staff, was finding the burden of Senate business in addition to ordinary duties more and more intolerable, so that in both Council and Senate business it was clear that some change would have to be made. In July the Senate strongly recommended to the Council that a salaried Registrar should be appointed, whose whole time should be devoted to the business of the College, and in August the Council consented to this proposal. The post was advertised, and in November Mr. J. W. Miller was selected from a large number of candidates.

The appointment of a Registrar rendered certain changes necessary in the officials of the Senate. Accordingly, it was decided to abolish the office of secretary of Senate and to appoint instead a vice-chairman of Senate to preside at any meeting of Senate where the chairman was not present, to preside at all meetings of professors, to be the intermediary between Senate and students on all matters of discipline, and, when necessary, to advise and direct the Registrar on behalf of the Senate. The vice-chairman thus, like the secretary of Senate previously, acted, for the year for which he was elected, as a kind of principal of the College, but was relieved of a great amount of correspondence, writing of minutes, and other business which now devolved upon the Registrar. Professor Ritchie was elected in November as the vice-chairman for 1906.

The appointment of a Registrar, who should combine the duties of secretary of Council and secretary of Senate, led to a solution of another question, which, as we have seen, had been brought forward repeatedly in former years, namely, the representation of Senate in the Council. The Council was unwilling to lose the valuable services of Professor Lewis in Council business and determined to appoint him as assessor to the Council, and at the same time to grant the Senate the power of appointing a second assessor from its number. It was rather a curious and illogical method of granting Senate representation, as one of the Senate representatives was not chosen by the Senate. Besides, as the Senate felt that it was desirable that the scientific departments should be represented, as well as the departments of Literature, the arrangement practically confined the Senate's choice to one of the Science professors. However, like many other illogical arrangements, the appointment of assessors in this fashion, one by Council and one by Senate, was better in practice than in theory. Professor Beattie was appointed Senate Assessor, and he and Professor Lewis continued unchanged as Assessors to Council till 1917, save for a brief period when the former was on leave.

In February of this year it was announced that the General Council of Medical Education and Registration in the United Kingdom had added the South African College to the list of recognised institutions at which students might commence medical study, and in this way the first year's Medical Course at College secured a definite status.

The College had hitherto been very miserably equipped with anything worthy of the name of a library. There had gradually accumulated a considerable number of books by gifts from various sources, and in this year, chiefly through the exertions of Professor Logeman, who has ever since made the library his special care, steps were taken to arrange systematically and catalogue the books and to set aside the room, which had been used for Zoology before the new blocks were built, for the storage of the books. The cataloguing was done by Professor Logeman at a considerable expenditure of time and trouble. The S.A. Philosophical Society (now the Royal Society of S.A.) was in want of a place in which to store its valuable library and it was decided towards the end of the year to grant for this purpose the old senate-room, and to shift the senate-room to Bertram Place, two of the upstairs rooms in the same house being assigned for the offices of the Registrar. The library of the S.A. Philosophical Society has ever since remained at the College and now occupies a considerable portion of the new library in the Hiddingh Hall building. The Senate also urged the Council to consider the claims of a library building in any new scheme of development and this the Council promised to do. We may date the real beginning of a College library, as contrasted with a fortuitous collection of books, from this year. Professor Logeman was appointed honorary librarian, and thanked for his services in reducing the books to order.

The Mining Course at College occupied a good deal of attention during this year. The Transvaal Technical Institute was, naturally enough, developing on its own lines and arranging the subjects of study for the complete Mining course, which it had now established, from its own point of view, and there was some difficulty in fitting in the students who had taken the first two years of their Mining course at the S.A. College with the third and fourth years of the Institute. A conference was suggested on the subject, but did not take place at this time, and various arrangements were made to tide over the present difficulty. The Institute agreed to make arrangements for S.A. College students having instruction in subjects which did not fall within the first two years of the College course, but were included in the Institute course, and the S.A. College made ar-

rangements by which its students could have practical work, during vacation, at Kimberley, under the charge of one of the professors. Professor Beattie was asked to go to Kimberley to make the necessary arrangements. The University Council was approached with the request to modify the Mining Examination subjects so as to bring them more in harmony with the requirements of the Institute's course.

A standing committee was appointed this year for Engineering, consisting of the professors teaching Engineering subjects, together with four outside representatives of the engineering profession. The Institution of Civil Engineers as yet refused to recognise the 1st Engineering Diploma examination of the College as exempting from the Studentship examination of the Institution, but it was hoped that the establishment in this year of a preliminary scientific course for Engineering, lasting for one year and intended to be in general the entrance to the College three year Diploma courses in Engineering, would get over the objections raised to recognition.

The subjects for the preliminary examination were English, Mathematics, a Modern Language, Elementary Mechanics, Chemistry, and Geometrical and Freehand Drawing, and students entering were required to have passed the Matriculation examination of the University of the Cape of Good Hope in all the compulsory subjects save Latin, or to give evidence to the Senate that they were able to profit by the course. An open scholarship of the value of £30 a year, tenable for three years, was offered annually by the Council to the candidate who was placed first in this examination, provided a sufficiently high standard was reached. This was in addition to the Corporation Scholarships in Engineering, which were for four years, and were restricted to sons of citizens of Cape Town, and were awarded on the results of the Matriculation examination.

An attempt was made this year to improve the Law department in connection with the College. This had always been rather unsatisfactory, owing to the inability of the College to provide Professors of Law who could devote themselves entirely to teaching and be freed from the necessity of practice at the bar. The students of Law were chiefly civil servants and those preparing to become attorneys, who were prepared for the Lower Civil Service Law examination and for the Law Certificate. The students for the LL.B examinations were always few in number and their teaching was chiefly of the nature of private coaching rather than of regular lectures. It was now proposed by

the Senate that an attempt should be made to provide more adequately for the higher subjects and it suggested that four additional lecturers should be appointed for the subjects of Roman Law, Roman Dutch Law, English Law, and Jurisprudence, and that a standing committee, as in the case of Medicine and Engineering, should be appointed for Law, its duty being to endeavour to develop the Law department and, if possible, to secure the support necessary for carrying the proposed increase of staff into effect. Seven of the professors were put upon this committee and it had power to add an equal number from members of the legal profession. The question of temporary arrangements for higher classes in Law was referred to this committee and, beyond doing something in this direction, its efforts at developing the Law department were not crowned with success.

A pleasant geological tour of a number of students under the charge of Professor Young took place in April of this year. A saloon on the railway was put at their disposal and formed their sleeping quarters during the tour. The chief places visited were Matjesfontein, Triangle, and the Hex River Valley, De Doorns and Worcester, the tour occupying a week and being greatly enjoyed by all concerned.

The only change in the Council this year was the election by the University Council of the Rev. T. E. Marsh in place of Mr. Justice Graham who had resigned. The Rev. J. M. Russell and Sir W. Bisset Berry were re-elected as Chairman of Council and Chairman of Senate respectively.

On June 6th, the Governor, Sir W. Hely-Hutchinson, and the Mayor (Mr. Liberman), and Councillors of the City of Cape Town, paid a visit to the College and, after being shown over the buildings, more especially the new Natural Science and Engineering blocks, were entertained by the members of Council and Senate at afternoon tea in the old hall.

There were several generous gifts to the College in this year, Messrs. Baker and Masey, at the beginning of this year made a present of silver-plate to College House to be used there on state occasions. Colonel Lawton increased the value of the special prize he had given for History from £3 to £5. Sir Joseph Hooker presented to the Botanical department a copy of the Cotman portrait of W. J. Burchell. Professor Dendy, before his departure to England, presented a number of books to the College library and to the departments of Botany and Geology, and a further donation of books from his late father's library was made by Mr. J. F. van Oordt. Mr. A. H. Reid

presented 120 specimens of British birds to the Zoology department.

Commemoration Day fell on a Sunday this year and the celebration was held on the following Saturday, October 7th, when an "At Home" in the College grounds on the same lines as in previous years, with military band and afternoon tea, was very largely attended. The new buildings were a special attraction and they were visited and inspected by large numbers of the visitors. The Commemoration dinner, as we have mentioned, took place before this date.

Further recognition of the Medical department of the College was received in October. The College was recognised as an Institution teaching Medicine by the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, and the professors teaching medical subjects were recognised by Durham University, by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh, and the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.

The prizes were distributed on November 24th. Colonel (afterwards Sir Chas.) Crewe, who, with Mr. Liberman, the Mayor of Cape Town, was present in addition to the professors and students, presided on this occasion and briefly addressed the students. The Gold Medal in Literature was gained by V. A. Lewis, who also gained the Rhodes Scholarship for this year, being the second son of Professor Lewis who had won this distinction. The Gold Medal in Science was won by C. Robertson, and the Governor's Prize by E. E. Earp.

CHAPTER XXVII.

1906.

The year 1906 saw a considerable amount of further development in the College. Professor Hermann Bohle*, the newly-appointed professor of Electrotechnics took his seat in Senate for the first time on April 9th and proceeded to organise his new department, being authorised by the Council to spend £2,000 on its equipment. His arrival made it possible to arrange the Engineering courses in a more complete fashion in the direction of three divisions, Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering. The Mechanical department as well as the Electrical was put under the charge of the new professor, and it was decided to have a special assistant and a mechanic. Mr. Linscott, Professor Payne's assistant, resigned in March through illness, and Mr. R. F. Williams, B.Sc., was appointed temporarily. The new arrangement, however, made this assistantship unnecessary so that Mr. Williams' services ended at the close of the year. The new assistant lecturer in Mechanical Engineering was not appointed till the beginning of 1907. Mr. Pawson, the workshop instructor, resigned in October, and Mr. T. Maginess was appointed in his stead. Steps were taken to make known as widely as possible the opportunities for engineering study at the College and a pamphlet was printed, illustrated with views of the Engineering buildings, and distributed among those likely to be interested. The question of degrees in Engineering was also brought before the University Council.

The department of Botany was strengthened by the appointment early in the year of Mr. W. T. Saxton, B.A. (Cambridge) as assistant, who did very efficient service during his connection with College.

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*Oberrealschule, Hagen, Westphalia. Graduated in honours at the Royal Engineering College, Hagen. Employed at various important engineering firms in Birmingham and Walsall. In charge of Electrical Engineering Classes at the Municipal Technical School, Birmingham; Chief Lecturer in Electrical Engineering at the City of Bradford Technical College. Member of Institution of Elect. Engin.; F.R.S. (S. Africa). Member of the Advisory Board on Technical Education, S. Africa.

The new Forestry School took shape this year. It was called the South African School of Forestry and was under the direction of the Cape Government in conjunction with the Governments of the neighbouring colonies. Mr. D. E. Hutchins was appointed by the Government Professor of Forestry and Lecturer in Forest Geography and History; Mr. G. A. Wilmot, M.F. (Yale) Lecturer in Forestry, Forest Management and Forest Law; Mr. L. Peringuey F.L.S., Lecturer in Forest Entomology; Professor Beattie, Lecturer in Climatology and Meteorology; Professor Pearson, Lecturer in Forest Botany; Professor Payne, Lecturer in Forest Surveying and Testing of Timber; and Mr. W. T. Saxton, Lecturer in Forest Mycology and Physiology. The School of Forestry seemed thus successfully started and a Forestry committee was appointed by the Senate, consisting of all the professors and lecturers teaching Forestry subjects, together with not more than three coopted members, including the Conservator of Forests, in order to supervise the work of Forestry students, to arrange for their examinations, and to take steps to develop the Forestry department of the College. As we shall see, however, this new departure, owing chiefly to lack of support and of continuity of action on the Government side, was not destined to be a permanent success. Even towards the end of the first year intimation was received that, although the present course of Forestry was approved, the whole question of a Forestry School was to come under the review of the Minister of Agriculture in 1907–8, and that therefore Government did not intend to admit further candidates for the present. The Senate protested against this and urged the continuance of the School, and determined to send a deputation to the Conservator of Forests and to the Secretary for Agriculture on the subject. Nothing definite,however, was decided before the close of the year.

An interesting indication that the students of the College were beginning to regard themselves as real University students rather than older school boys was the foundation in this year of the Students' Representative Council. It was intended to be a means of expressing the feelings of the general body of students on any subject affecting their interests and had, as its special duties, the control of the College Magazine and of any students' social functions connected with the College. The council was formed by representatives from students in Literature, Science, Law and Applied Sciences(one member for every twenty students) and one member from each of the following: Women-students, Cricket Club, Football Club, Tennis Club, Debating Society, Engineering and Scientific Society, Students' Christian Asso-



PROFESSOR H. BOHLE, M.V.D.E., M.I.E.E., &c.

ciation, College House, Athletics Committee. The Senate heartily welcomed the formation of this Council, and there can be no doubt that it has done a good deal to strengthen corporate feeling among the students and to create interest in matters affecting their concerns. The constitution of the council has been modified at various times but the general features remain unchanged.

In June the Senate again urged upon the Council the need of a chair of Education. The Victoria College had applied to the Education Department also for a chair of Education and, on receiving no definite response, had petitioned Parliament on the subject. This led to the appointment on June 12th of a Select Committee on Education which sat on various occasions from June 19th to August 10th, and took evidence. The Rev. J. M. Russell and Professor Ritchie gave evidence for the S.A. College. The remit to the committee was to enquire into and report upon (1) the training of high-grade teachers, (2) the inspection of public undenominational schools, (3) the extent and the effect of the various University and departmental examinations upon children at school, (4) the relations of the University to the Department of Education, (5) the petition of the Victoria College. It is unnecessary to go into all the findings of the committee save in regard to (1) and (5). It did not recommend professors of Education at colleges but rather the increase of the number of training colleges. On the other hand, a strong minority report was in favour of the proposal to have such chairs and of the department of Education working in cooperation with the colleges and University.

Some years had still to elapse before a professor of Education was appointed by the College but in the meantime action was taken to induce teachers to take advantage of the facilities afforded by the College for better training for their profession, and in September the Senate, on the motion of its Higher Education committee, asked the Council to hold out to teachers who had passed the T2 or T3 examination and also the Matriculation or Intermediate examination, inducements to continue their studies at College in the shape of scholarships or reduced fees. It was decided also to ask the Education Department to give teachers who had passed the Intermediate examination and wished to go on to the B.A. examination two years' leave for this purpose without break of service. The Council agreed to the Senate's request, and not less than two scholarships for teachers, tenable for three years, of the annual value of £20, were offered at the beginning of the year 1907.

The Evening Classes, which had been so successfully begun in the previous year, were continued during the second

and third terms of this year. The subjects in which classes were held were Architecture, Applied Mathematics, Bookkeeping, Botany, Chemistry, Economics, Electrotechnics, Engineering, French, Geology, Law, Magnetism and Electricity (Elementary and Advanced), Pure Mathematics (Elementary and Advanced). The number attending the classes increased to 156, and forty-nine certificates were gained in the examinations at the end of the courses. A special prize of £5 for an essay on the most suitable style of architecture for South Africa was given in the class for Architecture by Mr. Masey, who conducted the class, and it is worthy of mention that it was gained by Mr. J. M. Solomon, the future architect of the new University at Groote Schuur. Some of the classes were this year conducted by teachers unconnected with the College, and the feeling of the Senate had been expressed to the Council at the end of the preceding year that classes could not be carried on indefinitely with the existing staff and teaching facilities. It can be easily understood that the addition of evening classes to the ordinary day work of the staff was a burden which could not be undertaken as a regularly recurring task, and that some new arrangements would soon have to be made if the institution of such classes was to be permanent.

The first year Medical course was now in full operation and arrangements were made for the course to be taken in the first three terms of the year so as to allow students to join some European University for the continuance of their studies at the usual time for entrance. The College was already looking forward to the extension of the course to a second year and to the appointment with this end in view of professors of Anatomy and Physiology. They were encouraged in this aim by the cordial support of the Cape of Good Hope Western Branch of the British Medical Association which passed a motion in favour of this extension of the course. A good deal of this support was owing to the exertion of Dr. E. B. Fuller, to whom the College is greatly indebted for the gradual development of the Medical School. He had, as we have seen, strongly advocated the provision of a Medical School in his speech at Commemoration in 1903, and in December of the same year in a paper read before the South African Medical Congress he tried to enlist the sympathy of the medical profession generally for the same object. The result of his advocacy was seen in a resolution passed by the congress, "that this Congress favours the gradual development of a Medical School in South Africa. With a view to promoting this, it urges strongly the immediate desirability of providing in our University for a Medical Science degree, embracing the subjects and as far

THE FIRST S.R.C.



H. Fleck (Law). D. B. Donovan (App. Sc.). F. Edmeades (Eng Soc.). A. Centlivres (Deb Soc.). F. O'Molony (App. Sc.). J. Elsworth (Law) P Croeser (Tennis). A. Edmeades (Liter.).

A Ballantine (Treas - Science). A Reid (Cricket). C. Bergh (V-Pr, Col. Ho.). Miss Tucker (Girls' Room). S. Billingham (Pres., Liter.). A. Jacobs (Science). C. I. Myburgh (Law). W Brodie (R F.C.). W. Schreiner (Athletics).

M. Franks (Liter.). F. Hugo (S C.A). J. Lomax (Law)

as possible, satisfying the requirements of similar examinations in British and other Universities of Europe. It further affirms the desirability of making provision as soon as possible for the teaching, in suitable institutions, of Anatomy and Physiology." Dr. Murray, one of the College Medical committee, was proceeding to England towards the end of the year, and he was asked by the committee to try what could be done in the way of enlisting support for the new chairs which were desired from some of those who had prospered through their connection with South Africa. The way was thus being paved for a new advance, although five years had to elapse before success was realised.

We have seen that in 1905 steps had been taken in the direction of founding a Women's Hostel and that a house had been leased for this purpose in Faure Street. Professor and Mrs. Pearson had consented to take charge of the institution, a Hostel Committee was appointed by Council, and a housekeeper appointed, when the whole of the arrangements broke down owing to the discovery that the house would require very drastic treatment for " insects " and was otherwise unsuitable. Hasty arrangements had to be made for the accommodation of those students who had applied for boarding and the house had to be got rid of till the College lease of it expired. Happily this was effected without much loss and the project of a Women's Hostel was not given up in spite of this inauspicious beginning. A very practical step was taken in September when it was decided to get together a ladies' committee of past students of the College to take this matter in hand. The ladies, under the able leadership of Mrs. E. B. Fuller, soon formulated a practical scheme, with careful estimates of probable costs, and it was decided to raise, if possible, a sum of £450 for the initial expenses of the first year by the joint effort of Council, Senate, the College Union and students. The Council agreed to proceed with the undertaking as soon as the sum of £150 was guaranteed and before the end of the year it was clear that a hostel would be in existence for 1907.

Various gifts were made to the College during the year. Lady Hooker presented a portrait of Sir Jos. D. Hooker to the Botanical department, and other valuable gifts to the same department were made by Mr. J. S. Thomson, by the Curator of the Botanical Museum in Cambridge, by the Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury through Sir Thomas Fuller, by the Trustees of the British Museum through Professor Ray Lankester, by the Government of Natal, and by Mr. Hough of the Royal Observatory. Mr. A. J. McCallum presented a number of books to the College library; the Geology department received the present of a reflecting

goniometer from Mr. J. Y. Buchanan ; and the Engineering department a number of photo enlargements from Mr. Theodore Reunert, twenty-eight volumes of the Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers from Mr. Murray Walker, and various apparatus from the Phœnix Dynamo Company and De Beers. An enlarged photograph of his predecessor, Professor Gill, was presented by the vice-chairman of Senate, Professor Ritchie, and was hung in the old hall. The old pupils of Mr. Dalton Douallier, who had for a long time been the head of a well-known school in Cape Town, handed over to the Council a sum of £100, the interest of which was to go annually for a special prize in the Latin department. Professor Corstorphine showed his continued interest in the College by sending a cheque for £12 10s., to be given in special prizes in the Botany and Zoology departments.

The library was now in good order, though still small, and rules were drawn up regulating the issue of books, subscriptions, etc., and a standing committee of Senate was appointed to take general charge of all library matters.

There were several interesting visits made to the College in this year. The Presbyterian Assembly, which was meeting in Cape Town, came on a visit on September 25th, and the Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church, to the number of about 150, came on October 25th. The High Commissioner, Lord Selborne, accompanied by the Governor of Cape Colony, made an informal visit on November 17th, and showed great interest in the new buildings and equipment.

A good deal of discussion took place in Senate at various times during the year on the question of modifications in the B.A. schemes and standards of the University, and suggestions were sent to the University in the direction of a considerable stiffening of the standard of passing. There was also a suggestion made that an extra year for Honours should be allowed after the Pass B.A., a change which was later accepted by the University.

The general University question also engaged a good deal of attention, and criticisms were directed against the various forms of federation and affiliation which were favoured by all the colleges with the exception of the S.A. College. A further step towards the solution of this vexed question was taken in this year. The Superintendents of Education from the various colonies met and discussed various aspects of the problem, and on their instance the High Commissioner, Lord Selborne, decided to call an Inter-Colonial Conference on the University question. It was summoned in November, 1906, to meet in January, 1907, but was put off from time to time and did not actually meet till February, 1908.



Dr. H. Bolus.

An invitation was received from Aberdeen University for the College to send a representative to the four hundredth anniversary of the founding of that institution. A congratulatory reply was sent, and Sir Thos. E. Fuller was in the first instance asked to represent the College. He was unable to do so and at a later date it was arranged that Professor Hahn, who was in Europe on his year's leave, should be the College representative. He took part in the great gathering which celebrated the occasion and had a most interesting time.

In order to increase the number of scholarships offered at Matriculation for entrance to College, the Senate members this year subscribed to raise a scholarship to be open to those who had passed in the first class, and the Council also offered a special scholarship of £60 per annum to a candidate of special merit, provided that he resided at College House.

The College school was still growing rapidly in numbers and the provision of further accommodation there had to be undertaken.Plans for considerable additions to the school were prepared before the end of the year and a tender of £4,650 for their erection was received, but there was a long delay in carrying them out owing to the dilatoriness of the Education Department in sanctioning a building loan, and building was not commenced till 1911.

Mr. Stanwell, the headmaster of the school, was granted six months' leave at the end of the year, and, as we shall see, did not resume his position.

Dr. Perold, who had been assisting Dr. Tietz in the Chemistry department during Professor Hahn's absence, received a Government appointment and was released from duty at College on December 1st. Mr. Howard and Mr. Waterson also resigned from the Chemistry department at the end of the year, and Mr. A. M. Jacobs, B.A. and Mr. S. B. Simons, B.A., took their places from the beginning of 1907. In the department of Pure Mathematics Mr. R. Inchbold, B.A., was succeeded as assistant by Mr. A. E. du Toit, B.A.

Mr. Justice Maasdorp resigned from the Council in the middle of the year and Dr. Bolus was elected by the University Council in his place.

A welcome indication of another forward move was given towards the end of the year when the Finance Committee of the Council recommended that the Hiddingh Hall should be erected as soon as possible. The committee had in view also some provision for the College library, and, in view of Mr. Andrew Carnegie's well-known liberality in the way of libraries, had written to him asking for assistance towards this end. A reply had been received enquiring what support

the Council would give to the up-keep of the library if it were erected, and the committee had suggested that £200 per annum might be given by the Council and that a like amount might be got from Government. Hopes were entertained that some considerable donation might be obtained from Mr. Carnegie, but we shall have to chronicle in due time the disappointment which awaited the College in this direction.

Commemoration Day was celebrated in the usual way by an " At Home " in the College grounds, on October 2nd, the 1st being a public holiday. The Annual Dinner of Council and Senate was on the 5th, and was held at College House, the presence of the resident students adding rather a pleasant feature to the usual procedure. The students held their Commemoration dance on the evening of the 4th.

The prizes were distributed on November 30th in the old hall, the Rev. J. M. Russell and the Mayor being present along with the professors and students. The Gold Medal in Literature was awarded to A. v. d. S. Centlivres, who also gained the Rhodes Scholarship, Gold Medals in Science to A. M. Jacobs and Edith L. Stephens, who were bracketed equal, and the Governor's Prize to Ellen Behrman. The Corporation Gold Medal in Engineering was won this year for the first time by A. G. Irving.

Earlier in the year Mr. G. H. Fincham had been selected as holder of the 1851 Exhibition Science Research Scholarship but he was unable to fulfil the conditions by proceeding to England and resigned it before the end of the year.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

1907.

The year 1907 was a year full of unpleasantness and embarrassment for the College Council. Their choice in the case of the first registrar of the College turned out a very unfortunate one and relief was felt when he resigned early in the year. Unfortunately his accounts were found to be in a muddle, and recourse had to be had to the company with which he had a guarantee policy to make good an unexplained deficiency. In the case of the headmaster of the school also the Council was involved in a troublesome business which was not finally settled till late in the year. Leave had been given to him for six months at the end of 1906, and during his absence the Council decided that it was in the best interests of the school to give him notice of the termination of his engagement. This was no doubt done with the kindly intention of allowing him to make another engagement in England without the necessity of returning to the colony, but the dismissal was keenly resented, not only by Mr. Stanwell, but by the Teachers' Association and others, and a good deal of feeling was evoked in connection with the matter. Mr. Stanwell returned to the colony and had an interview with the Council, but the matter was finally arranged through the good services of Mr. W. T. Buissinne. Mr. W. Baxter was appointed principal of the school and has continued ever since to give very efficient service in that capacity.

In addition to these troubles the financial situation of the College gave rise to a great amount of anxiety. The great expansion of the College had naturally increased the financial responsibility to a corresponding degree, and the new science departments had required a large outlay in the way of equipment in addition to the large sum necessary for meeting the interest on the expenditure for the new buildings. Unfortunately for the College, the colony was suffering at this time also from financial difficulties, and of the large loan of over £64,000 which was necessary for the new laboratories only about a third had been received from Government as yet. The Education Department was urged in February to pay over the balance, but the answer

was received that the schools required all the available money.

During the past year the grants for maintenance and laboratories had been cut down considerably by the Education Department, and the special grant towards the initial equipment of the Electrotechnics department had not been paid. A deputation to the Colonial Secretary in April elicited the promise that £3,050 would be put down on the estimates for 1907–8 for the Electrotechnics equipment and the interest on loans, and a half grant for the further development of the same department was promised by the Education Department in June. Meanwhile, however, the situation was uncomfortable enough and was rendered much more serious by the news in August that the Government had struck out from the estimates a grant of £1,300 for half interest on the balance of the Government loan for the new laboratories. A certain amount of relief was obtained in September by the payment of £2,000 of the loan, with the promise of £2,000 more in six months, and at the end of the year the Government allowed the College to defer paying interest on the loans until Parliamentary sanction had been obtained for payment to College of the half interest on the loans raised locally for the construction of the new laboratories, but the position was sufficiently serious to require very strict economy and the cutting down of expenses. A special committee on ways and means estimated the deficiency for the coming year at about £1,400, and, in order to remedy this, salaries for 1908 were cut down by 10 per cent., the allowances for laboratory attendants and apparatus were greatly diminished, grants for periodicals and stationery were eliminated, and various other methods of economy and checks upon expenditure devised. It was also decided to appeal to a limited number of influential friends of the College for a guarantee of £1,500 for the three years 1908-10. The Senate recognised the urgency of the situation, and, although the reduction of salaries was not a grateful experience, it did its best to meet the wishes of the Council in cutting down expenditure.

A great loss was sustained by the College at the beginning of the year by the resignation of Professor Loveday. This was occasioned by the unfortunate breakdown in health of his wife, and was a source of the keenest regret to all his colleagues, to whom he had endeared himself by his personal qualities as well as by his conspicuous efficiency as a professor and by his energetic co-operation in all that concerned the welfare of the College. We have already noted the good work he did as secretary to the University



W. Baxter, Esq., M.A.

Education committee. Expression was given both by Council and Senate to the esteem in which he was held and to the regret with which his departure from the College was regarded. Mr. E. S. Harris, B.A., was appointed in March to act as temporary professor of Philosophy, and gave efficient service in this capacity until the end of the year. Steps were taken to fill up the vacancy by a permanent appointment and a selection committee was chosen to act in England. This committee intimated in October that they had selected for the post *Reinhold Friedrich Alfred Hoernle and the new professor took up his duties at the beginning of 1908.

At the beginning of 1907 Mr. W. S. H. Cleghorne was appointed lecturer in Mechanical Engineering and entered upon his duties. It was decided to carry out to some extent the proposals regarding the improvement of the Law department in the teaching of subjects for the LL.B. examinations, and Advocates A. F. Russell and C. Gutsche were appointed in February as lecturers for the higher classes at £125 each. There was some danger that these appointments would be very short-lived, as the necessity for economy in all directions made the Council at first resolve to give notice of termination of the appointments at the end of the year, but the lecturers agreed to accept £60 each as fixed salary, any excess of fees beyond £120 to go to them, and the arrangement was therefore continued. Advocate Russell was on leave during the third term and Advocate H. G. Lewis acted for him. The temporary arrangement for the Zoology department with Dr. Gilchrist and Mr. Thomson came to an end in September, and Dr. Gilchrist was definitely appointed Professor of Zoology from October 1st. Mr. A. E. du Toit (now professor of Mathematics at Pretoria), Professor Crawford's assistant, resigned at the end of the year, but no new appointment was made this year.

Professor Crawford was on leave during the third term for a visit to England, and Mr. F. J. M. Stratton, B.A., acted as his deputy, while Professor Ritchie acted as vice-chairman of Senate, to which office Professor Crawford had been elected in May.

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*Educated at the gymnasia in Bonn, Gotha, and Pforte a Saale, and at Balliol Coll. Oxford. M.A. and B.Sc. Oxford. Jenkyns Exhibitioner, Balliol Coll. (1903). John Locke Scholar, Oxford Univ. (1903). Senior Demy, Magdalen Coll. Oxford (1904-7). Assistant to Prof. of Moral Philosophy, St. Andrew's, and Lecturer 1905-7. After leaving the College, Professor of Philosophy, Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne, in the University of Durham 1912-14, and Assistant Professor of Philosophy, Harvard University, U.S.A. Oct. 1914.

Mr. A. M. Jacobs resigned from the Chemistry department and Mr. T. G. W. Reinecke was appointed from the beginning of 1908. On the resignation of the Registrar, Mr. T. S. Oliver, M.A., who was in the Law department of the Civil Service, was appointed temporary registrar with the understanding that his position in the Civil Service should not be affected if he were not permanently appointed. He proved very efficient in his new duties, and the Council offered him the permanent appointment from October 1st, but, in view of his having to sever his connection with the Civil Service, he wished to have a three years' definite engagement and the Council could not agree to this. He, therefore, left the service of the Council at the end of November, and Mr. A. D. R. Tugwell was appointed secretary and registrar from December 1st. The Council was as fortunate in this choice as it had been unfortunate in its first appointment, and Mr. Tugwell continued to give the College most able and efficient service till his death in 1917.

In June of this year the Senate again made representations to the Council regarding better provision for the Modern Languages department, and strongly urged that three professors should be appointed, or, if this were not possible for the time being, that two should be appointed, one for Dutch and one for French and German. The endowment left by Mr. Hofmeyr for Dutch made this change feasible, and in preparation for a change in 1908 Professor Logeman and Mr. Nauta were given notice by the Council of the termination of their engagements at the end of the year. In September Professor Logeman was appointed to the chair of French and German, the new chair of Dutch was advertised and a committee of selection appointed. Meanwhile, Mr. Nauta was appointed professor of Modern Languages at the Diocesan College, Rondebosch, and left the College at the end of the year with the hearty good wishes of his former colleagues. He was, however, destined soon to return again. There were hopes that before long there would be three separate chairs in the Modern Languages department, as a sum of £700 (afterwards increased to £1,000), was sent to the Council from Mr. W. Spilhaus and others towards the endowment of a chair for German, the money to be separately invested and the interest meanwhile to be devoted to improving the teaching of German at College.

The residence for women-students was successfully started at the beginning of the year under the guidance of a House Committee of Past Women-students, with Mrs. E. B. Fuller as honorary secretary and treasurer.



Professor R. F. A. Hoernle, M.A., B.Sc.

A house was taken in Dorman Street, close to College, and a good beginning was made with six resident students. Mrs. Henry Hall was appointed to the charge of the residence. There was a small deficiency on the working of the residence at the end of the year, but this was more than covered by a guarantee fund which the energetic Ladies' Committee had raised, and it was determined to go on with the enterprise. The Ladies Committee was thanked for its services and asked to continue, and a committee of Council was appointed to act with them and to procure a suitable house for the following year.

A good deal of attention was again devoted this year to the question of teachers attending College for instruction in special subjects—the prospect of an Education department being still kept in view. Attempts were made to draw the connection between the S.A. College and the Normal College closer, and a proposal was made in April in Senate to enter into negotiations with the Normal College so that Normal students who had passed T3 and Matriculation might pass to the S.A. College without having to take first two years' teaching, the teaching condition being deferred to the end of the three years' course for B.A. The Council supported this suggestion and appointed a committee to treat with the curators of the Normal College. In consequence of this it was resolved in August by the Council that Normal students attending the College in 1908 should be charged half fees, and that, in view of this, not more than two Teachers' Scholarships should be given in any one year. The Superintendent-General of Education agreed to let Normal College students for T2 attend classes at the South African College concurrently, and there seemed thus a likelihood that the connection between the two nstitutions would be drawn closer for mutual benefit.

As a sign of the successful development of the Engineering department, intimation was received in May that the Institution of Civil Engineers had recognised the Preliminary Engineering Examination as exempting from their Studentship Examination.

The evening classes at College were continued this year in pretty much the same subjects as in the previous year with the addition of the History of Music and Telegraphy. The number of those attending fell off to eighty-five. A new departure was made in the way of an organised three-year course in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering for evening students, and thirty-three took the first year of this course, nine obtaining the full certificate for the work of the year.

Professor Bohle delivered his inaugural lecture on March 22nd and chose for his subject "Technics as a Civilising Power." The Mayor of Cape Town occupied the chair on this occasion.

It was decided in Senate in July that the vice-chairman of Senate should at the beginning of each year deliver an address to the new students of the College as a means of initiating the newcomers into the rules and customs and traditions of the College, and of inspiring them with the spirit and ideals of the institution. This annual address has become a regular feature of the College year, and it fell to Professor Crawford, who was appointed in May vice-chairman for the ensuing year in succession to Professor Ritchie, to deliver a very appropriate address.

An important change in regard to the headship of College House was resolved upon in September as one of the many attempts at economy in connection with the administration of the College. Professor Lewis was urged to take again the superintendence of the house as honorary Warden for a time, and, under pressure from the Council, consented to do so. Accordingly, Mr. Girdlestone received notice of the termination of his appointment at the end of the year. In consequence of Mr. Stanwell's departure a change took place also in the School Boarding House, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Le Mesurier being put in charge of this large establishment from July 1st, a position they have retained ever since to the great satisfaction of the Council.

There was a revival this year of an old subject of heart-burning between the various colleges—the "touting" for pupils, and, on the suggestion of the Superintendent-General of Education, a conference between representatives of the colleges was arranged on the subject. This conference came to the following conclusions: (1) That the colleges should be recommended not to offer scholarships or bursaries or other pecuniary inducements, such as boarding, to any persons until application had been made by such persons. (2) That the colleges should be invited to agree to discourage any attempt on the part of students to induce one college to outbid another by raising the amount of a scholarship or bursary above the advertised amount. (3) That many of the difficulties would be overcome if the colleges would agree to a common date for the award of scholarships. February 10th was suggested. These suggestions were accepted by the Senate and Council and communicated to the various colleges, and their acceptance was likely to end this recurring trouble. The difficulty, however, always was not how to prevent official action



A. D. R. Tugwell, Esq.

but how to prevent the zealous individual college patriot from doing his touting privately, and this problem could not be solved by any wise resolutions.

The University question was a prominent subject of discussion at various times during the year. A scheme for University reorganisation was adopted by the Council of the University of the Cape of Good Hope on February 15th subject to confirmation at the next meeting of the Council, and this scheme was referred by the Senate of the College for consideration by the University Education Committee. The scheme was for a federal University, to which the College had already expressed its objections. It made provision for representation of the colleges on the Council of the University, for a University Senate elected by the colleges to deal with syllabuses and examinations, subject to veto by the Council, and allowed the use of internal in conjunction with external examiners in the higher examinations. It provided also for the representation of the University Council upon college councils. Many of the features of the scheme were no doubt improvements upon the existing arrangements, but the rooted objection of the College to a cumbrous federal system remained and was expressed in part of the report presented to Senate: "The advantage of the scheme lies in the conduct of examinations. The other supposed advantage, *i.e.*, the University Senate, is unreal, because the body is so unwieldy and meets so seldom that it will effect nothing beyond routine work, and reform will probably be even slower than at present." A great many other detailed objections to various features of the scheme were also stated, which it would be superfluous now to enumerate. The Senate finally resolved: "That in view of the postponement of the conference on University reform (the Inter-Colonial Conference mentioned in 1906) and the fact that the advantages proposed in the scheme adopted by the University Council are of doubtful value, the representatives of this College on the University Council be instructed to vote for the postponement of any action until the other colonies of South Africa have had an opportunity of expressing their views on the question of University reform." This was the course actually adopted by the University Council, the scheme being postponed until the Inter-Colonial conference should meet.

A meeting of delegates from Victoria College with the members of the South African College Senate on the University Council scheme for University reorganisation took place on May 4th. Two propositions were then brought forward by the Stellenbosch delegates, the first of which,

to the effect that only colleges with adequate staff and equipment should be recognised as constituent colleges under the scheme, was accepted by the South African College representatives, but the second, to the effect that each college could present its own scheme of work and syllabuses for examination to the University Senate for acceptance, was rejected. Both parties, however, were united in unanimous disapproval of the scheme as proposed, and agreed to do their best to get it rejected by the University Council. Later in the year, in August, the Senate again affirmed its adherence to the principle of single-college Universities, but, as it seemed impossible at present to gain this ideal, it asked Professor Ritchie, who was chosen by the University as one of the representatives of the Inter-Colonial Conference (which, however, did not meet till 1908) to insist on the following points in any scheme proposed: (1) A common entrance for all recognised colleges, (2) adequate equipment and staff and number of students in any recognised college, (3) eligibility of professors to examine their own students, (4) the creation of a University Senate consisting of the professors of recognised colleges.

We have already mentioned that Mr. Carnegie was approached with a view to gaining his assistance for the erection of a library. A reply was received in July, addressed to Professor Logeman, the honorary librarian, that Mr. Carnegie was willing to give £5,000 towards this object provided £15,000 of the £20,000 which the building was estimated to cost should previously have been expended by Council from other sources. A letter of thanks was sent to Mr. Carnegie, and the Finance Committee of Council was asked to report on the best way to make the benefaction effective. The unfortunate disappointment in connection with this matter we shall have to chronicle in its due place.

Dr. Cameron, so long and honourably connected with College, had died in 1906, and a number of those who honoured his memory subscribed a sum of £400, sufficient to found in connection with the College a scholarship to be named after him. This "Cameron" Scholarship was awarded for the first time at the beginning of 1908 and was of the same value as the King's Scholarships. It was restricted to those who had passed Matriculation in the first class and was awarded to the candidate who had taken the highest place in that examination in classics.

An attempt was made in this year to draw the connection closer between the schools of the Peninsula and the College by offering to each of nine selected schools a scholarship, tenable for three years, to a candidate from the school

who should pass the Matriculation examination in the first class, the scholarship being of the annual value of £20, payable in remission of class fees. These School Scholarships were offered annually in subsequent years.

Various gifts of books for the College library were received this year from the Royal Society, from H.M. Astronomer at the Cape, from the British South Africa Company and from Mr. J. Stuart Thomson. The Loyal Women's Guild gave a special prize of books which was given for History in the Intermediate class, and Messrs. Siemens and Messrs. Hartmann and Braun gave gifts in the way of material and equipment to the Engineering department.

Mr. Philipson-Stow was made a baronet this year, and the College sent him its hearty congratulations. He did not live long to enjoy his new honour, but, before his death, which took place in 1908, he generously sent to the College an oil painting of himself, which is now hung in the Hiddingh Hall. Portraits of Professor J. Croumbie Brown, Professor Fremantle, and Professor Holm were also obtained this year and hung in the old hall.

A scheme for the course of study and the necessary examinations for a College Diploma in Chemistry was drawn up in October by the Senate and approved by Council. The course extended over three years, and the entrance to the course was the Matriculation examination of the University with or without Latin, or any equivalent examination. A candidate who had passed the B.A. examination in Science, with Chemistry as one of his subjects, was excused the first year of the course.

The only change in the membership of the College Council was caused by the resignation of Mr. Liberman, in whose place the Corporation of the City elected Councillor (afterwards Sir) Frederick W. Smith.

An enjoyable football tour took place in the mid-winter vacation of this year to Worcester, Swellendam, Mossel Bay, Oudtshoorn, George, Riversdale, Ladismith and Montague. The tour was under the management of Mr. A. J. Pienaar and Mr. A. Edmeades, and the team won all the nine matches played.

The Council, owing to the need of strict economy, did not see its way to the usual grant for the celebration of Commemoration Day, but the Students' Representative Council took the matter in hand and held a very pleasant function on Saturday, October 5th. A feature of this celebration was a cricket match in Rosmead between Past and Present Students, in addition to the usual At Home and afternoon tea. The students held their Com-

memoration Dance on the 4th. The Senate and Council dinner also was dropped, but some of the Senate and Council gave, as a kind of substitute for the usual function, a complimentary dinner to Professor Walter Raleigh on September 10th.

The prizes were distributed on Friday, November 29th. Dr. (afterwards Sir Thos.) Smartt, presided and the Mayor and Mr. C. C. Silberbauer were also present besides the professors and students. The Gold Medal in Literature was won this year by M. Franks, the Gold Medal in Science by A. G. Irving, and the Governor's Prize by J. H. Hofmeyr. Earlier in the year Miss Edith L. Stephens had been appointed to the 1881 Exhibition Science Research Scholarship. P. C. Kotze was elected to the Rhodes Scholarship.

CHAPTER XXIX.

1908–9.

The year 1908 was comparatively an uneventful one in the history of the College. The financial difficulties, in which, as we have seen, the Council found itself, still continued and effectually prevented any new developments of importance. There was, however, one arrangement made which brought the connection between the South African College and the Diocesan College closer, and did something to pave the way for the ultimate agreement which transferred all the college work above matriculation to the South African College. Professor Crawford's assistant had resigned at the close of 1907 and, instead of appointing a successor, a committee was appointed at the end of 1907 to see whether a joint arrangement could not be made with the Diocesan College whereby Professor Kent, the mathematical professor there, could give a certain proportion of his time to the S.A. College, while Diocesan College students would take the subjects of Pure and Applied Mathematics at the South African College. This arrangement was successfully accomlished, and Professor Kent thus partially joined the staff of the College at the beginning of 1908, the proportion of his salary to be paid by the two colleges being equitably adjusted. It was hoped that this arrangement would enable Professor Kent to draw the larger grants issued by the Government to professors at colleges with more than seventy-five students, and with this in view the Senate proposed to the Council that he should have a seat in the S.A. College Senate, but the Superintendent-General refused to sanction the higher grant and the proposal was not carried into effect.

The Inter-Colonial Conference on University Education met on February 10th, and continued its sittings till the 22nd. It was composed of seven members from the Cape Colony, two from Natal, three from the Transvaal, two from the Orange River Colony, one from Southern Rhodesia, with Dr. Thomson, Registrar of the University, and Dr. Flint as joint secretaries. Professor Ritchie was one of the Cape Colony members and endeavoured at the beginning of the Conference to test the feeling of the members by proposing

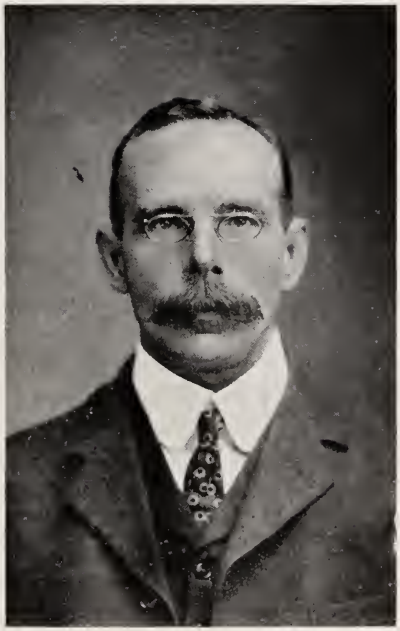
a single Teaching University, but he was a voice crying in the wilderness and the proposal received no seconder. The general feeling of the conference was expressed by the first two resolutions :—

(1) That this Conference, while fully recognising the importance and value of Teaching Universities, is of opinion that it is not expedient at present to establish single college Universities in South Africa.

(2) That this Conference is of opinion that, under existing circumstances, the best solution of the University question will be the establishment of a South African University with constituent or affiliated colleges.

The scheme formulated by the conference was no doubt a considerable improvement on the existing state of matters, as it carried out all the points which, as has been mentioned in the preceding chapter, were put forward by the Senate of the College as essential, if a federal University were inevitable. It is needless, however, to go into the details of its proposals as nothing practical ever came of them, and the published report of its proceedings now only serves as one of the landmarks in the gradual process by which Teaching Universities came into being. There was a movement on foot in this year which quite overshadowed the University question and relegated it to the background for a considerable time. The National Convention met towards the end of the year and the problem of the Union of all the colonies of South Africa filled the minds of the legislatures and the people for the next few years.

The strictest economy had to be practised by the Council during the year, and the grants to the laboratories were cut down to such an extent that it was very difficult for the science professors to meet even ordinary expenditure, and development had to be kept in abeyance altogether. A certain measure of relief was obtained by the Government consenting to convert the redemption loans from twenty-five years loans to forty years loans but even so it was estimated that there would be a deficit in 1908 of £573 and that the ensuing year would see a deficit of about £470. Among other economies the lecturers in higher law subjects were again threatened with extinction, but happily a guarantee for their emoluments was obtained and the arrangement made was not disturbed. Various appeals were made to Government for assistance but the straitened finances of the Colony made these unavailing. An intended extension to the school for which plans had been prepared had to be deferred till better times.



Professor T. P. Kent, M.A.

In spite, however, of financial depression, the College was still progressing steadily, and the number of students in attendance went on increasing year by year.

Professor Lewis had taken charge of College House from the beginning of the year and was assisting the Council materially in straightening the finances of that department of College administration. He had been compelled to expend a considerable amount of money on alterations and repairs but had taken the responsibility of these on his own shoulders if the income did not meet the expenditure.

The Women's Residence committee had been successful in getting a much more suitable house for its requirements, having secured on rent Mr. W. Spilhaus' former residence, Arthur's Seat, in Kotze Street, which is still used as a Women's Residence. It was a great improvement on the previous house, having a nice garden and tennis ground in connection with it, and being in a very pleasant and healthful situation. Mrs. Henry Hall, who had hitherto generously given her services as resident mistress gratuitously, was definitely engaged at the end of the year as salaried head. The Ladies' Committee was still active, and, although the Residence was not yet self-supporting, sufficient guarantee funds had been collected by them for the Council to sanction the continuance of the enterprise without financial misgivings.

The new chair of Dutch, founded by the benefaction of Mr. J. C. Hofmeyr, was filled at the beginning of the year by the appointment of Dr. Pieter Jacobus du Toit,* who still occupies the same position, and Professor Hoernlé began his duties at the same time.

The two professors delivered their inaugural lectures in the course of the year, Professor Hoernlé on August 5th on "Psychical Research and Immortality," and Professor du Toit on November 17th on "Het Afrikaans."

Mr. W. J. Horne, the lecturer in the department of Physics, who had done good service to the College for about ten years, resigned in July owing to his appointment as organiser of Technical Education in the Transvaal, and Mr. W. H. Logeman, M.A., son of Professor Logeman, and a former student of the College and 1851 Exhibition Science Research Scholar, was appointed in his place.

The Rev. T. E. Marsh resigned his membership of the Council in the beginning of the year and Dr. Julius Petersen was elected by the University Council to fill the vacancy.

*Educated at Wellington Boys' High School Victoria College, Stellenbosch, and at the Universities of Ghent, Leyden, and Berlin. M.A. (Cape), Ph.D. (Ghent). Member of "De Maatschappij der Nederlandsche Letterkunde te Leiden."

A house was taken in Dorman Street, close to College, and a good beginning was made with six resident students. Mrs. Henry Hall was appointed to the charge of the residence. There was a small deficiency on the working of the residence at the end of the year, but this was more than covered by a guarantee fund which the energetic Ladies' Committee had raised, and it was determined to go on with the enterprise. The Ladies Committee was thanked for its services and asked to continue, and a committee of Council was appointed to act with them and to procure a suitable house for the following year.

A good deal of attention was again devoted this year to the question of teachers attending College for instruction in special subjects—the prospect of an Education department being still kept in view. Attempts were made to draw the connection between the S.A. College and the Normal College closer, and a proposal was made in April in Senate to enter into negotiations with the Normal College so that Normal students who had passed T3 and Matriculation might pass to the S.A. College without having to take first two years' teaching, the teaching condition being deferred to the end of the three years' course for B.A. The Council supported this suggestion and appointed a committee to treat with the curators of the Normal College. In consequence of this it was resolved in August by the Council that Normal students attending the College in 1908 should be charged half fees, and that, in view of this, not more than two Teachers' Scholarships should be given in any one year. The Superintendent-General of Education agreed to let Normal College students for T2 attend classes at the South African College concurrently, and there seemed thus a likelihood that the connection between the two nstitutions would be drawn closer for mutual benefit.

As a sign of the successful development of the Engineering department, intimation was received in May that the Institution of Civil Engineers had recognised the Preliminary Engineering Examination as exempting from their Studentship Examination.

The evening classes at College were continued this year in pretty much the same subjects as in the previous year with the addition of the History of Music and Telegraphy. The number of those attending fell off to eighty-five. A new departure was made in the way of an organised three-year course in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering for evening students, and thirty-three took the first year of this course, nine obtaining the full certificate for the work of the year.

following year. Professor Bohle, who had shown himself keenly interested from the beginning in this attempted development of technical education, undertook the general direction of the classes under the new arrangement, and there is no doubt that the great progress which has taken place in technical education since 1909 is largely owing to his energy and initiative.

An interesting proposal for the founding of an Art School in connection with the College was made in a letter addressed to the Senate by Mr. Masey in February of this year, but, except in the subject of Architecture in connection with the Evening Classes, nothing definite came of the suggestion.

In order to secure more supervision of the students individually it was decided by the Senate this year that a certain number of students should be assigned to each professor, who should be expected to keep a general oversight of their conduct and studies and give them any help and direction which might be expedient. This tutorial system has been continued ever since, and, although its value varies according to the interest taken in it by the individual professors, it has been on the whole of considerable service to the students and to the College.

The Forestry School had been going on with a fair amount of success in spite of a good deal of lukewarmness on the part of the Government, but a notice which appeared in the *Government Gazette* early in this year, intimating that there would be no course in Forestry in 1910–11, seemed to presage an early extinction of this new department. A strong protest was made by the College against this proposed interruption of the school and the notice was withdrawn, but it was pretty evident that there was no great enthusiasm for the school on the part of the Government officials concerned. A new board for the management of the school had been appointed at the beginning of this year, consisting of (a) two members of the staff of lecturers appointed by Government, (b) two members of the staff of the S.A. College, (c) two members nominated by the Council of any College from which lecturers were drawn, (d) three members nominated by the Secretary for Agriculture. Professors Beattie and Lewis were appointed under (b) and Professors Hahn and Pearson under (c).

The College received and entertained various bodies of visitors in the course of the year. The members of the Inter Colonial Conference on University Education came on February 20th, the members of the School Board on April 1st, the Building Trade Employers on April 22nd, the S.A. Teachers' Association on June 24th.

During the midwinter vacation Professor Payne took a number of the members of the Engineering and Scientific

Society on a tour through the Robertson district, where they were very hospitably received and had the opportunity of inspecting various irrigation works and objects of engineering interest.

Commemoration Day was held this year on the proper day, October 1st, and the celebrations were arranged by the Students' Representative Council. They were pretty much on the lines of previous years. An address was given by Professor Ritchie in the morning in the Engineering theatre, the subject being, at the request of the students, the early history of the College and the notable men connected with it, an "At Home" was held in the afternoon as well as a cricket match between past and present students, and in the evening there was a concert in the School Hall. The Council and Senate dinner was held at a previous date, September 12, when Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, fellow of New College, Oxford, was one of the guests.

Both Professor Beattie and Professor Pearson applied for a year's leave during 1909, and arrangements for supplying their places were completed before the end of this year. Mr. W. H. Logeman, the recently appointed lecturer in Physics, was chosen to act for Professor Beattie, and Mr. W. C. Worsdell, F.L.S., was appointed *locum tenens* for Professor Pearson. In consequence of Professor Beattie's prospective absence during 1909 Professor Brown was chosen by the Senate as assessor to the College Council for 1908–9.

The prizes were distributed on November 27th, at 9.30 in the morning, this early hour being chosen in order to enable the Chief Justice, Sir H. de Villiers, to be present before attending the meeting of the National Convention, of which he was president. The Chief Justice unveiled the painting of Sir F. Philipson-Stow, which, as we have mentioned, the latter had presented to the College shortly before his death. Both Gold Medals were this year gained by women students, the Gold Medal in Literature by Elsie M. Ashworth, and the Gold Medal in Science by Ellen R. Behrman. The Governor's Prize fell to G. R. Thomson. Mr. A. G. Irving was appointed to the 1851 Exhibition Science Research Scholarship, and Walter Power was chosen as Rhodes scholar.

The year 1909, like its predecessor, was not marked by any very striking changes or developments, but steady progress was being made in the number of students attending College, and the finances were gradually recovering from the strain of the previous years. The administration of College House, under Professor Lewis, was very successful and resulted in a substantial profit, from which the Council was



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enabled to set aside a considerable sum for the purpose of boarding bursaries.

The loss on the working of the College in 1907 was written off against the Development Fund, and the payment by Government in July of the arrear interest on the laboratory loan for 1908, and a legacy of £250 left by Mr. and Mrs. William Duncan, also relieved the finances of the College considerably. In consequence of this brighter outlook the Council was able, before the end of the year, to look forward to a surplus in 1910, and determined to raise the very inadequate amount it had been able to give to the various departments for working expenses to £700, and also to remit one-third of the 10 per cent. reduction which it had been compelled to make on the salaries of the staff.

Various important benefactions also were received by College in this year. We have already mentioned the £250 left by the joint will of Mr. and Mrs. W. Duncan. A still more important benefaction from the same source was received on the death of Mrs. Duncan, when a sum of £3,000 was left for the foundation of two scholarships, to be called the William Duncan Scholarships in memory of her husband. After considerable discussion it was decided to give one of these scholarships every alternate year on the results of the Matriculation examination and the other every alternate year to a graduate of the University of the Cape of Good Hope who had taken his degree in the subjects of Pure Mathematics, Applied Mathematics, and Physics and intended to proceed to the College Diploma in Engineering. In connection with this benefaction a portrait of Mrs. Duncan was presented to the College by Professor Ritchie, and hung in the old College hall.

Another very important benefaction was announced in October of this year, when Mr. S. R. Stuttaford, of the well-known firm of Stuttaford & Co., gave to the College 3,000 preference 5 per cent. £1 shares in the firm of Stuttaford & Co., Ltd., for library purposes. The Chief Justice, Sir Henry de Villiers and Mr. R. Stuttaford were appointed trustees, and the proceeds of the shares were to be devoted to the purchase of books to be kept in a separate collection called the Stuttaford library. This benefaction was undoubtedly a great boon to the College. Hitherto the library had been comparatively small and unimportant, and chiefly dependent for expansion on casual gifts of books. It had now a definite income, even though it was not very large, and could look forward to gradual and steady increase, and the growth of the library to its present very fair dimensions must be regarded as being mostly due to this generous benefaction.

By the will of Mr. Wilhelm Ludwig Oscar Mally, of Cape Town, there was left to the Council or governing body of the South African College and Dr. P. Daniel Hahn the sum of five thousand pounds in trust, to be invested upon mortgage or other approved security, the interest to be applied towards the establishment and maintenance of a chair in the College for the teaching of some scientific subject for which at the date of the testator's death there was no professorship established, the choice of subject to be on the advice of Dr. Hahn. Until the chair was established the interest was to be added to the capital. Dr. Hahn and Mr. E. J. Moore were the executors under the will, and they pointed out to the Council that, as most of the estate was in mortgages, a forced realisation would probably result in loss and the impossibility of paying all the legacies in full, whereas there was a prospect of realising the full amount if the estate was nursed for some time. As however a codicil to the will directed that, if the estate was insufficient to meet all the legacies " such legacies shall be paid in full so far as the said estate shall extend to satisfy in the order in which they appear in the said will," the executors, as they had a certain amount in hand, wished to have it decided at once whether in distributing they were to regard the conditions of the codicil as applicable at present, and, on the advice of counsel, they suggested that a friendly action should be brought before the Supreme Court by some of the legatees against the executors to decide the question. The Council agreed to this course. The bequest therefore has not yet been utilised for its purpose but will probably be applied for the endowment of a chair at an early date.

Towards the end of the year Dr. Bolus gave a donation of £100 towards the improvement of the school playground and, as a result of this, the school Athletics Committee proceeded in 1910 with the erection of a pavilion in the ground.

The Technical classes which had been arranged in the previous year in conjunction with the School Board were carried out this year with great success under the general direction of Professor Bohle. The subjects were: Agricultural Botany, Agricultural Chemistry, Botany for Chemists, Building Construction, Carpentry and Joinery, Elementary Drawing, Advanced Drawing, Elementary Chemistry, Elementary Electrical Engineering, Advanced Electrical Engineering, Elementary Mechanical Engineering, Advanced Mechanical Engineering, Elementary Mathematics, Advanced Mathematics, Mechanics, Electric Wiring, Mineralogy, Physics, Steam Engine Driving, Workshop Practice, Wine testing; and a little later classes were arranged in Automobilism for soldiers under the direction of a committee



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composed of members appointed by the Automobile Club, the Army Board, and the College, with Mr. W. S. H. Cleghorn as lecturer. The number of individual students attending the first-named classes was two hundred, the class entrances being 394, while twenty-five soldiers atttended the Automobile classes.

The new Diploma course in Pure and Applied Chemistry, which had been arranged in 1907 held its first examination in this year. This course has never, for some reason, proved attractive, and only one student has ever carried it out in its entirety.

The Mining course again caused some trouble in this year. The Transvaal University College (the Technical Institute had become temporarily united with the Pretoria College under this name) had developed its own Mining course in full, and was naturally developing it on its own lines without much regard to the courses at the South African College or to the examinations in mining instituted by the University. The effect of some of the changes in their course was to make it almost imperative for students to go to Johannesburg after their first year at the College unless they were to be at a disadvantage. This was felt by the College to be a breach in the arrangement which had been come to on the subject and it was decided to ask for another conference with the Transvaal College authorities in order to see whether some understanding could not be attained. This was somewhat grudgingly agreed to by the Transvaal College, and Professors Bohle and Hahn were appointed the delegates of the College to confer on the matter during the vacation at the end of the year.

It may be remembered that at various times lectures and courses of lectures, of a more or less popular character, open to the public, had been given by members of the College staff. It was decided this year to attempt the organisation of such "College Extension" lectures in a more systematic way, and a joint committee of Council and Senate was appointed with this end in view. It was proposed by the committee that the various professors should be asked to intimate what lectures or courses of lectures they were prepared to give, that these should be made publicly known, that local committees should be formed in any place where the lectures were desired, that these committees should be responsible for places of meeting and expenses, that no fixed fee should be charged, but that any surplus revenue from admission fees, after expenses had been met, should go to the lecturers. Professor Bender was appointed chairman of the Extension Lectures committee and was active in making arrangements for the beginning of this new enterprise in the following year.

A proposal, which also bore fruit subsequently, was made in September by Dr. A. Jasper Anderson, the Medical Officer of Health, that he should conduct a series of lectures on Hygiene, forming a course which was approved by the College of Physicians and College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and by the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow. This course was intended to cover six months and to be so arranged that students could present themselves for examination in May or October, preferably the former. The expense was calculated at £60 per annum and the Council sanctioned the outlay provided that students presented themselves for the course. Professor Pearson consented to the use of a room in his department for the course, if it was found not to interfere with his departmental work.

It will be remembered that the College had been anxious for some years to develop an Education department and to secure as soon as possible a professor of Education. It had meanwhile done its best by arrangements with the Normal College and by the institution of Teachers' Scholarships to lay the foundation of an Education department, and had been the pioneer in this direction among the colleges. It was reported towards the end of the year that the Victoria College had obtained a grant from the Education Department and was advertising a T2 course and Teachers' diploma in connection with that college. It was felt that the S.A. College had been rather unfairly left out in the cold, especially as it had been the first to move in the matter, and a joint deputation of Council and Senate was sent to the Superintendent-General of Education with the view of proposing that students studying for the B.A. at the S.A. College might also attend the Normal College in preparation for the T2 examination, and that the subjects to be taken by such T2 students who were preparing for work in High Schools might be reduced. The deputation was favourably received, and arrangements were made for beginning in 1910 a special T2 course, for which the Department of Education granted a certificate, to which only graduates were admitted. The students in this course were to receive instruction in the Philosophy and History of Education at the S.A. College and also to attend advanced classes in the subjects in which they desired to specialise as teachers, while the rest of their training was to be conducted at the Normal College. As a temporary arrangement Professor Hoernlé agreed to give the lectures on the Philosophy and History of Education, but it was hoped that it would not be long before a professor of Education was appointed.

Some discussion took place towards the end of the year regarding the institution of a Military course for officers in



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connection with the new Defence Force regulations but nothing practical came of the matter. A committee was also appointed to see whether any courses could be arranged in connection with the Bachelor of Divinity examination newly instituted by the University, but, apart from the Hebrew class and arrangements for students who were preparing for the entrance examination to the Theological Seminary at Stellenbosch, it was not found practicable to do anything in this direction.

In addition to Professors Beattie and Pearson, who were away for the whole of this year on leave, Professor Kent also took leave for six months. Unfortunately his substitute proved very unsatisfactory and had to be superseded by Mr. W. H. Finlay, M.A., who acted with acceptance until Professor Kent returned.

There were numerous changes in the staff at the end of the year. Professor Payne received the appointment of Professor of Engineering at Melbourne University and severed his connection with the College on December 31st, to the great regret of his colleagues. He had done splendid service to the College in organising the Engineering department and had been most energetic in pushing forward its development during the seven years he had been connected with the College. He left for his new appointment with the hearty good wishes of his colleagues. Advocate H. G. Lewis also resigned his Law lectureship at the end of the year on his appointment as Professor of Law at the Rhodes University College, Grahamstown. Among the junior staff a number of resignations took place. Mr. W. S. H. Cleghorne, B.Sc., resigned his lectureship in Mechanical Engineering to take up an appointment in the Transvaal. Mr. C. Craggs resigned from the Physics department, and Mr. T. G. W. Reinecke and Mr. S. Biesman Simons from the Chemistry department. In the place of the two last mentioned, Mr. R. W. Hallack and Mr. D. S. Stevenson were appointed. The other vacancies were not filled till the following year.

There was one change in the membership of the College Council through the resignation of Sir Henry Juta. Mr. F. J. Centlivres was appointed by Government in his stead and continued to be a member until his death in February, 1918. The officials of the Council and Senate remained unchanged, the Rev. J. M. Russell being chairman of Council, Dr. Fuller, chairman of Senate, and Professor Crawford, vice-chairman. Professor Brown was re-elected assessor to Council.

The general election of the University Council took place in this year, and four members of the staff, Professors

Beattie, Hahn, Pearson and Ritchie were elected by Convocation. Professor Hoernle was also nominated, but Dr. C. F. Juritz, an old boy, was elected instead. Professor Bender and the Rev. J. M. Russell were appointed by the Governor.

The College football team, under the captaincy of W. F. R. Schreiner, was this year covering itself with glory in the various cup competitions and ultimately ran out victors in the Championship, winning the Grand Challenge, Town Challenge and Knock-out Cups. During the midwinter vacation it went on a tour to the Transvaal, under the charge of Professor Ritchie, playing also matches at Bloemfontein on the way up and at Kimberley on the way down. The tour was a very successful one, not so much from the matches won, as most of them were drawn after very tough contests, as from the enthusiasm with which the team was received and entertained by the crowd of old boys in the Transvaal. Lavish hospitality was shown to them and their visit gave a great fillip to the interest of old students in their old College. One effect of this was the formation of a Transvaal branch of the College Union, which continued for a time to be very energetic, but unfortunately afterwards allowed its enthusiasm to cool down considerably, and has of late years, probably owing to the lack of some organising spirit, shown comparatively little signs of life. The football team, on its return, successfully completed the rest of its cup matches, and was entertained at the end of the season, on October 19th, at a dinner held in the Good Hope Hall, at which a very enthusiastic company of about 170 were present. Professor Ritchie occupied the chair, and, after the usual loyal toasts, Sir Henry Juta proposed the toast of the College Football Teams, which was responded to by the Captain of the First Team, Mr. W. F. R. Schreiner. The cups and trophies were then presented to the winning teams by Mr. L. B. Smuts, an enthusiastic "old boy" who has done very much for College sport, and who was at this time and for many years president of the Rugby Football Union, and the medals, specially given by the old boys, were presented by Dr. Fuller. The toast of the South African College was then proposed by the Hon. W. P. Schreiner and responded to by the Rev. J. M. Russell, chairman of Council, and Professor Crawford, vice-chairman of Senate. The other toasts were "the Western Province Rugby Football Clubs," proposed by the chairman and responded to by Mr. J. Howitson, captain of the Villagers Club, and "Rugby Football" proposed by Advocate Upington and responded to by Mr. W. V. Simpkins.

As in the previous year, a number of engineering students went under the charge of Professor Payne on a tour during the winter vacation, and the Hon. Dr. (afterwards Sir) T. W. Smartt gave a special prize for an essay on " Engineering Works visited during the 1909 Tour."

A welcome addition was made this year to the various branches of College sport by the formation of a Swimming Club, which was recognised by the Student's Representative Council as one of the regular clubs in the College and has continued to be in active existence ever since. The opening of the municipal baths, in Long Street, close to the College, gave this club opportunities for practice which had not been enjoyed before.

This was the eightieth year of the life of the College and Commemoration Day, on October 1st, was celebrated with a good deal of enthusiasm. The celebration followed the lines of previous years. An eloquent address was given to the students in the forenoon by Advocate Upington, a cricket match between Past and Present Students and an At Home in the grounds were held in the afternoon, and the Council and Senate met at dinner in the evening, when Mr. Schreiner and Dr. Fuller made noteworthy speeches on the fortunes and future of the College. The athletic sports of the College, which had been in abeyance for some years, were held on the following day on the Green Point Track, and it was hoped that they would now be a regular feature of the College year.

The question of the relationship between the South African College and the Diocesan College was again discussed this year on several occasions, but, as the Synod of the Church of South Africa, which met this year in Cape Town, had expressed an opinion in favour of retaining the present position of the Diocesan College, it was not thought advisable to take any steps in the matter for the present.

A large number of the members of the Dutch Reformed Church Synod and of the Synod of the Church of South Africa, both of which were meeting in Cape Town, visited the College on October 18th and were entertained and shown over the College, and a similar visit was made on November 2nd by the City Council members and members of the School Board.

The prize-giving was held with somewhat more ceremony this year than had been usual since it had ceased to be a public function. The Governor, Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson, was asked to preside, and addressed the students in a very happy speech. The occasion was an interesting one, as being the last on which the Governor of Cape Colony was present

on such an occasion at the College. South Africa was soon to be unified and a Governor-General to take the place of the Governors of the different colonies. The Gold Medal in Literature was this year gained by J. H. Hofmeyr, the Gold Medal in Science by P. Stein, and the Governor's Prize was divided between Gladys A. Schmidt and J. M. Versfeld. C. L. Robertson, B.A., gained the Corporation Gold Medal in Civil Engineering. J. H. Hofmeyr was elected to the Rhodes Scholarship, but was allowed, on account of his youth, to defer going into residence at Oxford till 1912.

CHAPTER XXX.

1910.

The year 1910 was a noteworthy one in the history of South Africa as being the beginning of the Union of all the separate colonies which was the outcome of the National Convention. Whether all the high hopes, which were entertained at the time, that a new era of united interests and united progress lay before us, have been realised, may be left for future historians to determine, but there is little doubt at all events that the spirit of hopefulness for the future which prevailed at that time was an incentive to effort in many directions and not least in the direction of higher education. The separation which was now made between higher and lower education, by the former being committed to the charge of the Union Government, while the latter was left to the Provincial administrations, whatever may be thought of its desirability, inspired the hope that greater attention would be given to the development of the higher institutions and that more liberal treatment would be accorded them from the greater resources of the Union. There was another event in this year also which seemed to hold out great hopes for the future. In December of the year 1904 Mr. Alfred Beit made a gift to trustees of the estate of Frankenwald, in the neighbourhood of Johannesburg, to be used by the Government of the Transvaal for educational purposes, and provided for its transfer to any University or other body which might be formed for such purposes. In the following year he bequeathed £200,000 for a University to be erected on this estate, allowing the interest on this money to be used for educational purposes until the University was formed, but stipulating that it should revert to his estate if not utilised within ten years after his death. He died in 1906, so that the year 1916 was the limit time for this application of his bequest. In the year 1910, however, which we are now dealing with, the possibility of a new application of this generous bequest came into view. The creation of a University or of an Agricultural Faculty at Frankenwald had not been found feasible and nothing so far had been done in this direction in the Transvaal, although the interest on Mr. Beit's bequest had been utilised by the

Council of Education at Johannesburg for the furtherance of education in various directions. General Smuts, who, as Minister in the Transvaal before Union, had had educational matters under his department, and had always shown a keen interest in educational development, while on a visit to England had an interview with Mr. Otto Beit, the brother of Mr. Alfred Beit, and with Sir Julius Wernher, Mr. Alfred Beit's friend and partner. As a consequence of this interview he wrote to these two gentlemen in July, 1910, with the suggestion that, if the amount of Mr. Alfred Beit's bequest were increased to about half a million, it might be possible to establish a National University on Mr. Cecil Rhodes' estate of Groote Schuur, which had been left for the residence of the prime minister of United South Africa. It will be remembered that Mr. Rhodes had had some such scheme in view in his life-time, so that the proposed site for a National University had a special appropriateness, especially in view of the unification of the colonies which he had foreseen and provided for. This suggestion by General Smuts met with a very generous response, as Sir Julius Wernher added £200,000 to the Beit Bequest for the purpose indicated, and he and Mr. Otto Beit undertook between them to give the £100,000 necessary to bring the sum up to the half million indicated in the letter to them. When the first Union Parliament met in Cape Town in November, 1910, these munificent gifts were alluded to in the speech of the Governor-General. The opening of this first Union Parliament, on November 4th, was invested with greater interest and more elaborate ceremony by the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn, as representatives of His Majesty the King on this historic occasion. On the following day the Duke laid the foundation stone of the New University Hall in Queen Victoria Street, and the occasion was celebrated by a University gathering for lunch, which took place in the pavilion at Camp's Bay. On this occasion, both General Smuts and the Hon. F. S. Malan, under whose department came the charge of higher education, delivered speeches, and occasion was taken to announce the names of the generous donors of the half million, which had not been mentioned in the announcement to Parliament. The University question thus assumed a new phase and became a problem which had to be tackled in some practical fashion without undue delay, and in the following six years we shall have to note the various attempts at solution which were unsuccessfully made and the final successful settlement which resulted in the establishment of the three Universities which began their careers on April 2nd, 1918. It may be mentioned here that, in addition to the half million, a further sum of £25,000 was

offered at the end of 1910 by the De Beers Consolidated Mines, so that the sum of £525,000 was available for a "residential teaching University."

The University question occupied a good deal of the attention of the Senate at various times during the year and more especially when rumours of impending developments became rife. Occasion was taken to reaffirm the general principles on which the College had agreed, especially in view of suggestions that had been made that a post-graduate University might be attempted. Towards the end of the year, when it was known for certain that the large benefaction for a University had been made and that definite action was likely before long, the Senate took occasion to formulate its position in a series of propositions which it laid before Council and which were accepted by that body, with the idea that they might be made the basis of discussion with Victoria College. These propositions were briefly: (1) that the College favours a National Teaching University; (2) that it considers a purely post-graduate University not desirable; (3) that the establishment of a new University or University College, teaching undergraduates, would seriously affect University Colleges in the neighbourhood; (4) that it is desirable to have in a central Teaching University (*a*) full provision for all the faculties, (*b*) residential accommodation, (*c*) opportunities for research; (5) that a system of federal colleges constituting a University is undesirable; (6) that provision should be made for any existing college to merge in the University, and that provision in that case should be made for such members of the staff as were not taken over; (7) that there should be a scheme of affiliation for non-merging colleges, but that affiliated colleges should not have any control over the teaching University; (8) that residence at the University or affiliated colleges should be essential for degrees, but that temporary arrangements might be made for external students.

It will be observed that these resolutions took it for granted that only one Teaching University was contemplated, but the general principles underlying the resolutions were not affected by the gradual realisation as time went on that one central University would not meet the difficulties of the situation.

This point came up quite clearly in the discussion with representatives of the Victoria College, which took place on November 25th. The representatives of that college accepted the first three propositions detailed above, but distinctly made it known that they would not agree to any proposition which would entail the disappearance of the Victoria College or of the South African College as distinctive units. They

were willing to consider any proposition by which the two larger colleges, without shifting their local position, could become the nucleus of a University. The Victoria College was asked to formulate some general scheme for discussion in the same manner as the South African College had done, so that a further conference might be held, if the Victoria College thought it advisable.

It has been convenient to put this emergence of the University question at the beginning as the chief event of 1910, but the year was also noteworthy in College history for several important advances in the way of development. As we have seen, the financial difficulties, which had checked progress for a time, were gradually being overcome, and it was hoped that the Union Government would be more liberal to higher education than the Colonial Government had been. One of the directions in which further development was greatly desired was the Medical Course at College. The first year's course had been successfully launched, and the Senate thought the time was now ripe for attempting the establishment of a second year's course. Accordingly in March it urged upon the Council the appointment of professors of Anatomy and Physiology, and, this proposal being favourably received, application was made to Government for aid in the way of grants for the two professors and of a loan for the erection of suitable buildings for the new Chairs. In this project the College was greatly assisted by the exertions of Dr. Fuller, who had made this particular development of the College peculiarly his interest. The South African Medical Congress, as we have seen, had favoured this step, and the Cape of Good Hope Branch of the British Medical Association also passed a resolution in favour of the teaching of Anatomy and Physiology in this country. Mr. Merriman, who was premier before Union, was very sympathetic towards the new undertaking and practically pledged the new Union Government to grant a loan for the purpose of housing the new departments. On May 4th, therefore, Dr. Fuller was able to report to Council that a loan of £20,000 for building and grants for the two new professors would be forthcoming, and steps were taken immediately to fix upon a site for the new buildings in the College grounds, to prepare plans, and to advertise for professors for the new Chairs, with the idea that they should be appointed at the beginning of the fourth term of 1910. It was, however, not found possible to proceed so expeditiously. Difficulties were raised by the Minister of Education on the ground that the new Chairs might be an encroachment on the sphere of the future teaching University, but this was overcome by an understanding that, if it were decided at any future date to

entrust the teaching of these subjects to a South African Teaching University these professors and their laboratories should be taken over by the University. The grants, however, for the new professors had to be passed in the estimates and hence, as the Minister anticipated some difficulties in Parliament, it was decided by the Council to defer appointment to the new Chairs till the estimates had been passed and then to cable to the selection committee. The actual appointments therefore did not take place till the following year.

The building of accommodation for the new medical professors was not actually begun in this year owing to the delay in granting the necessary loan which had been promised. It was decided in September to ask for competitive designs for the building and to build in brick and plaster.

Another important development in this year was the erection of the Hiddingh Hall. The Senate was asked in February to make a suggestion as to the accommodation which would be desirable in the new building, and steps were taken to address Mr. Carnegie on the question of a grant for the library which was intended to form part of it. There was some intention at first to build the hall on the site of the old buildings of the College, but the Senate pointed out the extreme inconvenience which would be caused by this in the matter of accommodation for the various classes, and ultimately the site which the buildings now occupy was chosen. The Senate recommended a building which would contain a hall with accommodation for five hundred, a library with one or two smaller rooms, a committee room for Students' Societies, and three men's rooms and two women's rooms with lavatories, and these were pretty well the lines on which the building was designed. The architects were Messrs. Baker & Masey, but the firm became, by the retirement of Mr. Masey, Messrs. Baker & Kendall before the plans were actually prepared. A great disappointment befel the Council in July, as Mr. Carnegie's secretary wrote that the £5,000, which had been promised towards the College library, had been conditional on a like sum being contributed in South Africa, and that he did not consider that the interest earned on the Hiddingh bequest could be considered to be such a contribution. A reply was sent to the effect that the Council had acted in good faith and thought that it was complying with the terms of the conditions, and thought that the contribution should be made.

Meanwhile, in August, alternative tenders were received for the erection of the buildings in Queenstown stone and in mountain stone, and the Building Committee recommended the acceptance of Mr. J. Z. Drake's tender. The tender for

erection in mountain stone was chosen (the cost being £17,741 16s. 10d.), provided Mr. Carnegie gave his contribution of £5,000. A cable was received in August from Mr. Carnegie, refusing the contribution, and the refusal was confirmed by a subsequent letter. The Council thereupon decided that the building would have to be constructed of brick and plaster instead of stone, and be kept, if possible, to a cost of £15,000. It was at first decided to call for fresh tenders, but the Master Builders' Association protested against this action and considered that the Council was bound to Mr. Drake as tenderer. After an interview with the Association it was agreed to open all the schedules of tenderers and revise the costs, substituting brick and plaster for stone, and Mr. Drake's tender was accepted, the total amount being £12,979 4s. 7d.

It had been hoped at first that the foundation stone of the new building would be laid by the Prince of Wales when he came to open the first Union Parliament, but the death of King Edward VII, on May 6th, rendered that visit impossible. The delays in connection with the contract made it also impossible to ask the Duke of Connaught to officiate, and it was decided to associate the laying of the foundation stone with the prize-giving on November 25th, and to ask the Governor-General, the Right Hon. Viscount Gladstone, of Lanark, to preside. This programme was carried out. His Excellency was received with due ceremony at 11 o'clock, and was escorted to the site of the foundation stone. After a prayer of dedication by the Rev. J. M. Russell, chairman of Council, a silver trowel was presented to His Excellency, who then proceeded to lay the stone. The Chairman of Senate, Dr. Fuller, then asked His Excellency to present the Gold Medals, the Governor's Prize, the Corstorphine Prize and the College Diplomas in Engineering. His Worship the Mayor, Sir Frederick W. Smith, similarly asked His Excellency to present the Corporation Medals in Engineering, and Mr. C.C. Silberbauer asked him to present the Silberbauer Gold Medal in Law. Professor Crawford then read the list of other awards and His Excellency gave a short address. The proceedings were concluded by Lord de Villiers thanking the Governor-General for his presence and address. A very large assembly was present at the function. The completion of the hall belongs to the events of the following year.

Another interesting event of this year was the final completion of arrangements for the taking over by the College of the higher work of the Diocesan College. It will be remembered that negotiations in this direction had been carried on at various times in previous years. In May of this year the Diocesan College authorities asked the Council of the South



THE HIDDINGH HALL BUILDING.

African College to appoint a Committee to discuss this matter with them, and on May 25th the result of this conference was reported to the Council. It was decided by the Council to accept the incorporation of the upper section of the Diocesan College on the terms that Professors Kent, Nauta and Vipan, of the Diocesan College, should be taken over by the South African College, provided that the teaching at the Diocesan College should not go beyond matriculation, and Dr. Fuller and Professor Lewis were appointed to conduct negotiations on this basis. It was reported by them in June that the Council's suggestions had been generally accepted, the understanding being that the Diocesan College should not prepare students above Matriculation save in the case of those who were not going in for University examinations, and that pensions or compensation should be asked from Government for those of the staff who were not taken over by the South African College. A memorandum from the Superintendent-General of Education was put before the College Council on July 21st, embodying these terms and adding the proposals that old Diocesan College graduates should elect one member of the South African Council and that Parliament should be asked to grant the Diocesan College a loan of £8,000 at 4 per cent. for buildings, free of interest charge for three years. The Diocesan College accepted the terms as proposed by the Superintendent-General, and steps were taken in August to draft a bill to carry out these provisions. It was at first intended that the bill should be a public one, but the Speaker decided that it must be introduced as a private bill. The bill was assented to on April 3rd, 1911, but it was agreed that the new arrangements should begin at the commencement of the academic year 1911. By some oversight the Government grants for the three professors who were taken over were reckoned as though they were commencing service for the first time, but this was put right on representation to the Minister of Education, and their service at the Diocesan College was recognised. An attempt was made by the Senate to induce the Council to introduce into the new bill a provision for Senate representation on the Council, but this suggestion was not accepted, the Council intimating that it considered the Senate sufficiently represented already by the assessors.

The definite decision to appoint a Professor of Education was come to in this year. In August a deputation to the Minister of Education strongly urged upon him the advisability of this step, and, on his favourably receiving the suggestion and asking for a memorandum on the point, the case for the College was laid before him. A similar Chair had been already granted to the Victoria College, so that the

case for the South African College was all the stronger, and matters had progressed favourably enough for the Council to authorise the Senate in September to advertise for a professor of Education, although no definite appointment was to be made until Parliament had sanctioned a grant for the salary of the Chair. The actual appointment was made in 1911.

In addition to the developments mentioned above large additions were also sanctioned in the course of this year to the junior staff of the College. In March the Senate had emphasised the necessity for assistance in a number of the departments at College and specially urged the immediate appointment of an assistant in Dutch. The Council agreed to the appointment of a Dutch assistant and also to the temporary appointment of recently graduated students of the College as part assistants in various departments. A suitable permanent assistant in Dutch could not be found at once, and temporary appointments were made until, in September, Mr. J. J. le Roux, B.A., became lecturer in Dutch. In May the Senate put before the Council a much wider scheme for accommodation and development and assistance in most of the College departments. This was favourably received by the Council and was laid before the Colonial Secretary, the Hon. (afterwards Sir) N. F. de Waal, by a deputation. The Council also sought the assistance of leading citizens of Cape Town in backing up this attempt at further important development and had an interview on the subject with the Minister of Education. The outcome of this interview was that provision was promised for the Chairs of Anatomy and Physiology, as we have already noted, and also for seven assistants, although it was indicated that the places of two might be taken by professors of the Diocesan College, if they were taken over. Regarding the other large developments desired by the College in the way of buildings and new Chairs, the Minister would not make any definite promise, although at a later date, as we have seen, the Chair of Education was also promised. In October accordingly advertisements were sanctioned by the Council for assistants in English, History, Applied Mathematics, Geology and Engineering, although in the estimates at the end of the year provision appeared for only four assistants, the Minister regarding the three (not two) Diocesan College professors as making up the seven promised.

The list of requirements in the way of buildings for the various departments and for administrative purposes, which was drawn up by the Senate in November, and was estimated as likely to cost £100,000, remained as an aspiration which was not to be fulfilled during the existence of the College.

The joint scheme with the Normal College for the training of students who intended to become teachers in secondary schools, which, as we have indicated, had been arranged in 1909, was successfully begun in 1910. The students in this Special T2 course were allowed to drop about twelve hours per week of the usual Normal teaching and to take at College, besides the History and Philosophy of Education, subjects in Languages, Mathematics, or Science in which they intended to specialise. An attempt was made to get the maintenance grants from the Education Department for such students, which had been reduced from £60 to £40, again raised to £60, but, as this was not successful, the College fees for such students were considerably reduced.

Considerable financial assistance was given to the College by the promise by the Government of £2,000 for equipment during 1911, and of the increase of the maintenance grant to £8 per annum per student, and also by the receipt from the Government in February of £20,000 of the £60,000 loan for the new laboratories for Engineering and Natural Science.

An important change took place in this year in the administration of College House. Professor Lewis had been very successful in the financial management of the house and also in attracting so large a number of boarders that an extra house in the neighbourhood had to be rented, but he was finding the burden of the Wardenship of the house a heavy one, and in September intimated to the Council that he would resign the position at the end of the year. The Council expressed its warm thanks to him for his services, and gave him a proof of its appreciation in the shape of a bonus and a special presentation. Professor Beattie was asked to undertake the charge of College House, and, after some negotiations as to the conditions of the appointment, accepted the position in November. He entered upon his new office at the beginning of the following year and has held it successfully ever since.

The vacancy in the Chair of Civil Engineering caused by the resignation of Professor Payne was filled up at the beginning of this year by the appointment of Alfred Ernest Snape,* who still occupies with acceptance the same position. At the same time, Mr. Duncan McMillan, A.R.T.C., A.M.I.M.E., was appointed to the lecturership in Mechanical Engineering, which he still retains. A week or two later, in

* Educated at Manchester Grammar School; City of Manchester Technological Scholar at Owens College; B.Sc., with First Class Honours in Engineering, Victoria University of Manchester, 1900; M.Sc. 1905; Assistant Engineer, Rochdale, Southampton, and to London County Council; Resident Engineer to Norwich Council; A.M Inst.C.E. 1906; F.R.San.I.

February, Mr. E. B. Walker was appointed an assistant in the department of Physics. In March Mr. D. S. Stevenson, an assistant in the department of Chemistry, died, and an expression of sympathy was sent by the Senate to his father Sir E. Stevenson. Mr. M. Lundie was appointed to the vacancy. Early in the year also Advocate G. G. Sutton, LL.B., was appointed Law Lecturer in place of Advocate H. G. Lewis.

The College Library was put into a much better position by the appointment of an assistant librarian, Mr. S. L. Harvey, who relieved the Honorary Librarian, Professor Logeman, of a good deal of the routine work which he had hitherto done without assistance. The library was steadily growing owing to the benefaction of Mr. S. R. Stuttaford, and a portrait of this generous benefactor was presented to the College through Mr. R. Stuttaford, and hung in the College Library.

Professors Beattie and Pearson resumed their duties at College at the beginning of this year, after their year's leave, and a very pleasant dinner of welcome was given in their honour by their colleagues and members of the Council on February 25th.

A very welcome proof of the efficiency of the Engineering Department was given this year by the recognition on the part of the Institution of Civil Engineers of the College Diploma in Civil Engineering as exempting from the examination for Associate Membership of the Institution. The recognition was made retrospective, and as it was a privilege granted usually to Universities only, and so far enjoyed by only three other institutions outside Great Britain, the concession was greatly appreciated by the College. The congratulations of the Senate were sent to Professor Payne, who had been chiefly instrumental in bringing the negotiations in this direction to a successful issue. Certain modifications in the syllabuses for the Diploma for 1911 were made in order to bring them into line with the Institution's requirements.

The Evening Classes in technical subjects, under the auspices of the School Board for the Cape Peninsula, and under the superintendence of Professor Bohle, were again successfully held during the winter months at the College and were attended by 195 students. The number of classes held were twenty-seven and the number of class entrances 430.

The Extension Lectures, for which preliminary arrangements had been made in 1909, were successfully carried out during the winter months of 1910 under the direction of Professors Hoernle and du Toit, who acted as joint secretaries. An extensive syllabus was drawn up, offering in all



Professor A. E. Snape, M.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.

forty lectures, arranged under the eight headings : (1) Literature and Drama, (2) Fine Art, (3) Languages and Phonetics, (4) History, (5) Philosophy, (6) Botany, (7) Physics and Engineering, (8) Psychical Research. The members of the staff who offered their services as lecturers were Professors Bender, Bohle, Clark, Edgar, Hoernle, W. S. Logeman, Pearson and Ritchie, and Mr. W. H. Logeman. Considerable interest was excited in the new venture, and, in addition to lectures in Cape Town, lectures were also given in Wynberg, Simonstown, Paarl, French Hoek, Worcester, Riversdale and Graaff Reinet, thirty lectures in all being delivered. The success was sufficiently encouraging to induce the Senate to continue the enterprise in the following year.

The arrangements in connection with the Mining Course at College occupied a good deal of attention during the year. Professors Bohle and Hahn had a conference during the vacation at the end of 1909 with the authorities of the S.A. School of Mines and Technology (which was the new name of the old Technical Institute since its severance from the Pretoria College), and the Minister of Education also had a conference with representatives of the various parties concerned in the middle of this year. The result was that a *modus vivendi* was reached. Certain modifications were made in the Mining Course at College and some alterations in the regulations of the S.A. School of Mines, and the two years of the College course were thus accepted for the first two years of the Diploma course at the School of Mines.

In regard to the Forestry course growing dissatisfaction was felt by the Senate. A memorandum on the subject was submitted by Professor Pearson in May of this year, calling attention to the inadequacy of the staff for any satisfactory work. When the School of Forestry had been instituted it had been contemplated that there should be one full-time professor, with a number of supplementary lecturers, and that the cost should be met by contributions from all the S.A. Colonies and British East Africa. Only Rhodesia and the Transvaal, however, had paid any contribution in addition to that of the Cape Colony, and instead of a full professor, only one lecturer had been appointed, who was at the same time burdened with other duties as Forest Officer and with the charge of Tokai. The Senate resolved to call the attention of the authorities to the position of affairs, and a good deal of correspondence followed. A deputation was also sent to the Minister of Education on the subject, but the attempts to put the School on a better footing were unsuccessful, and a notice, which was practically the death-knell of the School, appeared in the *Government Gazette* of October, to the effect that no more candidates for the upper grade of

the Forest Department were to be accepted till further notice.

The only change in the membership of the Council in this year was caused by the resignation of Dr. Bolus in September through ill health. His place was filled by the University Council by the election of Sir William H. Solomon to the unexpired period of Dr. Bolus' tenure of office. On June 6th the Senate elected Professor Hoernle to the office of Vice-Chairman, which Professor Crawford had held with great acceptance for the last three years. The other officials of Council and Senate remained unchanged.

This year, as we have seen, was memorable for the opening of the first Union Parliament, and in celebration of this event a great pageant was held in Cape Town from October 29th to November 5th, which was attended by huge crowds. The College was invited to take part in this display, but, owing to its coming so close to the time of the University examinations, it was found impossible to get a sufficient number of students to give up the time necessary for rehearsals and the actual performance. During the Pageant week the usual College work was suspended, but the various laboratories were thrown open to numerous visitors, and meetings of the Medical Congress and of the South African Association for the Advancement of Science made use of various rooms in the College.

The year was noteworthy also for the death, on May 16th, of King Edward VII, and the accession of his present Majesty King George V., on which occasion the College sent a message of condolence and loyalty to our King.

The death of Sir Thomas Fuller, which was reported to the Council in September, was received with great regret. He had been a staunch and useful friend to the College while he remained in the Colony, and happily left behind him his son to continue the same loyal service.

Commemoration Day was celebrated this year on Friday, September 30th. The celebration followed the usual lines, with an "At Home" and cricket match, save that no address was delivered in the forenoon. The management of the arrangements was this year undertaken by a joint committee representing the Council and Senate and Students' Representative Council. This course had been considered expedient owing to the S.R.C. having rather exceeded the funds at its disposal in the preceding year, and having had to appeal to the Council for a subsidy to make up the deficiency.

The annual dinner of Council and Senate was held on the following evening, October 1st, and among the guests were Sir Bisset Berry and the three professors of the Diocesan

College who were henceforth to become part of the staff of the South African College.

Another attempt was made in this year to get some scheme for pensions for professors adopted by the Government, and the various colleges were consulted and, after correspondence and discussions, which lasted well into 1912, a generally accepted draft scheme was drawn up to be submitted to the Minister of Education. The general idea was to put the pensions of professors on the same lines as those of members of the civil service, but, as nothing practical came of the proposals, it seems unnecessary to go into details.

As we have already mentioned, the prize-giving this year was presided over by the new Governor-General, Viscount Gladstone, and was associated with the laying of the Foundation Stone of the Hiddingh Hall on November 25th. The Gold Medal in Literature was gained by G. R. Thomson, the Gold Medal in Science by J. H. Hofmeyr (who had gained the Literature Medal in the previous year), and the Governor-General's Prize (as the Governor's Prize had now come to be named) by T. Haarhoff. The Corporation Gold Medal in Civil Engineering was won by M. Udwin, and in Electrical Engineering by H. A. Eastman.

The 1851 Exhibition Research Scholarship was assigned this year to E. Jacot, and a special prize in Zoology for research work, given by the kindness of Dr. Corstorphine, was gained by R. C. Lewis.

CHAPTER XXXI.

1911.

In the year 1911 the results of the various steps in the way of development which had been taken in the preceding year were seen in numerous additions to the staff as well as in the completion of the Hiddingh Hall and the beginning of the Medical Block. In January the Council ratified the appointment of four new assistants, A. R. E. Walker, B.Sc. (London), A.R.C.S., in Geology; A. Wynne, M.A. (Leeds), in English; H. F. Biggs, B.A. (Dublin and Cantab.), in Applied Mathematics; and J. Lees, A.R.C.S., in Engineering.

No satisfactory application was received at first for the assistantship in History, and the appointment in that department was not made until towards the end of March, when Eric Anderson Walker, B.A.,* was appointed to take office from the beginning of the second term. In the meantime Miss Leila A. Wright, B.A., occupied the position temporarily. Mr. Walker was assistant in History, however, for only one term, as Professor Edgar, who had occupied the Chair of History with great success from 1903, resigned in March owing to his appointment to the position of editor of the *Transvaal Leader*, and Mr. Walker was elected to succeed him as professor from July 1st. Miss Wright continued to act as assistant until the end of the third term of the year, when Mr. J. L. W. Stock, B.A. (Oxon.), was appointed.

At the beginning of the year the three professors from the Diocesan College, Professor Thomas Parkes Kent† (Pure

*Educated at Mill Hill School and Oxford University (Merton College). M.A. Oxford. History Exhibition Merton Coll. 1st Class History Honours, Oxford 1908. History Lecturer, Univ. of Bristol, 1908-11 Captain Cape Garrison Artillery.

†Educated at Kingswood School, Bath; Christ Church, Oxford; and London University. M.A. Oxford, 1st Class Honours in Maths. and Physics. Exhibition, London Univ. Scholarship, Christ Church; Goldsmith Exhibition; Junior Univ. Math. Scholarship, Oxford. Professor of Maths. Diocesan College, 1902-10.



Professor E. A. Walker, M.A.

Mathematics), Professor George Walter Vipan* (Classics) and Professor Renicus Dowe Nauta† (Modern Languages), took their places on the College staff. Professor Kent, as we have seen, had been associated already with the College for some time under the joint arrangement between the Diocesan and South African Colleges, and Professor Nauta had also been formerly on the staff before his appointment at the Diocesan College. The Government grant for a professor of Education had not yet been sanctioned, but as Mr. J. W. Jagger had generously guaranteed £100 per annum for three years for the establishment of the Chair, and there was also the endowment given by the Rev. T. E. Marsh some years previously for this ultimate purpose, the Council determined to make the appointment without waiting for the Government contribution, and in February Fred Clarke,‡ of Hartley University College, Southampton, was definitely appointed.

In April Robert Black Thomson,§ lecturer in Anatomy at the University of Edinburgh, was appointed by cable to the new Chair of Anatomy and arrived to take up his duties towards the end of May. There was some difficulty for a time in filling the Chair of Physiology, the salary at first offered being inadequate to secure satisfactory candidates, but, on the terms of engagement being modified, the Council was enabled in August to appoint by cable William Adam

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*Educated at Perse Grammar School and Christ's College, Cambridge. B.A. Classical Tripos 1877; M.A. 1880; Open Scholarship, Christ's College. Taught at Leeds Grammar School, 1877-9; at University College School, 1880-1. Lecturer in Classics and English, Grey Institute, Port Elizabeth, 1882-5. Professor of Classics, Diocesan College, 1885-1910.

†Educated at the Gymnasium, Leeuwarden; the Faculté des Lettres, Nancy; London University College; College de France, Paris. Highest Teacher's Diploma for French and English. Officier d'Académie (France). Lecturer in English at Goes and Zieriksee, and in French and English at Heerenveen. Lecturer in Modern Languages at S.A. College 1903-7. Professor of Modern Languages, Diocesan College 1908-10.

‡M.A. Oxford. 1st Class Honours in Modern History. Clothworkers' Exhibitioner; Leatherseller's Exhibitioner. Master of Method, York Diocesan Training College 1903-6. Professor of Education, University College, Southampton 1906-11.

§Educated at Morton Public School and Wallace Hall Academy, and at Edinburgh University. M.B., Ch.B. Edin. Medallist in Zoology, Practical Physiology, Junior and Senior Anatomy. Crichton Scholarship for Research, Anatomy, 1906. F.R.S.E. Demonstrator and Lecturer in Anatomy, Edin. Univ. 1905-11; Lecturer in Anatomy, Post Graduate Courses, Edin. Univ.

Jolly,* an appointment which has proved eminently satisfactory. Dr. Jolly took his seat on the Senate for the first time on October 3rd.

A further change in the staff was necessitated by the resignation in July of Professor Hoernle, who had been appointed to the Chair of Philosophy at Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne. He had been only four years in office, having been appointed in 1908, but during that time had made his mark in the life of the College, not only as an able and successful teacher, but also as an energetic participator in all the interests of the students and in all the efforts to extend the influence of the College. He had helped to inaugurate the department of Education by giving lectures on the Philosophy and History of Education before the Chair of Education was founded, and had also taken a very active part in the initiation of the Extension Lectures. He remained until the end of the year, and his departure was accompanied with hearty expressions of regret from the Council and Senate and wishes for his future prosperity. In December Hugh A. Reyburn† was appointed his successor, and took up his new position, which he still retains with acceptance, at the beginning of 1912.

Another resignation took place in September, when Advocate Benjamin, who had been Professor of Law since 1898, intimated that he would vacate his office at the end of the year. The Department of Law had never been put upon a satisfactory footing, but, in spite of great difficulties, Professor Benjamin, along with his colleague, Professor Buchanan, had done excellent work in keeping this department alive, even although the greater part of the work had been connected with preparation for the Lower Law examinations. As the whole question of the Law Department was in a rather uncertain position owing to proposals that a whole-time professor should be appointed, no new appointment in Professor Benjamin's place was made this year.

*Educated at George Watson's College and the University, Edinburgh. M.B., Ch.B. with 1st Class Honours, and D.Sc. Edinburgh. Greerson Bursary. Research student in Pharmacology Edin. 1903. Carnegie Research Fellow in Physiology Edin. 1909. Fellow of Royal Physical Society; F.R.S. South Africa. Assistant to Professor of Physiology, Edin. 1904-7. Lecturer in Experimental Physiology, Edin. 1908-11.

†M.A. Glasgow University 1909. Scott Scholarship (Glas). Ferguson Scholarship (Scotland). Logan Medal and Prize for best graduate in Arts of the year. D.Phil. (Glas) 1914. Assistant in Moral Philosophy, Glasgow Univ. 1909-10. Lecturer in Moral Philosophy, Glasgow Univ. 1910-11. Lecturer in Ethics, Normal College, Glasgow 1911.



Professor G. W. Vipan, M.A.



PROFESSOR R. D. NAUTA, Officier d'Académie.

The appointment of the new professors of Anatomy and Physiology led to immediate development of the Medical Course to a second year. The Anatomy Act (No. 32, 1911) was assented to on April 25th, 1911, and by Government Notice No. 1072 of 1911 (*Gazette* of July 4th, 1911) the South African College School of Anatomy was authorised as coming under this Act. The two new professors had to put up with makeshift accommodation for a time, but the project of building a new Medical Block for their use was soon set in movement. Competitive designs for the block had been received and in January of this year Mr. Howard, the adjudicator, had awarded the first place to the design sent in by Messrs. F. W. Hesse & Son, which, with some modifications, was carried out. The complete plans were laid before the Council in March and it was decided to go on with the building as soon as it was ascertained that the Government loan for the purpose was available. Tenders were called for in July, and in August Mr. J. Z. Drake's tender for £13,682 3s. 4d. was accepted, and the work on the building was begun in the last quarter of the year.

The Hiddingh Hall was completed in August at a total cost of £15,514 19s. 11d., the original estimate having been exceeded by about £685 on account of certain extras and furnishings. The completion of this building was a great boon to the College. In addition to the large and handsome hall, which occupied the major portion of the upper floor, accommodation was provided for common-rooms and committee rooms for men students at the north end of the building and for women students at the south end. The larger portion of the ground floor was occupied by the library, which now at last found something like adequate accommodation. It was a question at first whether room could be given in the new library for the Royal Society's Library, which had been housed for some time in the College, but it was felt that it should be retained, if possible, and by an increase of the shelving this was rendered feasible, and certain alcoves in the new library were reserved for this purpose. It was decided to combine the opening of the Hiddingh Hall with the Commemoration ceremony, which took place this year on Friday, September 29th (October 1st being a Sunday). The Hon. J. W. Sauer, an old boy, and one who, as we have seen, had taken a prominent part in the administration of the College in former years, presided on this occasion over a crowded audience which assembled in the new hall, and in declaring the building open delivered an interesting address.

This official opening was followed by the usual At Home in the College Grounds, but, owing to a deluge of

rain which fell during the previous night, the Past and Present Cricket Match had to be abandoned owing to the state of the cricket ground. In the evening the annual dinner of Council and Senate took place in the Civil Service Club. Mr. Sauer was the guest of the evening on this occasion, and proposed the toast of the South African College, which was responded to by Mr. Russell, the Chairman of Council, and Professor Crawford, the Vice-Chairman of Senate.

In view of the new arrangements for housing the library an attempt was made to get a Government grant for an assistant librarian, as the salary which was available from College funds for that purpose was quite inaedquate and there was a danger of losing in consequence the services of Mr. Harvey. The attempt, however, was unsuccessful, and the assistant librarian consented to remain for the time being. A very pleasing incident in connection with the opening of the new library was a gift from a number of Old Boys, through Professor Lewis, of about £120 for the purchase of books in the Departments of Classics, Modern Languages, History and Education, which gave the opportunity of sensibly increasing the number of works bearing on these Departments. The regulations for the use of the library were drawn up, the only charge to students being a deposit of 5s. As there were several departmental libraries in the College, of varying size, it was decided that, with the exception of books in use for class purposes, these should be transferred to the general library, and that the general catalogue should also embrace books retained in departmental libraries.

The appointment of Professor Clarke to the Chair of Education led to considerable development in this Department. More time could be given to instruction in educational method and to demonstration lessons in connection with the special T2 course, and arrangements were made for additional practical work in connection with the Normal College. A course of lectures for teachers was also carried out in connection with the Extension Lectures, and was attended by about sixty teachers. A standing Education Committee was appointed, consisting of representatives of the Normal College and the School Board in addition to representatives from the Council and Senate.

In connection with the department of Philosophy, which, by the new regulations of the University had been divided into two sections, Logic and Psychology and Ethics and Politics, Professor Clarke gave valuable assistance for some time in the latter department. It was found impossible for the one professor of Philosophy to give both courses concurrently and, as the urgent necessity for a lecturer in Philosophy



Professor F. Clarke, M.A.

could not yet be met, Professor Clarke's services were very welcome until more permanent arrangements could be made.

In connection with the Engineering Department an arrangement was made, chiefly through the exertions of Professor Snape, by which a certain number of the Engineering students, after completing their course at College, could be indentured to various Government departments for three years, so as to secure practical experience in their professional work and fit them for permanent positions. Arrangements were made in this direction with the departments of the Railways, Irrigation and Public Works. It was agreed that a small remuneration should be given to such students during their probationary period, but the departments took no responsibility for finding them permanent appointments at the end of the period.

One of the most important events of this year was the munificent bequest left to the College by Dr. Harry Bolus, F.L.S. Dr. Bolus had already been a generous donor to the Development Scheme of 1902, and his name had been associated with the foundation of the Chair of Botany. He had also been of much service to the College as a member of Council until failing health compelled his resignation. He died, while on a visit to England, at Oxted, Surrey, on May 25th in this year, and by the terms of his will he left his magnificent and unique herbarium and botanical library, at which he had toiled as a labour of love for very many years, to the charge of the College with a liberal endowment of £27,000 for its upkeep and extension and for the payment of its custodians.

In addition to this provision for the special study to which he had so long directed his energies, he left to the College a sum of £21,000 (the interest on which was to be devoted to scholarships for those in need of pecuniary aid for the prosecution of their studies), a valuable property at Kenilworth, and some beautiful carved furniture for the Senate room.

Professor Pearson resigned his position as curator of the S.A. Museum Herbarium in order to take general supervision of the Bolus Herbarium, and in addition to Miss H. M. L. Kensit, B.A. (now Mrs. F. Bolus), the niece of Dr. Bolus, who had been long associated with her uncle in his botanical work, and who was appointed by his will curator of the Bolus Herbarium, Miss R. Glover was appointed as assistant in the work of the herbarium. As accommodation was required for the herbarium before long, and there was also pressing need for temporary accommodation for the College school during alterations and additions which were in prospect in the school buildings, it was decided to utilise

the residence in the College grounds for these purposes, and Professor Ritchie, who had been in occupation of the residence for thirty years, at first as a College boarding-house for a short period, afterwards as a house rented from the College Council, received six months' notice, from September 1st, to vacate the house. On its vacation at the end of February, 1912, it was used for a time by the school, and afterwards was adapted to some extent for the housing of the herbarium and for the accommodation of some of the College classes.

An attempt was made in this year by the Minister of Education to reach a solution of the University question. A bill was drafted " for the establishment of a National University for the Union of South Africa and for ma ters incidental thereto," and was sent by the Minister for comment to the University Council and to the various colleges. The main features of the bill were that the central seat of the University was to be at Groote Schuur, that it was to be a post-graduate University for the faculties of Arts and Science, although other faculties might be established, that the various University Colleges were to have local faculties in Arts and Science, that the examinations at the central seat were to be conducted by the professors of the central University and at the various recognised colleges by the professors of these colleges with external examiners. The Council of the central university was to be composed of twelve persons chosen by the Governor-General, six chosen by Convocation, and one person to represent the governing body of each institution which possessed a local faculty. The Senate was to consist of the Chairman of Council (who was also *ex-officio* Vice-Chancellor), the Principal and professors of the central university, and one representative from the Senate of each institution with a local faculty, or two if the number of Professors at such institution was over fifteen. The University of the Cape of Good Hope was to be merged in the central seat and dissolved as a separate University.

This draft bill was received with almost unanimous disapproval by all the academical bodies to which it was submitted for criticism. The main objection was to the post-graduate nature of the proposed University, as it was felt that such an institution would be somewhat of a white elephant in a country like South Africa, and would hardly be a satisfactory object on which to employ the generous bequests left for a teaching University. There were many objections also in detail to the provisions of the bill in regard to the constitution of the Council, the methods of examination, and other points, which it is unnecessary to specify. The College Senate also urged that provision



Professor R. B. Thomson, M.B., Ch.B.

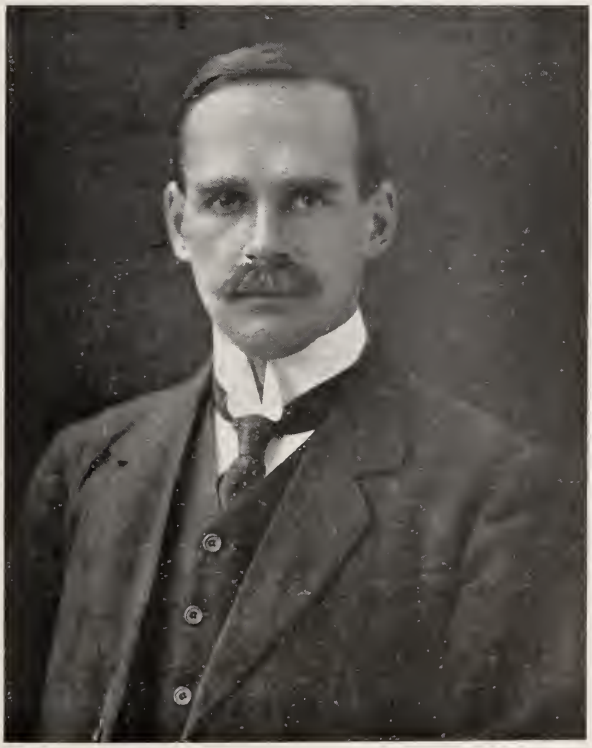
should be made for any existing college to merge itself in the new University if it chose to do so, and for any colleges not merged to have reasonable aid for expansion up to the Honours B.A. standard and in specified professional faculties. Its general attitude to the question was defined as follows: (1) The University question can best be solved by the foundation of a complete teaching University, either in Cape Town or in a suburb in the immediate neighbourhood, to be called the South African University. The South African College, together with the present University, shall be merged in the new institution; any other college which expresses its willingness to come into the new University ought to be allowed to do so. Colleges electing to remain outside should be affiliated or otherwise provided for, so long as there is for the present only one degree-granting body; (2) Should a solution such as the above be found impossible, matters should go on as at present until one or more colleges have sufficiently developed to have independent charters given to them.

It was realised by the Minister of Education that the proposed bill would meet neither the wishes of the donors of the endowments for the new University nor the views of the academic bodies chiefly concerned, and the bill was never brought before Parliament. It served, however, the useful purpose of eliminating one of the possible solutions of this knotty problem and so paving the way to other proposals.

The Union of the various Colonies of South Africa and the assumption by the Union Government of the charge of higher education had led to considerable attention being directed to numerous anomalies in the relations of the different institutions to the Government in respect of grants and subsidies. The colleges in the old Cape Colony had to a large extent been dependent on their own resources or on special benefactions for their development, and the Government had given assistance chiefly on the £ for £ principle. On the other hand the colleges in the other Colonies had been to a great extent not merely State-aided but State-supported institutions, and their buildings had been erected by Government funds, without any liability, as in the case of the institutions in the Cape Colony, for interest on loans for this purpose. This disparity of treatment was naturally keenly felt, and an attempt was made in this year to reach some equitable settlement. A Departmental Commission was appointed "to enquire into and report upon matters concerning Higher Education in the Union," with a very wide scope, which included reference to staffs, salaries, pensions, grounds and buildings.

libraries, equipment, bursaries, equality of treatment and many other points. The Commission was presided over by Dr. Thomson, Registrar of the University of the Cape of Good Hope, and consisted besides of Messrs. C. J. Bird, C.M.G., B. J. de Kock, B.A., and J. S. M. Rabie, B.A., with Mr. G. M. Hofmeyr, Acting Under-Secretary for Education, as adviser. It was constituted on May 22nd, 1911, and sat until October 28th, 1911. It visited the various college seats and took evidence from representatives of the various colleges, as well as from others whose evidence seemed likely to be useful. Professors Beattie and Ritchie were appointed by the Senate on June 2nd to give evidence regarding the needs of the Science and Literature sides of the College, and also on the question of pensions for Professors, and the Council was represented by the Chairman, Rev. J. M. Russell, by the Registrar, Mr. Tugwell, and by Dr. Fuller. Full statements were drawn up of the College needs and requirements and laid before the Commission. The report of the Commission was an attempt to reach some equitable adjustment of the various inequalities existing. Some of its outstanding suggestions were (1) equalisation of salaries, the initial salaries of professors being fixed at £500, rising to £750 at the end of twenty years, with special local allowances in the north, and the Government contribution being as three to one; (2) pensions of not less than £300 for a service of thirty years, the pensions to be met by contributions on an actuarial basis; (3) various grants for immediate needs of the various colleges and provision for annual requirements on the general basis of the £ for £ principle. The proposals on the whole did not lean to the side of liberality, and the Cape colleges were not relieved from the burden of interest on previous loans, although provision was made for payment of interest on future loans on the basis of £2 by Government to £1 by the College in the case of the Cape and Natal, and of £3 to £1 in the case of the other provinces. The report was subjected to pretty severe criticism by the Council and Senate in the following year.

The Extension Lectures were again held this year, and a larger selection than before of single lectures, as well as of various courses, was offered to the public. A considerable amount of expense was also incurred in advertising the lectures and in the distribution of numerous copies of a syllabus with information regarding them. The result was very disappointing, as only comparatively few of the lectures were taken advantage of, and there was a considerable deficit on the expenses, which was, however, made up generously by Professors Bender



Professor W. A. Jolly, M.B., Ch.B., D.Sc.

and Hoernle. On the other hand some of the courses and lectures were very successful, so that it was resolved to continue the attempt for the following year and to be a little more conservative in expenditure. As Professor Hoernle, who had been a very energetic secretary for the lectures, was about to leave the College, Professors F. Clarke and Walker were appointed joint secretaries for the next year's arrangements.

The Women's Residence was becoming too small for the accommodation required, and an arrangement was come to with Mr. Spilhaus for additions to the house at a cost of about £300 on condition of an increased rental of £15 a month being paid by the College. Mrs. E. B. Fuller, who had been the energetic secretary of the Women's Committee for the residence, resigned the office in March and was warmly thanked by the Council for her services.

The Technical Evening Classes under the auspices of the School Board were modified this year by a new arrangement whereby the more elementary classes were held at Salt River, while the more advanced classes were held, as before, at the College under the superintendence of Professor Bohle. The number of classes held was twenty-eight, the number of class entrances was 315, and the number of individual students 165.

Several of the new professors delivered inaugural lectures this year, Professor F. Clarke on June 16th, Professor Nauta on July 21st, Professor Thomson on August 11th. The lectures by Professor Clarke and Professor Thomson, being connected with newly established departments, were, by a grant given by the Council for the purpose, published and circulated.

A portrait of Sir Thomas Fuller was presented to the College in August by Dr. E. B. Fuller, and hung in the old hall. In addition to the gift for books already mentioned, the Old Boys gave, through Professor Lewis, the sum of £60 for furnishing the Men's Common Room in the Hiddingh Hall and £100 for fittings in the new library. A large set of lantern slides, illustrative of classical subjects, with a small sum in money for adding to their number, was left to the College by the Classical Association of South Africa, on its dissolution, on condition that they should be periodically shown at College and be at the disposal of schools if requested for exhibition.

In July of this year notice was received from the Institution of Civil Engineers that it recognised the College Diploma in Electrical Engineering as exempting from its Associate Membership examination, as it had already done in the case of the Diploma in Civil Engineering.

There was no change this year in the officials or members of the College Council, and the only change in the Senate was that Professor Crawford was elected Vice-Chairman in succession to Professor Hoernle. Professor Brown was on leave for the second half of the year, and Mr. Biggs, the lecturer in his department, acted as his *locum tenens* and occupied a seat on the Senate during his absence.

Another addition to the School Buildings in the shape of a second storey was resolved upon in June on the promise of an immediate loan of £2,500 from Government, with the further promise of a like amount on the next allocation of loan funds. A tender from Mr. J. Z. Drake for the erection of the addition, at a cost of £4,848 2s. 7d. was accepted in September, and the work proceeded with. This addition consisted chiefly in making another storey to the whole of the eastern side of the school quadrangle and one or two other additions on the southern and northern sides, which can be best seen by reference to the diagram on page 343. It provided seven additional classrooms, besides a principal's room and a common room. The number of scholars was still growing very rapidly, and the question of buildings for the Junior School was considered this year but had to be deferred. An auxiliary School Boarding House was arranged for at the end of the year, with Mr. Glover as head.

The balance of £20,209 of the Government loan of £64,209 for the erection of the Engineering and Natural Science Laboratories was at last paid this year, in August, and the Council was thus enabled to adjust its various funds in a more satisfactory manner than had been hitherto possible.

The prizes were distributed informally this year on November 23rd. The Gold Medal in Literature was awarded to W. R. Hamilton, the Gold Medal in Science to J. C. Ross, and the Governor-General's Prize to A. W. McGregor. The Corporation Gold Medal in Civil Engineering was won by J. S. de V. von Willich. At the beginning of this year G. R. Thomson was chosen as Rhodes Scholar, and R. C. Lewis was in July accepted as nominee for the 1851 Exhibition Research Scholarship.



Professor H. A. Reyburn, M.A., D.Phil.

CHAPTER XXXII.

1912.

The year 1912 saw the completion of the Medical block of buildings and their occupation by the departments of Anatomy and Physiology. The formal opening of the new buildings took place on June 6th, and, in spite of very unpropitious weather, was attended by a large gathering of friends of the College. The Minister of Education, the Hon. F. S. Malan, presided at the celebration and declared the new buildings open, and the Hon. J. X. Merriman delivered a very interesting speech. The accommodation provided for the new departments seemed ample at the time, but, as has been the invariable experience in connection with all the additions to the College, it was not very long before it was discovered that future progress would soon make the accommodation seem inadequate. The new development in the Medical Course led immediately to a large accession of students in the Medical departments, and, as the number of students in the Engineering departments was also increasing, the average attendance during the four terms of this year reached a total of 362, about fifty more than during the preceding year and far exceeding any previous record.

The large increase of numbers made the necessity for greater liberality in the way of equipment and laboratory grants more and more pressing. Owing to lack of funds the Council had been compelled to enforce economy on the Science departments, and they had been working for some time under very great difficulties and had been falling behind in efficient equipment. The question was brought forcibly before the Council at the beginning of the year and, as it was acknowledged that something had to be done if the College was not to decline in efficiency, an additional sum of £600 for laboratory expenses, making £1,400 in all, was allotted to the Science departments to come out of the year's revenue. The question of funds for equipment was also considered by the Council, and a resolution was passed on March 7th that a sum of £3,000 for this purpose should be taken from the Development Fund to be replaced by any surpluses on the working of

the College. An attempt was made in September, by a deputation to the Minister of Education, to obtain more liberal grants for maintenance from Government, but no definite promise was obtained.

During 1912 several important purchases of property in the neighbourhood of the College were either concluded or in process of negotiation. The property known as Dryfe House in Orange Street, formerly the residence of Mr. W. Jardine, had been offered to the College Council in 1911 and was, chiefly through the good offices of Mr. Jagger, purchased in January of this year for the sum of £4,000. It was decided to utilise it as a second School Boarding House and to charge, as rent to the school, interest on the purchase price and other charges on the property. A good deal of alteration was found necessary before the house could be fitted for its new purpose, and a tender for £1,965 was accepted in April, the money for this being raised by a mortgage on the property.

Negotiations were also entered on for the acquisition of the property known as Hope Mill, belonging to Mrs. James Murison, which was situated in the upper end of the Avenue, opposite the College, and an option for its purchase at £4,000 was obtained from Mrs. Murison, on the understanding that the option could not be exercised until the owner's death.

The question of acquiring Jagersfontein House had been mooted on several occasions, and the want of sufficient accommodation at College House caused a revival in this year of the proposal that this adjoining property should be hired or acquired in some way. The Council, however, did not feel competent at this time to face the large outlay involved and the matter was shelved for the present. An offer was made to the Council in October by the Hebrew School Trustees to sell the school property at the upper end of the Avenue, adjoining the Murison property, for the sum of £10,500, but this purchase also was not decided upon for some time, an offer of £7,500 having been made by the Council and refused.

The question of further boarding accommodation for women students occupied considerable attention during this year. Arthur's Seat was fully occupied and there seemed every likelihood that a larger number of boarders would be forthcoming at the beginning of 1913. There was some idea of adding to the accommodation of Arthur's Seat by an annexe, but the Ladies' Committee, of whom Mrs. Fuller was again president, strongly advised that a second boarding house should be started with a professor and his wife, if possible, in charge. The Council was at



THE MEDICAL BLOCK.

first unwilling to sanction this proposal without a guarantee of about £330 for the initial expenses in furniture and for the probable deficit on the first year's working, but the Committee did not see its way to procure this guarantee. It suggested, however, that it might try to get a guarantee of about £100, and that any surplus on the present residence might be used to meet initial expenses in the new residence. This suggestion was accepted by the Council, and arrangements were begun for the opening of a second residence in 1913 in Union Street.

The bequest which had been left to the College by Mr. Alex. Croll, who died on April 10th in the year 1881, became effective this year by the death of Mrs. Croll, and in October the Council received notice from the executors that a sum of about £5,500 would be available for the purpose of the bequest. The bequest was for the purpose of founding a scholarship, tenable for three years, or, if thought fit, for four, open to all students in South Africa under British rule now or in the future or in the Orange Free State without distinction of creed, class or colour. The conditions for the Scholarship were referred to the Scholarships Committee, which advised the Council not to make permanent regulations for the present, but to call for applications for 1913 from candidates for the scholarship who would not be more than twenty-eight years old and who should show evidence of fitness to take up special literary or scientific work. The matter was referred to the Senate for consideration, and, on the suggestion of that body, it was decided that the successful candidate should give an annual report of the work undertaken and give one or more lectures at the College upon it, and that the scholarship should be held subject to the condition that it was being put to a satisfactory use. The question whether in the appointment to the scholarship any preference could be given to South African College Students, past or present, was put before counsel and the answer was that, though there could be no restriction to such students, a preference was implied by the scholarship being given to the College, while at the same time two other scholarships, open to all, were given to the University. The scholarship was accordingly advertised as being open to graduates for special research work in some literary or scientific department, preference to be given to past students of the South African College but others to be eligible if no satisfactory College candidates appeared.

Another bequest was received in March under the will of Mrs. Koopmans de Wet, who had shown her interest in the College during her lifetime by giving on various

occasions special prizes for Dutch. She left £2,000 for a scholarship, to be awarded on the same lines as the Murray Scholarship but with the proviso that no student should be eligible who did not take Dutch as one of the subjects at Matriculation or other admission examination, and continue to study Dutch during his College course. The Scholarship was awarded for the first time in 1914.

Considerable additions were made in this year to the numbers of the junior staff by the appointment of assistants in various departments. In March the Department of Anatomy was strengthened by the appointment of Dr. L. Gordon as demonstrator in Practical Anatomy, and at the same time demonstrators were also sanctioned in the Departments of Botany, Physics, and Zoology and an additional demonstrator in Chemistry. A little later Mr. E. Hamlin, B.Sc., was appointed a junior assistant in Engineering, and in November, Mr. John Ednie was appointed Mechanic in the Department of Physiology. In November it was decided to appoint a full-time lecturer in Anatomy and also a prosector, as Government had sanctioned grants for these purposes. The Department of Philosophy was also urgently in need of assistance, and, after several representations on the subject, a grant for a lecturer was sanctioned by the Government, and in November Mr. G. H. Malan was appointed from the beginning of 1914, with Mr. W. R. Hamilton as his substitute during 1913.

Mr. Maginess, the workshop instructor in the Engineering Department, resigned in March, and Mr. Stockdale and, later, Mr. S. W. Waymouth took his place. Mr. Biggs, the lecturer in Applied Mathematics, was on leave during the fourth term of the year, and Mr. J. S. van der Lingen, B.A., acted as his substitute. Mr. Saxton, the lecturer in Botany, was granted six months' leave from the end of the year, and it was arranged that Miss Stephens, B.A., should take his place. Professor Bohle received leave for part of the fourth term in order to pay a visit to Europe.

The resignation of Professor Benjamin rendered necessary some changes in the Law Department. In addition to the Law Classes held in connection with the College there were other Law Classes, originally in connection with the Diocesan College, but which had been for some time carried on independently by Advocates R. B. Howes and R. W. R. Toms as the "City Law Classes," and the suggestion was made that an amalgamation might with advantage be effected. An enquiry was made in the first instance whether there was any intention on the part of



Professor Colonel C. Gutschf, B.A., LL.B.

the Government to carry out the suggestion made by the Higher Education Commission that a full-time Law Professor should be appointed in connection with the College, but, as there seemed no likelihood of this being done, an arrangement was come to in March by which the amalgamation of the two sets of classes was effected. Professor Buchanan resigned his professorship which he had held with great credit since 1898, Advocates Gutsche and Howes were appointed Acting Professors, and Advocates Sutton and Toms became Law Lecturers. The arrangement was in the first instance made only till the end of 1913, in view of possible changes which might result from University development.

There was considerable progress made in connection with the Education Department. The Special T2 course was continued during the year, but intimation was received from the Government that changes were in contemplation, and a deputation from the Council waited upon the Minister of Education in regard to this matter and also in regard to the Chair of Education, which had not yet been recognised for a grant. The Minister approved of the continuance of the Special T2 course, and promised favourable consideration of the grant for the Education Chair in the following year, and in October a letter was received from the Under-Secretary for Education intimating that Professor Clarke's appointment as Professor of Education would be recognised from January 1st, 1913, with the usual grant. An attempt was made to get the appointment recognised, so far as salary and merit grants were concerned, from the actual date of appointment, but this the Education authorities refused to concede. An important change took place towards the latter part of the year by the establishment of the T1 course for the Union of South Africa, which rendered the continuance of the Special T2 course after this year unnecessary. This T1 course was a post-graduate course and was intended to fit students for work in South African Schools generally but more particularly for High School work. So far as the College was concerned the course was taken partly at the Normal College partly at the South African College. The more technical and professional subjects of the syllabus were studied at the Normal College, while the theory and methods of the Secondary School were taken with the Professor of Education. In addition the candidate had to choose for special study two subjects from a list embracing most of the literature and science subjects taught at the College, and in these had to attend classes of an advanced character held by the various professors. In these special subjects the candidate's

knowledge was tested by the professors concerned. The institution of the First Class Certificate was undoubtedly a welcome step in the way of progress. The chief drawbacks in connection with it were the awkward length of the course, which was fixed at eighteen months instead of one or two years, and the fact that no distinct preference in appointments to High Schools was guaranteed to the holders of the certificate. Maintenance grants within defined limits of number were given for those who undertook the course, £40 to those whose homes were not at the place of training, £26 to others.

In connection with the Theological Seminary at Stellenbosch, an examination was held for the admission to the Seminary of candidates for the ministry, and it was felt that it would be advisable to have the subjects for this admission examination brought into some harmony with the subjects for the examinations for the B.A. degree, so that candidates might be able to attend classes at the colleges A conference between representatives of the S.A. College, Victoria College, and the authorities of the D.R. Church was arranged with this end in view, and an adjustment of the subjects for examination was reached which enabled admission candidates to attend College classes in most of them.

During the year several gifts were made to the College. Sir Charles Friswell presented to the Engineering Department, through Mr. Benjamin, a four-cylinder internal combustion engine as fitted to motors. Over a hundred volumes were presented to the Library by Mr. L. Dale, and an unknown donor gave the sum of £13 12s. 6d. for books for the Philosophy department. Professor Hoernle sent three casts of slabs of the Parthenon frieze, which were affixed to the wall of the library over the entrance doors and form a very pleasing ornament there. In memory of Dr. Bolus, Misses Kensit (Mrs. F. Bolus), Glover, and Krige (Mrs. Tugwell), presented to the Senior Ladies' Room in the Hiddingh Hall a very striking and beautiful picture, "Charity," by A. Hughes. The S.A. Watsonian Club gave a special prize of three guineas for Greek.

The report of the Higher Education Commission, to which we have referred in the record of 1911, received a considerable amount of attention and discussion from both Council and Senate. A pretty full criticism of the report was laid before the Senate in April, and after various changes and additions was sent on to Council. The Council discussed the criticism in connection with a draft bill which had been drawn up by the Minister of Education to give effect to some of the proposals contained in the report, and, after modifying some of the suggestions made by the Senate,



Professor R. B. Howes, M.A., LL.D.

the Council drew up a full statement of their views and sent it on to the Minister of Education. The chief objections to the proposals concerned (1) the differentiation made between the different provinces in regard to the ratio of Government aid, (2) the proposed method of allotting maintenance grants, which would greatly reduce the amount received by the College in spite of the fact that its numbers were greatly increasing and that it had expensive professional departments to keep up, (3) the proposed differentiation between the provinces in the payment of personal allowances to professors and lecturers who were paid salaries higher than the proposed future scale, (4) the want of provision for increase of staff or equipment, special attention being directed to the fact that the Chair of Education at the College had not yet been recognised by Government. A good many other points in the draft bill were objected to, but it is unnecessary to go into particulars, as the draft, although it was printed in a somewhat amended form early in the following year as a bill to be brought before Parliament, was not proceeded with. The University question, which came before Parliament again in 1913, made it seem inadvisable to proceed with legislation on Higher Education until some settlement had been arrived at regarding this crucial question, and it was not till 1917, when the University question had been settled, that legislation, to a great extent on the lines of the draft bills of this year and 1913, was carried into effect.

There was no change in the membership or officials of the Council in this year. In the Senate Professor Brown succeeded Professor Crawford as Vice-Chairman.

A very enjoyable tour in Rhodesia was carried out by the Football Club in the midwinter holidays of this year under the guidance of Professor R. B. Thomson. The team was very heartily received by the hospitable Rhodesians and had a very good time.

Commemoration Day was celebrated in the usual manner on October 1st. An "At Home" was held in the College grounds in the afternoon, with the usual Past and Present Cricket match in Rosmead, and in the evening the Council and Senate met at dinner at the Civil Service Club, the Hon. W. P. Schreiner being the chief speaker. The students held their Commemoration Dance on the preceding evening, and the Annual Athletic Sports Meeting was successfully carried out in fine weather on the following Saturday, October 5th, on the Green Point Track.

There was no ceremony in connection with the distribution of prizes, which took place on November 22nd. The Gold Medal in Literature was gained by T. Haarhoff, the Gold Medal in Science by J. C. Gie, and the Governor-

General's Prize by L. Hotz. Two Corporation Gold Medals were this year given in Electrical Engineering to P. Machanik and J. A. Mitchell. B. G. Melle was nominated for the Rhodes Scholarship in February, and Miss M. Michell, B.A., for the 1851 Exhibition Scholarship in April.

The extension to the College High School was completed and occupied about May, but the continued increase of numbers still caused considerable difficulty in the Junior School and it was found necessary to hire the Good Hope Hall to accommodate some of the classes. There was some discussion about building a new Junior School, but nothing definite was done. A new Junior School Boarding House under the charge of Mr. Kipps, for boys who were under eleven years of age, was established at Shortlands House at the end of the year and was occupied at the beginning of 1913.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

1913.

The year 1913 was noteworthy for a second attempt on the part of the Minister of Education, the Hon. F. S. Malan, to arrive at some settlement of the University question. In a Union Gazette Extraordinary of January 27th, 1913, was published the draft of a " Bill to provide that the University of the Cape of Good Hope shall become the University of South Africa and for matters incidental thereto." It will be remembered that the previous proposal had been for a post-graduate University at Groote Schuur. The present bill proposed a University at Groote Schuur with a Faculty of Arts and a Faculty of Science and any other faculties that might be established by the Council with the approval of the Governor-General, with the proviso " that no person shall be admitted to the Faculty of Arts or the Faculty of Science who has not passed the Intermediate Arts Examination of the University of the Cape of Good Hope or of the University of South Africa or some other examination recognised by Council as equivalent thereto." This was the most outstanding feature of the new bill and the feature which aroused most criticism, but from the point of view which the South African College had consistently maintained there were other features which were very objectionable. The University which it was proposed to create was not an independent teaching University, but was still a sort of federal Union of the Colleges, as the various colleges were to constitute local faculties, with direct representation on the Council and Senate of the University, and the examination of students was to be conducted " by the professors of the several faculties (including local faculties) in conjunction with the examiners, appointed by the Council on the recommendation of the Senate, and not connected with the teaching of the students who are being examined." The bill was discussed by the Senate and subsequently by the Council during February, and various amendments to the bill were suggested, which Mr. J. W. Jagger was asked to bring before Parliament.

When, however, the bill was brought before the house it was felt that more investigation was necessary before the

question could be fairly settled, and it was decided to appoint a " Select Committee on the subject matter of the University of South Africa Bill." This committee, consisting of twelve members, began its sittings on April 10th and concluded its proceedings on May 19th. It examined a number of witnesses representing all the various colleges concerned, together with others whose opinions seemed likely to be of value. The S.A. College was represented by Dr. Fuller and Professor Beattie, who voiced the objections felt by the College to the bill as it stood. Professor Ritchie, who was Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Cape of Good Hope University at the time, gave evidence along with Professor Walker, the Vice-Chancellor, as representing the University Council, and the diversity of opinion on the University Council was shown by the extreme diversity of their views. The effect of all the conflicting evidence was shown in the conclusions come to by the Select Committee. It found " that the witnesses examined are unanimously of opinion that the existing University system should be reformed and the facilities for higher study and research extended," but that " the greatest divergence of opinion was found to exist among the witnesses regarding the lines upon which reform is to be carried out." It contented itself with stating various possible solutions :— (1) The merging of either the South African College or the Victoria College or both in a Central Institution at Groote Schuur ; (2) the federation of these two colleges ; (3) the establishment of a new institution at Groote Schuur, supplementing the work of the existing colleges and not competing with them in the preparation of students for the pass B.A. in Arts and Science ; (4) the establishment of a separate Teaching University at Groote Schuur, incorporating the South African College therewith, leaving the Cape of Good Hope University to which the other colleges could be federated or affiliated ; (5) raising both the S.A. College and the Victoria College to the status of Universities and federating the other colleges as a third University till they became fit to become Universities. It finally recommended the House to appoint a commission to enquire into the whole question of University reform and extension in the Union, and also into the conditions on which the handsome endowment referred to in the bill could best be utilised in the promotion of higher education. It also urged prompt action with a view to settling the matter in the next session of Parliament. The suggestion was accepted by Parliament and in November a commission of four, under the Presidency of Sir Percival M. Laurence, was appointed. The other members were Dr. John Perry (lately professor of Mechanics and Mathematics, Royal College of Science, South Kensington), Melius

de Villiers, Esq. (formerly Chief Justice of the Orange Free State), and the Rev. H. S. Bosman, of Pretoria. The conclusions of this commission will be noted in the record of the following year.

There were numerous changes and additions in the junior staff of the College during 1913. Mr. W. H. Logeman, the lecturer in Physics, was appointed at the beginning of the year to the professorship of Physics at the Grey University College, Bloemfontein, and resigned his post at the S.A. College, which was shortly afterwards filled by the appointment of Mr. E. Jacot, B.A. Mr. W. T. Saxton, the lecturer in Botany, who had been on leave from the beginning of the year, received during his absence the appointment of professor of Botany at Gujerat College, Ahmedabad, India, and accordingly resigned his College appointment as from June 30th. Miss E. L. Stephens, B.A., who had been acting as lecturer in Mr. Saxton's absence, was appointed to the junior lecturership in June. In October Mr. J. Lees resigned his lecturership in Civil Engineering on being appointed as Lecturer in Engineering at Grootfontein Agricultural College, and Mr. George Stewart was appointed his successor in December. In October also Mr. E. Hamlin resigned his appointment as assistant in the department of Electrotechnics. In the latter case the Council, on the representation of the Senate, resolved to appoint a lecturer instead of an assistant in future. Mr. H. F. Biggs, the lecturer in Applied Mathematics, resigned at the end of the year. The appointments in Electrotechnics and Applied Mathematics were not filled up till the beginning of the following year.

A number of appointments to newly created lecturerships and assistantships took place this year, which greatly increased the efficiency of the College. Mr. M. R. Drennan, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., was appointed Lecturer in Anatomy in February. Mr. A. A. Lamb was appointed Mechanical Assistant in Anatomy in March, Mr. F. E. K. Hollenbach additional workshop instructor in Engineering in April, Miss E. L. Behrman, B.A., was appointed lecturer in Pure Mathematics in June, and P. Stein, B.A., was appointed in July temporarily in Physics pending the appointment of a lecturer. In August Mr. W. G. Weaver, A.M.I.Mech.E., was appointed lecturer in Mechanical Engineering, and in the same month Mr. G. H. Pealing, M.Sc., was offered the appointment of lecturer in Physics, and Mr. Robert Ray, B.Sc., the lecturership in Zoology. In October Dr. P. Battaerd was appointed lecturer in Physiology, but he did not enter upon his duties till 1914, and Mr. J. A. Linton was appointed mechanic in the Physics department. In the same month Mr. W. R. Hamilton was appointed lecturer in

Philosophy from the beginning of 1914, as Mr. G. H. Malan, who had been nominated to the post, resigned before taking up the appointment. In November Miss E. M. M. Hume was appointed senior lecturer in Botany, and in December Mr. F. Castle was appointed workshop instructor in Engineering. All these numerous additions to the staff in this year, and others which followed in 1914, were made by the Council on urgent and repeated representations by the Senate in regard to the need of additional assistance owing to the large increase of students and the growth of the various departments. Various other requirements were put forward by the Senate, such as Chairs of Economics, Ethics and Politics, and Geography, but only the first named of these was instituted before the College was merged in the University.

The new appointments were facilitated by grants from Government, but at first only three additional lecturerships were sanctioned in the supplementary estimate as from July 1st. The Council nevertheless decided to appoint four, in Physics, Engineering, Botany and Zoology, and to represent to the Government the essential need of this number at least. Subsequently, at an interview with the Minister in November, sanction was given to the appointment of four additional assistants besides the three already mentioned.

The two properties, the one belonging to Mrs. Murison and the other to the Hebrew School Trustees, were both acquired in this year. The former, on which an option had been secured, became open to purchase on the death of Mrs. Murison on October 19th. She left to the College the sum of £500, and the Council agreed to purchase her property at £3,500, if the heirs would allow £3,000 to remain on first mortgage. This was agreed to, and on the purchase being completed, it was decided to turn Mrs. Murison's house into a residence for women students and to give up the extra house in Union Street, which had been used during the year in addition to Arthur's Seat. Mrs. Brown, B.A., wife of Professor Brown, undertook the charge of this new residence, on which some money was spent in repairs to fit it for occupation at the beginning of 1914.

Mrs. H. Hall resigned, in September, her position as Resident Mistress at Arthur's Seat, the resignation to take effect at the end of the year, and as it had been decided by the Council that in the Women's Residence the discipline and control should be under the charge of a lady of University standing, Mrs. Tugwell, B.A., the wife of the Registrar of the College, accepted the headship of Arthur's Seat in November, the new arrangement to come into force at the beginning of 1914. It was

decided to take both residences directly under the charge of the Council in future, and, in consequence, the Ladies' Committee was dissolved, after very hearty thanks had been paid to them by the Council for their splendid services during the past seven years. They undoubtedly deserved the greatest credit for the way in which they had initiated the Women's Residences and for the efficient and economical way in which they had supervised them until they were able to stand more independently. Of this credit a great deal is due to Mrs. E. B. Fuller, who had from the first devoted much time and care to this important side of College life.

The Hebrew School property gave rise to a good deal of negotiation, but in April it was decided that, if the scheme brought forward this year regarding the establishment of a University at Groote Schuur should fall through, the property should be purchased for £10,100, £100 to be paid in cash, £8,000 to be on first mortgage, and £2,000 on second mortgage at 5 per cent, the latter sum to be for endowment of a Hebrew Chair. The trustees of the property objected to the indefiniteness of time implied in the offer, and wished it to be definitely fixed to the end of the current session of Parliament, but the Council thought this too short a time and made the offer as from the end of the succeeding session. This was finally agreed to and the property was taken over in September, 1914.

Another purchase, which had been repeatedly suggested and discussed on previous occasions, came to a head this year. The accommodation at College House had been inadequate for some time, and many boarders had had to be refused, and the neighbouring property of Jagersfontein House seemed to offer the most convenient means of extension. The College House Committee advised the purchase in November, and the property was acquired in the following month for £3,500, £500 being taken for this purchase from the Development Fund and the remainder being left on mortgage at 5 per cent. A considerable opportunity for expansion was thus given to the boarding arrangements for the following year.

Another purchase was contemplated in November. There was at that time, before Mrs. Murison's property was acquired, a difficulty regarding a Women's Residence, and the idea was that St. John's Villas, in Hof Street and Curtis Street, might be bought for a new School Boarding House, and that, in that case, Dryfe House might be utilised as a Women's Residence. The Hof Street property was bought in December for £4,250, £2,250 to come from the Development Fund and the remainder to be on mortgage, and it was then thought better to leave the School Boarding House in

Dryfe House and to build a new Women's Residence in Hof Street. This second project, however, was also, as we shall see, abandoned.

It will be seen from what has been said that the Council had added considerably to its liabilities, and that considerable increase of income was necessary to make the College finances run at all smoothly. The increase of students meant, of course some additional receipts, but the relations of the College to Government in respect of grants and allowances was still in an uncertain and unsatisfactory position. The University question tended to make all such questions be hung up until the fate of the College in respect to the new University and Groote Schuur was decided. It was true that a bill to be called " the Higher Education Further Provision Act, 1913 " had been published in the same gazette with the University of South Africa Act, 1913, along with Draft Regulations to be framed under it, but this had not been proceeded with when the University Bill was suspended for further consideration. It was felt to be a hardship that the development of the College should be hindered in this way, and several representations were made to the Minister of Education during the year for more liberal assistance. These representations were on the whole received with consideration, and the claims of the College not to be starved while the University question was pending were acknowledged. A special grant of £3,000 for equipment, which had been put on the supplementary estimates, was paid before the end of March, but representations were made that much larger grants were necessary for equipment in various departments, and it was also urged that if the University Bill were not passed, grants for buildings should be given to the College, as the accommodation was utterly inadequate. The Minister consented in April to give £1,000 on the £ for £ principle for equipment, and also, as we have seen, sanctioned half grants for three lecturers, but he would not entertain the application for building funds until the fate of the University Bill had been decided. A full statement of College needs in the way of equipment and accommodation was drawn up by the Senate in September and sent on to Council, and the latter resolved to put the case again before the Minister in an interview, and to get the assistance of members of Parliament and other leading men in pressing that some relief should be given. The interview took place on November 19th and resulted in various concessions of importance. A free grant of £1,000 was promised at once for equipment, and a further sum of £4,500 in the following estimates (making with the £3,000 already given the sum of £8,500, which was put down by the Higher Education

Commission for equipment in the Science departments generally and in engineering). In addition, as we have mentioned before, four additional lecturers were sanctioned for 1914, and a prospect was held out of grants for lecturers also in Dutch and Electrotechnics and for an additional Workshop Instructor. Temporary buildings were suggested for immediate needs, in view of Groote Schuur, and the Minister promised to consider grants for these and for hostels, and also to provide a grant for a Chair of Economics if this were earmarked, like Anatomy and Physiology, for Groote Schuur. The interview was undoubtedly of great service to the College in removing some of its pressing difficulties.

It was decided also to make an appeal to the City Council for aid to the College beyond the generous amount which it had already given. The unification of the Municipalities in this year had made the Corporation a larger and wealthier body, and it was felt that its contribution to the chief educational institution in its midst might be proportionately increased. The request was not unfavourably received, but no consideration could be given to it until the following year's estimates were before the City Council.

A considerable measure of financial relief was afforded the Council this year by the passing of the Financial Relations Bill on May 17th, whereby liability on the part of the Council for interest and redemption of loans for school buildings was removed.

The altogether inadequate extent of the recreation grounds in connection with both College and school was again the subject of strong representations to the Council during this year, but the only relief which was found available was the hiring of a field belonging to Mr. Mellish for the benefit of the schools, whose numbers had altogether outgrown the small accommodation available in the school ground.

A considerable advance was made in connection with the Education Department of the College in the direction of provision of a Method Department. A working arrangement, as we have seen, had been made with the Normal College, but it was felt that closer connection was desirable, and the Education Committee of the College recommended to the Senate in August that steps should be taken to bring about the union of the Normal College with the South African College, or, if this were not feasible, that all matriculated students of the Normal College should be students of the South African College and receive their training under the direction of its Education Department. If neither alternative were found practicable, the Committee urged the establishment of a separate Method Department at the South African College. These recommendations were sent on to

Council, and a meeting with the Curators of the Normal College was arranged to discuss the whole question. There was a desire on both sides to come to a good workable solution and, although the preliminaries took a considerable time to arrange, owing to the connection of the Normal College with the Dutch Reformed Church and the consequent necessity of consulting the church authorities from time to time, everything seemed to tend in the direction of some form of ultimate amalgamation. As a first step the Curators suggested that Professor Clarke should take charge of all the practical work of the T1 students for the next year.

The passing of the Defence Force Act on June 13th, 1912, and the consequent calling out of a large number of the students for training purposes, caused a good deal of trouble for a time before arrangements could be made so that the period of training would not interfere too materially with College terms. From the College point of view it was, of course, desirable that the period of training should fall into vacation time, but this was not so easy to arrange from the military point of view, and a great deal of negotiation had to be gone through before some fairly workable arrangement was attained.

This year saw the beginning of a great enterprise which, though not directly under the control of the College, was so closely connected with it in many ways that it deserves special record. Professor Pearson, who had thrown himself with characteristic energy into South African work in connection with his department, was inspired with the idea of a great botanical garden which would gradually collect specimens from all quarters of the living flora of this part of the world. He had not only enthusiasm himself, but had the power of infecting others with his spirit, and the result of his advocacy was the grant from Government of the beautiful grounds of Kirstenbosch for a site for a National Botanical Garden. It was felt that no other than himself could possibly be the Director of the new enterprise, and permission was gladly given to him by the College Council to assume the honorary office. How whole-heartedly he threw himself into this new work and what wonderful results he produced with but scanty means during the brief period that he lived to superintend this labour of love, all who have visited Kirstenbosch know. The regret of his colleagues and of all who knew him is that, in attempting such an enormous amount of work in addition to the arduous duties of his College avocations, he probably cut short a life which was already distinguished and promised still greater distinction in the future.

The Evening Technical Classes, which had been held for some time at the College in connection with the School Board,

were beginning to be felt as rather a tax upon the energies of those who were engaged in them and therefore rather detrimental to the ordinary College work, and the Senate thought that the College had sufficiently done the pioneer work and that it should be now taken up independently. It therefore suggested to the Council that intimation should be given to the School Board that the courses would not be continued after 1915, so as to allow time for other arrangements to be made. The Council, however, left the matter in abeyance for a time.

The Extension Lectures had been a great disappointment. They had promised exceedingly well for some time and had undoubtedly awakened considerable interest, but the general support accorded to them became very meagre and not sufficient to justify the amount of trouble expended on them. In this year only nine lectures were asked for in contrast with forty-two the year before, so that the Senate decided not to attempt to continue a scheme of lectures in 1914.

There was one change in the membership of the Council this year. Mr. W. T. Buissinne resigned in February owing to pressure of other work, and the Hon W. P. Schreiner was chosen in his place by the electors. The Rev. J. M. Russell was, as in previous years, re-elected Chairman of Council, and he and Dr. Fuller were still the Council representatives on the Senate. Dr. Fuller was re-elected Chairman of Senate, and Professor Brown Vice-Chairman. Professors Beattie and Lewis still remained as in previous years the assessors on the Council, the former elected by Senate, the latter by Council. Professor Ritchie was this year elected Vice-Chancellor of the Cape of Good Hope University and received the congratulations of the Council and the Senate.

The College had to mourn the loss this year of two noteworthy men who had been closely connected with its history, the Hon. J. W. Sauer, an old boy who had been Chairman of Council and who had long been a prominent figure in the public life of South Africa, and Mr. C. H. Van Zyl, who had been Professor of Law from 1890 to 1896 and afterwards from 1899 to 1904 a member of Council.

A number of gifts to the College have again to be recorded this year. In April Mr. J. B. Overbeek, B.A., an old student, presented a number of valuable books on Geology. In October Mr. C. J. Sibbett gave a sum of £21 to be given in three prizes for essays on the Life of Rhodes. In November Mrs. Bolus presented to the library the Zoological sections of the Linnæan Society's Transactions, Dr. Jul. Petersen forty-three volumes of the Records of Cape Colony, and the Cape Institute of Architects a number of drawings. In the same month it was announced that Mr. J. W. Jagger had

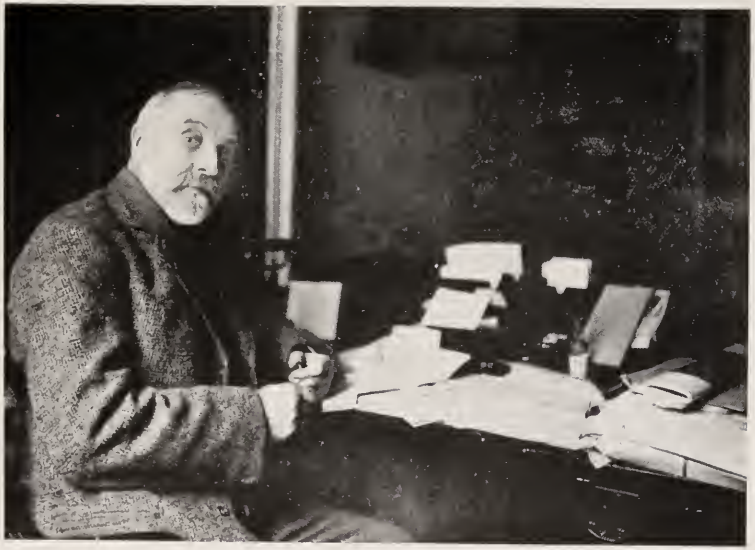
offered £250 per annum, for three years, towards the establishment of a Chair of Economics, and the Council decided to call the new Chair after the generous donor's name, "the Jagger Chair of Economics," and to proceed to fill up the Chair at the beginning of the following year.

In consequence of the accession of our present King, who had, when Prince of Wales, furthered by his subscription and interest the foundation of the Chair of History at the College, it was decided to ask His Majesty's permission to change the name of the Chair, and, on this being graciously accorded, "the Prince of Wales Chair of History" became "King George the Fifth Professorship of History."

The Annual Dinner on Commemoration Day, October 1st (destined, although no one suspected it then, to be the last held during the existence of the South African College), was on a much more elaborate scale than usual, as a large number of guests were invited and the following were present:— the Hon. J. X. Merriman, Senator J. A. C. Graaff, Sir James Molteno, His Worship the Mayor (Mr. J. Parker), the Deputy Mayor (Mr. H. Hands), Mr. W. Duncan Baxter, Dr. John Hewat, Sir Meiring Beck, Mr. J. R. Finch, Dr. Maitland Park (*Cape Times*), Mr. G. A. L. Green (*Cape Argus*), Mr. J. Donovan (*S.A. News*), Mr. J. W. Herbert (President of Chamber of Commerce), Mr. Polhemus Lyon (Chairman of Hospital Board), Dr. L. Peringuey (President Royal Society of S.A.), Advocate L. Benjamin and Mr. J. Edgar the two last named being former professors). The oratory was of more than usual interest, as the toast of the College was entrusted to Mr. Merriman and replied to by Mr. Schreiner and Dr. Fuller, while "Greater Cape Town" was proposed by Sir William Solomon and replied to by the Mayor, Mr. John Parker, to whom the unification of Greater Cape Town owed so much. Finally "Our Guests" was proposed by Professor Crawford and replied to by Sir Meiring Beck and Dr. (now Sir) Maitland Park. The outbreak of the war in 1914 led to the interruption of these pleasant annual gatherings, to be resumed, one would hope, by and bye under happier auspices at the new University.

The general Commemoration ceremony was not held till the following Saturday, when the usual "At Home" took place in the College grounds, with the accompaniment of Past and Present Cricket and Tennis Matches. The students' Commemoration Dance was held on the previous Friday evening and the Annual Sports on October 16th.

The newly-founded Croll Scholarship was awarded in March to Miss Agnes Winifred Tucker, B.A. (now Mrs. R. F. Hoernle), who intended to devote her period of tenure of the scholarship to anthropological research with special



J. W. Jagger, Esq.

reference to the Hottentots. She made two expeditions with this object, to the neighbourhood of Walfisch Bay to visit the Topenaars, and to Berseba, in German South West Africa, to visit the solitary body of Hottentots in that part of the world. Unfortunately her health was very unsatisfactory and she felt compelled to resign her scholarship at the end of the year, and sent to the College in 1914 a brief outline of the work she had been enabled to carry out.

There was no application this year for the 1851 Exhibition Scholarship. The Rhodes Scholarship was awarded to T. Haarhoff, B.A. This was rather a lean year so far as College distinctions were concerned, as, at the close of the College year on November 28th, no Gold Medal was awarded either in Literature or Science, no one having reached the proper standard. The Governor-General's Prize fell to A. W. Manning. The Corporation Gold Medal in Civil Engineering fell to D. Holtzhausen, B.A., and in Electrical Engineering to V. J. Teague.

The constant growth of the schools, senior and junior, continued to be very gratifying, but made the provision of accommodation a constantly recurring problem. A further addition to the Boarding accommodation was decided upon this year and tenders were accepted in November for the building of a Junior School Boarding House at a cost of £2,995 15s. 6d.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

1914.

It is difficult to associate the year 1914, on which our record now enters, with any event which is not dwarfed and thrown into insignificance by the outbreak of the great world war which at the end of the existence of the College still casts its shadow over mankind. The last years of the South African College were passed in that shadow, and we can only hope that on the "Appointed Day," when the College becomes transformed into the University of Cape Town, the day will also be not far distant when war will be transformed to peace. Yet it may be said that the war has touched South Africa but lightly. Thanks to our position and the watchful guardianship afforded by the British Fleet, thanks also to the brave and efficient men who speedily destroyed any means of offence against us which might have come from German possessions on our borders, we have lived in ease and security and have had but little to remind us that the world was in conflict. Many of our sons, it is true, have taken a valiant part in the war, and death and sorrow have entered into many homes, but we have been spared any near view of the horrors of war, and the general life of the community has seen but little interruption in its usual course. Hence, we shall see, during all this troublous time, the course of development in the College but little interrupted and the problem which had occupied so long in times of peace solved at last in the midst of war.

We have mentioned that the University problem had been committed in 1913 to the investigation of a Commission, appointed in November. This Commission did not begin its operations till February of 1914, when it commenced its sittings in Cape Town. It visited Stellenbosch, Wellington, Grahamstown, Bloemfontein, Kimberley, Johannesburg, Pretoria, Maritzburg and Durban, and at all these places examined various witnesses and gathered information. Its report was completed in July. This report, with the accompanying volume of evidence, is undoubtedly of the greatest interest, and, although its proposals came to nothing, it must be regarded as a very clear and attractive

presentation of the facts of the case. The personality and style of Sir Percival Laurence are conspicuous throughout, and probably no Education Report was ever more agreeable to read. The conclusions of the Commission may be thus briefly summarised. It proposed the establishment of two Universities, both composite, the one with its central seat at Groote Schuur, consisting of the South African College and the Victoria College with the existing University of the Cape of Good Hope, and retaining the old name, the other with its central seat at Pretoria, consisting of the colleges at Pretoria, Bloemfontein, and Maritzburg. The position of Rhodes University College was left uncertain. It was put down provisionally as part of the new Cape of Good Hope University, but was left the choice of joining the other University, in which case it was suggested that the central seat of that University should be at Bloemfontein. This new University was to take its name from the central seat fixed upon. The Huguenot College was to be affiliated to the south-western University, but might become, under certain conditions, a constituent college. The Johannesburg School of Mines and Technology was to be recognised as a Faculty of Technology in both Universities and might also apply for recognition as a Faculty of Science. The £525,000 available for University purposes it was proposed to divide up: £350,000 for Groote Schuur (£150,000 in buildings, £200,000 in endowment), £25,000 to Victoria College for Agriculture, £25,000 to Rhodes College for new buildings, £50,000 to the University at Pretoria (or Bloemfontein), £50,000 to the Johannesburg School of Mines, and £25,000 to the Council of Education, Witwatersrand. The above findings of the Commission were not altogether unanimous, as Professor Perry objected strongly to the inclusion of Rhodes College in the southern University, as he thought it would make the southern federation unworkable, and also to the diversion of any part of the half million from the southern University, as he thought the sum barely sufficient for its needs. The position of the South African College was put before the Commission in February by the evidence of the Rev. J. M. Russell and Mr. Tugwell on behalf of the Council, and of Professor Beattie and Dr. Fuller on behalf of the Senate. Professor Ritchie also gave evidence as Vice-Chancellor. A memorandum had been sent to the Commission by the Victoria College, in which two Universities were suggested: (1) a south-western University, including South African College, Victoria College and a Research Institution at Groote Schuur, (2) a northern University, including all the rest save Rhodes, which might join either University, and Huguenot,

which was reserved for consideration. The Research Institution under this scheme was to have the Beit money and to prepare only for the doctorate, and the colleges were not to be curtailed in development, were to preserve autonomy and to have a good deal of freedom in syllabuses and internal examinations for degrees. There was to be a common Matriculation Board and the Council and Senate of the University were to be largely elected by the Councils and Senates of the colleges. This memorandum was sent on to the South African College for criticism, and it was decided that the scheme could not be accepted, and Professor Beattie was asked to give evidence accordingly. A further enquiry was sent by the Commission a little later: (1) Suppose it is impossible to give the South African College and Victoria College each its charter, what would the South African College recommend as the best way of working with Stellenbosch to form a Western Province University? (2) Would the South African College support Stellenbosch in getting additional help from Government in case of the half million being given to the South African College? The answer to these questions formulated by the Senate and accepted by the Council was as follows, and reaffirmed the position which the College had all along taken up:—

"(1) The Council and Senate of the South African College after careful consideration are unable to recommend any scheme for the federation of the South African and Victoria Colleges. After considering carefully the form of federation on which the Commission questioned its representatives, and also various modifications of it, the South African College is of opinion that in every case the disadvantages outweigh the advantages, and that any such scheme would, on the whole, be worse than the existing system. Its representatives have been instructed accordingly and, if desired, will enter into details as far as the Commission wishes. Holding this view, the South African College is opposed to the adoption of any such scheme of Federation as that on which the Commission consulted it.

"(2) The South African College thinks that, if Victoria College asks for incorporation as a separate University, an adequate grant should be made to that college in order that it may be able to discharge its new responsibilities effectively. If Victoria College does not ask for such incorporation its claim to special treatment would still be strong, but would have to be considered in relation to claims which might be put forward by the other colleges in South Africa. The South African College does not

admit as a general principle that, when a gift is made to one college, compensation must be given to other colleges.

"(3) Council and Senate find it necessary to reaffirm their conviction that the only sound solution lies in the incorporation as separate Universities of the South African College, the Victoria College, and the other University Colleges in South Africa as they reach such a position as will entitle them to incorporation. Senate first recommended the incorporation of the South African College in 1905; its opinion has been strengthened by (*a*) the fact that the number of its students and faculties has increased, and its position in regard to equipment and endowment has improved, (*b*) the possibility of fulfilling the conditions of the Wernher and Beit bequests by the immediate or ultimate removal of the South African College to Groote Schuur, (*c*) the consideration of the various proposals for University reform which have been put forward since 1905 and abandoned. The proposal of the South African College is a first step in a natural development of Higher Education and takes account of the growth of all the colleges in South Africa."

Here we may take leave of the University Commission and the University question for the time being. The outbreak of the war, and all its attendant anxieties and preoccupations, put this problem for a time into the background, and, when it once more emerged, the solution of the Commission was seen to be unworkable.

This year saw the beginning of the new department of Economics. By the services of a committee in England, and more particularly of Professor Loveday, Robert Leslie,* who was at the time of appointment Professor at Calcutta University, was chosen in February as the first occupant of the Jagger Chair of Economics, and arrived and took up his duties in the following May. He endeavoured from the first to secure as much interest and co-operation as possible in his new department on the part of banking and commercial circles in Cape Town, and delivered, as Extension Lectures, a series of lectures on economic subjects which were well attended and aroused considerable interest.

Professor Vipan was on leave during the second and third terms of this year and his place was taken by the Rev. B. H. Hampden-Jones, M.A. Advocate W. R. Toms resigned his Lectureship in Law in August, and Advocate R. P. B. Davis, B.A., was appointed in his place.

* Educated at George Watson's and the University, Edinburgh. M.A. 1st Class Honours in Political Economy. Medallist in Pol. Econ. 1906. F.S.S. Lecturer in Edinburgh University 1906-13. Professor, Calcutta University 1913-4.

There were several additions and changes in the junior staff of the College. Dr. Drennan resigned the lectureship in Anatomy at the end of the first term and was succeeded by Dr. E. D. Pullon. Mr. W. G. Sutton, B.A., was appointed in March lecturer in Applied Mathematics till the end of the year, when Mr. J. S. van der Lingen succeeded to the post. Miss Behrman resigned her assistantship in Pure Mathematics and was succeeded temporarily by Mr. P. Stein, B.A., and later by Mr. L. Kisselhof, B.A. Mr. H. A. Eastman, who had gained his Engineering Diploma at the College, was appointed in February Lecturer in Electrotechnics in succession to Mr. Hamlin. Mr. A. H. Kain was appointed Assistant Workshop Instructor at the beginning of the year and, on the resignation of Mr. F. Castle, the senior Instructor, in August, succeeded to his place. At the end of the year Mr. A. Ednie was appointed to the Assistantship. Mr. R. Hallack resigned his demonstratorship in the Chemistry Department and was succeeded by Mr. E. Caudwell. Mr. L. P. Bosman was appointed demonstrator in Chemistry.

A considerable amount of dislocation of the usual arrangements took place on the outbreak of the war. Some of the staff were already connected with various military units and were called out for service, and others volunteered. In all such cases the Council acted with great consideration, granting at first those who were in service the difference between their military pay and their College salaries and doing its best to fill up the vacant positions temporarily. In the Law Department, Professor (now Colonel) Gutsche, in the History Department Professor (now Captain) Walker, in the Anatomy Department Professor (now Major) Thomson, in the Physics Department Mr. (now Captain) E. B. Walker, in the English Department Mr. A. Wynne (since killed) and in the Registrar's Office Mr. (now Lieut.) A. D. K. Craig, were called up or volunteered for service before the end of the year. Mr. Stock also volunteered, but was at first rejected by the doctors, although, as we shall see, he joined later and gave his life for his country.

A considerable number of students also volunteered for service, and the Senate in September passed various resolutions to be sent on to Council for approval so as to facilitate matters for those who thus volunteered. These were that notice should be dispensed with in regard to fees and residence, that College scholarships held by such students should be held in suspense till their return, that the first three terms of the year should count as a full College year, that in Engineering, if a sufficient standard had been attained in the first three terms, students in their



Professor R. Leslie, M.A.

preliminary or first or second years who volunteered would be excused their examinations at the end of the year, and that to final year students an extension of time would be granted for their thesis. These resolutions were accepted by Council. At the same time representations were made to the University, which were in due course generally accepted, that Intermediate students who volunteered should be allowed to proceed to the B.A. examination without passing the Intermediate examination if the University was satisfied of their fitness to proceed, and that similar regulations should apply to other examinations which were preparatory to a degree or diploma; that for students about to sit final examinations, supplementary examinations should be held at a suitable time; that time given to active service should be deducted from the age of candidates for scholarships, and that University Scholarships should be held in suspense until students should return from service. In November it was decided to keep a record of the names of those who went on active service, and this was done as far as practicable, and the list was subsequently published in the College Calendars for 1916 and 1917 and in the last number of the College Magazine for 1917.

We have mentioned in the record of 1913 the purchase of St. John's Villas in Hof Street with the idea of building there a large women's residence. In March the Under-Secretary of Education wrote to the Council intimating that a loan of £10,000 would be granted for the purchase of this property and the erection of a hostel there, on the condition that the College should contribute £2 to the Government £1 for interest and redemption. As this loan would cause the property to be bonded to Government, it was not possible to raise money on mortgage on the property for the payment of the purchase price, and other arrangements had to be made. It was decided before getting plans for the new building to collect information from such places as Girton and Newnham and from any persons who might be able to assist by their experience. The building, according to the sketch plans produced by Messrs. Parker and Forsyth, was estimated to cost from £13,000 to £14,000, and it was evident that means would have to be taken to raise a considerably larger amount than the Government loan. Some tentative steps were taken in this direction, but, unfortunately, the whole project had to be abandoned, as intimation was received from the Government in August that in view of the war it wished to recede from the promise of the loan of £10,000. It was asked to grant the £4,250 necessary for the purchase of the property, and this was

conceded and a bond was passed on the property accordingly, but the building project had perforce to remain in abeyance and the two already existing residences had to be continued as before.

By the purchase of Jagersfontein some increase of accommodation had been gained for the men s residence, but more room was badly required, and it had been necessary to rent four cottages as well in the neighbourhood. Mr. E. B. Walker, until he went on service, was put in charge of Jagersfontein under the general superintendence of Professor Beattie. A proposal was made to acquire the Rothkugel property adjoining College House for extra boarding accommodation, and it was decided to ask Government for a loan of £5,000 for this purpose. This was promised and negotiations for the purchase were entered upon, but, as in the case of the £10,000 promised for the Women's Hostel, intimat on was received after the outbreak of the war that the Government did not see its way to grant the loan, and the project had to be abandoned,

Some further progress was made in connection with the amalgamation of the Normal College with the South African College. In March Professor Clarke represented strongly to the Council the necessity of having a Master of Method in connection with the Education Department of the College, and the Council appointed a committee to meet the Curators of the Normal College with a view to taking over the Normal department at the end of 1914. The Curators reported to the Council in April that they had sent a strong recommendation to the Synod (meeting in October) to transfer the Method Department at the Normal College to the South African College, and a committee was appointed to arrange the details of the transfer. A general agreement was come to in August regarding a transfer at the end of the year, the principal points in the agreement being that the staff of the Normal College should be taken over and that a rent of £150 per annum should be paid for the rooms used by the Normal College. Some delay, however, occurred. Mr. J. R. Whitton, the head of the Normal College, to whose zeal and great organising ability the Normal College had owed its success and its great influence on the education of South Africa, intended to retire after about thirty-six years' service, and it was thought best that new arrangements should come into force after his retirement in order to secure closer working union with the Normal College until such time as complete union could be effected. These arrangements included interchange of staff, a common time-table, and the treatment of the students in both colleges as one unit. As a preliminary

to complete Union, the Normal College students were admitted to membership of College Societies, other than athletic, and to the use of the library, and women students who had been at the South African College and were continuing their studies at the Normal College were allowed to board at the College residences.

In connection with the development of the medical side of the College and the prospect of further developments in the future a good deal of discussion took place both this year and last between the Medical Committee of the College and various local medical bodies and the Hospital Board regarding the needs of hospital accommodation in the peninsula. It was of course a matter of great importance for the future of a medical school to have a large free hospital in the vicinity for medical training, but there were many difficulties in the way, financial and others. The question of the suburban hospitals entered largely into the matter, some being in favour of free patients being admitted to them, others in favour of their being excluded and of Somerset Hospital being set apart for free patients. The question of hospital accommodation continued to be a controversial one to the end of the existence of the College and will take some time to settle, especially as the migration of the College by and bye to Groote Schuur introduces a new element which will have to be taken into account in connection with the building up of the Medical School.

In the year 1914 the unified City Corporation marked its interest in the College by increasing its annual grant by £1,000, the total amount now given being £3,000.

The year 1914 was also marked by a generous gift to the library of the College. In February, Mr. S. R. Stuttaford, who had already, as we have seen, given a substantial endowment to the library, sent a cheque for £500 to be expended in additional books for the library. At the same time he asked Council that the whole of the Stuttaford endowment should be spent on books and that the librarian's salary and other library expenses should be defrayed by the Council. £400 of the donation were divided amongst the various departments, so that each got the opportunity of adding books for its special needs, and the remaining £100 were devoted to general literature.

In February Mrs. Cameron presented to the library a number of volumes from the library of her late husband, Dr. Cameron, in April Professor Logeman presented some valuable French and Dutch works, and in June donations of books were also received from Dr. E. J. O'Connor and from the Carnegie Institute and other donors.

In this year for the first time the Diocesan College was represented on the College Council, there having been considerable delay in carrying out the arrangement under the amalgamating act. The Diocesan College electors appointed Advocate (now Mr. Justice) F. G. Gardiner, B.A., LL.B., K.C. to the membership of the Council. This was the only change in the composition of the Council this year, the other members, whose time had expired, and the officials, being re-elected. In the Senate, Dr. Fuller was re-elected Chairman and Professor Young succeeded Professor Brown as Vice-Chairman. The duties of the Vice-Chairman were becoming more and more arduous as the College grew and a motion was carried in the Senate that the Council should give a salary of £100 to the office and provide for more clerical assistance. Several regulations also were passed with the object, if possible, of lessening some of the clerical routine connected with the office. The Council left the matter of increased salary over for consideration in the following year.

The Institution of Electrical Engineers followed this year the example of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and recognised the College Diploma in Electrical Engineering as equivalent to its Associate Membership. The Royal Colleges in England also recognised the South African College for instruction in Anatomy and Physiology, so that students who had passed the required examinations in Physics, Chemistry and Biology and who had signed for the necessary course in Anatomy and Physiology could proceed to the second examination of the Royal Colleges.

In the beginning of September South Africa had to mourn the loss of one of its most distinguished sons, and the College the loss of its most distinguished alumnus, in the death of the Chief Justice, Baron de Villiers. The imposing funeral on September 7th, at which the College was largely represented, testified to the high esteem in which he was held by all classes of the community. He had been a very staunch friend of the College all his lifetime and had done it signal service in many ways. His presidency of the College Union, which he held continuously till his death, kept him in constant touch with College interests and he had been a member of the College Council from 1874 to 1878, and again from 1885 to 1901.

The outbreak of the war made all festivities seem out of place, so that it was decided to hold no Commemoration this year, but the usual subscriptions for the annual dinner were collected and sent to the Mayor's War Fund.

The session closed on December 3rd and the prizes were distributed without any ceremony. In contrast to

the absence of Gold Medals in 1913 there were ties this year in bo h Literature and Science, so that four medals were given—in Literature to Miss M. Greenlees and L. Hotz, and in Science to A. St. C. Caporn and W. H. Craib. The Governor-General's prize was awarded to E. L. Cragg. The Corporation Gold Medal in Civil Engineering was won by S. H. Noaks, B.A. The Rhodes Scholarship this year was awarded to J. D. de Villiers. There was no candidate for the 1851 Exhibition Scholarship. Various modifications were introduced into the conditions for the Croll Scholarship, throwing it more widely open, and in November Miss Margaret R. Michell was appointed for special research work in Botany.

The year ended with a heavy deficit of about £2,584 in the working of the College, and the Council in its report to Government called attention to this and to the unfair burden of interest and redemption of loans which the College had to bear, while the University Colleges in the other provinces of the Union were exempt. It considered that it was impossible to economise further without impairing efficiency and, therefore, urged that the College should be put on the same footing as these other University Colleges.

A large drop in the number of students took place during the fourth term owing to absences on service, the numbers for the four terms being 404, 408, 390, 323.

CHAPTER XXXV.

1915.

In the year 1915 the University question entered upon its penultimate stage, and before the end of the year the lines on which the final settlement was to be arrived at were clearly defined, and the bills which were to be brought before Parliament were assuming their final shape. It will be remembered that the University Commission had issued its report and the accompanying volume of evidence towards the end of 1914. The College had already, by implication, given its judgment on the recommendations in that report in the answer which it sent to the Commission regarding the scheme proposed by the Victoria College. The report, however, received more detailed consideration by the Senate as soon as College reassembled after the long vacation. A committee was appointed on March 11th to consider the report and to lay its criticisms upon it before the Senate. These were considered and adopted by the Senate on June 10th and sent on to the Council. The Committee briefly sketched the history of the University question and urged that the time for definite action had arrived, more especially as in the year 1916 the bequest of £200,000 originally left by Mr. Alfred Beit would, if not utilised, revert to the donor's residuary estate. It called attention to the fact that the development of the College, notwithstanding the great increase in number of students, staff, equipment, and endowment, had been kept back by the University question until the necessity of additional buildings had become imperative, and it considered it unfair that this continued delay should go on. It called attention to the two main recommendations of the Commission, (1) of two Universities, each combining some of the present colleges, (2) of a partition of the Wernher-Beit money among a number of institutions in addition to the Groote Schuur University. It reaffirmed very strongly its objection to the federal principle which underlay the first recommendation, and indicated that experience in other cases had shown how unworkable a federal University was bound to be. In regard to the second recommendation it showed that it was quite out of harmony with the intention

of the donors as shown in the correspondence with Sir Julius Wernher and Mr. Otto Beit and by the will of the former. The intentions there expressed were to found a University at Groote Schuur, and the bequests were available for that object only, whereas the institution proposed by the Commission at Groote Schuur was certainly " not in any sense of the word a University and indeed only part of a college." Moreover the commission proposed to dissipate a large portion of the bequests on other institutions, although it was obvious that even the large sum bequeathed could not be considered adequate for a modern university. The Committee then proceeded to put forward a scheme " which in its opinion would be in the best interests of higher education in South Africa and at the same time would satisfy the conditions laid down by the donors of the bequests. These two objects can be served by incorporating the South African College as a University on condition that the new university immediately makes provision for residence and erects certain new buildings at Groote Schuur, and further that other buildings as they become necessary shall be placed at Groote Schuur." It proceeded to show that with the existing endowment of the South African College and with the students and staff already there, this proposal would ensure the new university being at once in a position to take rank with other Universities in the Empire. It refrained from saying anything definite about the other colleges, but pointed out that an examining university would probably be required for some time to come for the weaker colleges and for private students, while it might be left for the larger colleges to decide whether they should use this examining university or seek incorporation as universities themselves. This memorandum regarding the Commission's report was considered by Council on June 17th, and was referred for amendment to a special committee, which put into more definite shape the recommendations regarding the gradual transfer of the South African College to the new site at Groote Schuur, but otherwise le t the memorandum in its main features unchanged. This amended memorandum it was decided to send to the Minister of Education, Lady Wernher, Sir Starr Jameson, Sir Lionel Phillips and Mr. Otto Beit, and a covering letter was sent to the Trustees of the bequests intimating that if they approved of the proposals of the College a bill embodying them would be pressed for after the general election which was now pending. Acknowledgments of the receipt of the memorandum came in due course from those in England to whom it had been sent, and these replies were in general approval of the proposals made by the College. A more important endorsement of the policy of the College was received

when Sir Maitland Park, who had been elected a member of Council, returned from a visit to England. He had had an interview with the trustees of the bequests and a memorandum of the interview was drawn up and signed by those present to the following effect :—

" A meeting was held at No. 1, London Wall Buildings London, W.C., on Tuesday, August 17th, 1915, at which were present :—

Mr. Otto Beit for himself and as an executor of the will of the late Mr. Alfred Beit,

Sir Starr Jameson, Sir Lionel Phillips } as persons appointed under the will of the late Sir Julius Wernher,

and by invitation, Sir Maitland Park, as member of the Council of the South African College, and Mr. Bourchier Hawksley, as legal adviser.

The scheme submitted by the Council of the South African College for the purpose of developing that institution into a teaching university at Groote Schuur was considered, and after full discussion it was agreed that, assuming that this scheme should be sanctioned during the next session of Parliament, it would receive the approval of those present.

It was pointed out that on July 16th next year any right to the sum left by the late Mr. Alfred Beit would lapse, and it was mentioned that, if that eventuality should arise, it might become necessary for Sir Starr Jameson and Sir Lionel Phillips to appeal to the English Courts as to their duties under the will of the late Sir Julius Wernher in the altered circumstances.

It was resolved to hand to Sir Maitland Park copy of the proceedings for him to place at the disposal of the Council of the South African College.

(Signed) { OTTO BEIT.
L. S. JAMESON,
LIONEL PHILLIPS."

This memorandum was subsequently, by the permission of those concerned, allowed to be made public, and appeared in the Press in the early part of 1916.

Matters were thus distinctly on the move, but the crux of the question was still, as it had been during the whole course of the controversy, the attitude which would be be taken up by the Victoria College. Education in South Africa has always, to its great misfortune, been inextricably mixed up with questions of politics and race, and, as the college at Stellenbosch was, naturally, specially dear to the Dutch-speaking part of the community, which sent the ruling majority to the legislature, it was not likely that any legislative proposals would be carried which would be

regarded as tending to be detrimental to that college, or as putting it in an inferiority to its old rival the S.A. College. The Victoria College had hitherto been averse to the proposals for independent teaching universities and in favour of some form of federation. It lies outside the province of this record to attempt to estimate the various influences which finally brought about a change of attitude, but the important fact was that Victoria College at last decided to apply for incorporation as a separate teaching university. This immediately removed the chief obstacle which had hitherto barred the way. The South African College and the Victoria College stood in a class by themselves. They were both far ahead of the other colleges in number of students and in general equipment and staff, and they were both in a position of special strength, the South African College by its long existence and associations and comparatively large endowments, the Victoria College by its special appeal to the Dutch-speaking part of the people, so that it would have been a difficult and invidious matter to make a distinction between them. The other colleges, though varying greatly in number of students and development, were hardly in a position yet to aspire to separate incorporation, and hence it was possible in their case to devise some form of federation which would not unduly trammel them and would leave open the prospect of their becoming in course of time fit to hive off as separate universities. In this way, of the five alternatives which were put forward by the Parliamentary Select Committee in 1913, four had been gradually eliminated and the fifth had come to be regarded as the only practicable solution viz.: "To raise both the South African College and the Victoria College to the degree-granting status, transferring the former wholly or in part to Groote Schuur, and to federate the remaining colleges as a third degree-granting body until they are respectively qualified to become free universities." In November, in answer to the memorandum of the College and also a copy of the communication from the Wernher-Beit trustees, a letter was received from the Minister of Education in which he stated his intention of introducing, after the Christmas recess, three bills, one giving general effect to the proposals of the College memorandum, one for the incorporation of the Victoria College, and one for a modification of the present University so as to meet the needs of the other colleges. He intimated that it was a question whether the South African College bill could be introduced as a public bill or not, and that it would be easier for it to be brought in as a public bill if the College Council asked the Government to proceed in that

manner. A confidential draft of the bill was sent for the consideration of the Council, and it was suggested that the Council should elect an advisory committee to communicate with the Minister in regard to the bill.

Such a committee was appointed, and the Minister was asked and consented to send the draft bill for the consideration of the College Senate also. A good deal of time and consideration was given to the bill both in Council and Senate during the last six weeks of the year and a good many amendments were suggested, many of which were accepted by the Minister. A resolution was passed by Council on December 2nd generally approving of the bill and asking the Government to introduce it as a public bill.

In order to elicit the views of the Colleges generally on the new proposals and specially on questions such as joint matriculation, scholarships, etc., which concerned all three universities, a meeting of representatives was called during the College vacation, and Professors Beattie and Lewis were chosen by the Council to attend on behalf of the South African College. A note of the proceedings at this conference may be left for the record of the following year, when a report was made to the Council and Senate of what had been done.

A considerable number of changes took place in the staff of the College during this year. These were partly due to the war as one after another felt impelled by the call of duty to volunteer for service. Dr. Pullon, in the department of Anatomy, gave up his temporary appointment at the end of the year 1914, and took service in the Army Medical Corps. Dr. A. J. Ballantine, an old student of the College, was appointed in his place from March 1st. In place of Mr. E. B. Walker, who was on service, Mr. D. W. Rees, B.A., was appointed temporarily assistant in Physics from the beginning of March. In May, Mr. L. P. Bosman resigned as demonstrator in Chemistry and Mr. D. Sutherland was appointed in his place, and in July, in the same department, Mr. L. Badenhorst took the place of Mr. L. Borchardt, who had resigned. Professor Walker was for a time released from military duties and was able to resume his work in College in September, but was subsequently again called up for service. Mr. H. J. Mandelbrote, M.A., an old student of the College, acted as Lecturer in the History Department during Professor Walker's absence, while Mr. Stock was acting professor. In August, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, the lecturer in Philosophy, applied for leave to enlist, but had some difficulty at first in passing the medical test. He succeeded, however, in overcoming this difficulty in October, and Mr. G. H. Malan, M.A. D. Phil.,

was subsequently appointed as acting lecturer in his place for the following year. In September, Mr. E. G. Kensit, assistant in the Bolus Herbarium, was given leave to enlist, and in October Mr. R. B. Robertson, of the Chemistry Department, received similar leave, and his place was taken by Mr. L. P. Bosman. Mr. R. Ray, B.Sc., lecturer in the Zoology Department, received permission in October to volunteer for war work at the end of the year, and Mr. W. von Bonde, B.A., was nominated as his substitute. Advocate F. Reid was appointed extra lecturer in Law in October owing to the absence of Advocate Gutsche on military service. In November, Mr. E. Jacot, B.A., lecturer in Physics, received leave to offer himself for service at the end of the year and Mr. H. W. Gray was appointed in his place. In December, Mr. L. Kisselhof, B.A., resigned his assistantship in Pure Mathematics, and Mr. J. H. Lange was appointed from January 1st, 1916. Mr. T. Haarhoff, B.A., received in December the appointment of assistant in the English department which had been vacant since the departure of Mr. Wynne on service. Dr. Ballantine joined the Army Medical Corps at the end of the year and, as it was found impossible to get a medical graduate to take his place, Mr. H.V. Exner, B.A., was appointed demonstrator in Anatomy to assist in the department.

Professor Vipan became seriously ill in September and had to be away from College during the last term of the year. As it was difficult to get any competent assistant, his work was shared, as far as possible, between Professor Lewis and Professor Ritchie.

In view of the numerous applications from the staff for leave to go on active service, the Council found itself compelled to make new conditions which would be less onerous financially. They were briefly that the applicant must get the consent of Senate, must be passed by the military medical authorities and must assist in finding a substitute during his absence, who would be on three months' notice. On the other hand, the Council would keep his place open for him and would continue to pay him one-fifth of his College salary.

One melancholy effect of the war began to be prominent in this year in the deaths reported from time to time of students who had volunteered for service, and it was with increasing frequency the sad duty of the Senate, during the rest of the period of the existence of the South African College, to have to convey its condolences to the relatives of those who had fallen. Four former students were thus reported to have lost their lives in the war during this year—

A. Gordon Irving, B.A. (a former Gold-medallist and brilliant student), Morris C. Anderson, B.A. (a former demonstrator in Chemistry), W. M. Dickson and N. de Vere Beauclerk. With a very widely scattered constituency such as that of the College it was not easy for the Senate to keep exact account o all who had listened to the call of duty and had gone on service, but every effort was made to compile a complete list of all who had served, and more especially to record the names of those who had made the supreme sacrifice. It was felt that some fitting memorial should be devised as soon as circumstances would permit for those who had thus upheld the honour of their College.

On April 12th the Senate passed a vote of condolence on the death of Mr. S. R. Stuttaford, who had been, as we have noted, a generous benefactor to the College in endowing the library and making its continuous progress assured. A similar vote was passed on May 6th, in connection with the death of Canon Ogilvie, who, although not connected directly with the College, had shown his kindly interest in it by offering on several occasions special prizes, and who had been long a prominent figure in the educational world as head of the Diocesan College, as a member of the University Council, and Vice-Chancellor from 1893 to 1897. His genial personality will not soon be forgotten.

At various times in the history of the College there has cropped up the difficulty of the colour question in connection with the admission of students. There can be no doubt that the College was open to all alike without distinction of colour or creed and this had been acknowledged by the College authorities on several occasions, more particularly when the Corporation of Cape Town made their annual grants in favour of the College. Theory and practice, however, are not always easy to harmonise, and, in view of the strong prejudices which are held by many on this question, the cases where applications have been made for the admission of coloured students to the College or school have always been a source of considerable embarrassment to the Council. There has never been any positive prohibition to their admission and from time to time one or two coloured students have attended, and, in one case at least, taken a degree with credit, but, naturally, with a view to the general interests of the institution, there has never been any great encouragement extended to such students. A rather unusual case occurred in this year when the son of a native chief applied for admission to the Intermediate class after passing the Matriculation examination, but after some very friendly

negotiation the applicant saw that it was better on the whole to seek instruction elsewhere.

An attempt was made this year to make some provision for the teaching of Geography at College. A professorship of Geography had been put down as one of the Chairs which were to be established as soon as possible, but, as there seemed no immediate prospect of its coming into existence, it seemed desirable to make temporary arrangements for the instruction in this subject of T1 students and of any who might choose the subject for the B.A. examination. Fortunately there was at the College High School a master, Mr. J. Hutcheon, M.A., F.R.G.S., who had made a special study of this subject, and it was possible to arrange for him to take certain classes at College without interfering with his school work. His teaching was more particularly for the T1 students but some of the classes were also suitable for the subject of Geography as specified for the B.A. examination.

There was only one change in the membership of the College Council this year. The Hon. W. P. Schreiner had been appointed to the position of High Commissioner to the Union and had accordingly resigned his membership before proceeding to London to take up his new duties. The past students and life governors of the College elected Sir Maitland Park in his place to hold office till 1917.

A word of warm acknowledgment is due to Mr. Schreiner, one of the most distinguished alumni of the South African College, for his long and loyal services to his old alma mater. He was one of the most enthusiastic of its supporters while he was in South Africa, and since his transference to England every S.A.C. man, specially those who went for service in the great war, has found in him a ready and helpful friend. The Rev. J. M. Russell was re-elected Chairman of Council, and Dr. Fuller and he were re-appointed Council members of Senate. Dr. Fuller was re-elected Chairman of Senate and Professor Young Vice-Chairman, and Professors Beattie and Lewis remained as the assessors to the Council.

The general election of the University Council would normally have taken place in this year at the end of the usual six years' term of office, but, in view of the impending changes in University arrangements, it was thought best to continue the existing Council for another year and a short act to that effect, No. 12 of 1915, was passed through Parliament. A conference took place towards the end of the year between representatives of the South African College and the Victoria College regarding the number of representatives on the University Council to be put forward by the various colleges for election by Convocation, but no definite agreement was arrived at and the uncertainty as to whether an

election would take place at all made the discussion rather half-hearted.

The Library received this year gifts of books from a large number of various donors, both public bodies and private individuals. Among the latter may be mentioned Sir Thomas Muir and Lieutenant-Colonel Cairncross who each sent large donations of books.

The Rhodes Scholarship was awarded at the beginning of the year to L. M. Platnauer, B.A., but, as he went on active service soon after his appointment, he was allowed by the Rhodes Trustees, as in other similar cases, to defer taking up his residence in Oxford till he was relieved from military duties. An 1851 Exhibition Scholarship was, as usual, offered to the College for this year and, in April, Mr. A. St. Clair Caporn, B.A., was recommended by the Senate to the Commissioners, but in June a message was received by cable that it had been decided not to award any of these scholarships during the war and this was confirmed in July by a letter from the Commissioners. Miss Michell, the Croll Scholar, who was in England pursuing her studies, received permission in November to have her scholarship suspended till the end of the war in order that she might take part in munition work.

The award of the Gold Medals which had been given for so long to the best students of the year was now becoming increasingly difficult. The Honours B.A. students now usually took an extra year for their Honours subject and during that year specialised entirely on this one subject. Hence it was almost impossible to compare the merits of different students as they had no subjects of common study at this stage. A motion was brought forward in the Senate in October to discontinue the award of those medals for the future, but it was ultimately thought better to allow them to continue for the benefit of those who had already entered upon their courses, and to overcome the difficulty of selection in the best way possible. The Gold Medal in Literature was accordingly awarded to Miss Irene A. Newmark, the Gold Medal in Science to J. H. Lange, and the Governor-General's Prize was divided between Miss M. Findlay and R. L. M. Levyno. The Corporation Gold Medal for Civil Engineering was awarded to P. J. Louw, B.A., and in Electrical Engineering to H. L. Smith.

Among the events of this year may be mentioned a visit to the College by the Governor-General and Viscountess Buxton on April 28th, when they were shown through the various departments of the College and entertained to afternoon tea in the hall by members of the Council and of the Senate.

The increase of numbers in the Junior School made some extra accommodation imperative and an extra schoolroom was authorised early in the year. The City Council, however, refused permission to erect the temporary structure and it was decided to give notice to the tenant of Bertram House and to utilise the house for the purposes of the Junior School. Some alterations had to be made in order to fit the house for its new purpose and these were completed before the end of the year and the premises were occupied in due course.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

1916.

The years 1916 and 1917 which brought the history of the South African College as a college to an end may be with almost equal appropriateness regarded as either the closing years of the College or the introductory years of the new University of Cape Town. A very large proportion of the time and energies of all concerned in the management of the College was naturally devoted during that period to the innumerable problems which arose in connection with the transformation which was to take place on "the appointed day." Before the bill constituting the University of Cape Town was passed, attention was mainly directed to various points in the draft bill which seemed to require amendment, but, after the bill was passed, a far greater amount of work had to be undertaken in gradually bringing into shape the various suggestions brought forward in regard to such knotty points as the character of the future joint Matriculation examination, the period of study and the courses necessary for the various degrees to be conferred by the University, the decision as to what was to be done with the scholarships attached to the old University, and a hundred other details.

The meeting of representatives of the South African College and Victoria College with members of the Inter-Collegiate Conference, to which we referred in the record of 1915, came to various resolutions which were reported to the Senate of the South African College at a special meeting on January 4th. One of the most important of these dealt with the constitution of the Joint Matriculation Board, and the proposals made in this connection were those adopted in the bills as accepted by Parliament, viz., that the board should be composed of (1) representatives of the various Universities, (2) representatives of the Education Departments of the Union and of the four provinces, (3) representatives of secondary schools, with the proviso that the representatives of the Universities should be in the majority. A joint board was also proposed for the conduct of the Law and Survey examinations

and this proposal also was accepted in its general scope in the University of South Africa Act.

In regard to the scholarships of the old University, the meeting proposed that they should be administered by a Joint Board and be open to all alike, but this proposal was strongly opposed by the South African College on the ground that it would be an indirect continuance of an external examining body, and would be detrimental to the independence of the Universities, and in the end it was left in the University Acts for the Commission to make recommendations to Parliament on this knotty point.

The meeting also proposed that all members of Convocation of the University of the Cape of Good Hope should retain their rights as members of Convocation of the University of South Africa, whether they were admitted as members of Convocation of the University of Cape Town or Stellenbosch or not, but this proposal was not accepted in the Act. A common commission was suggested as a means of inter-action in the framing of the first statutes of the three universities. Difference of opinion existed on the subject of the powers of this common commission. The South African College Senate was in favour of each University drawing up its own statutes and regulations, leaving the coordination of those that affected more than one University to a commission or other body. The College Council also wished to be allowed to draw up the statutes of the University of Cape Town. In the end a sort of compromise was effected in the Act. A commission was appointed to draw up the statutes and regulations, but it was directed to invite those affected to submit to its consideration draft statutes and regulations, and more especially to invite, in the case of the Victoria College, the Council of the College, and in the case of the S.A. College, the Provisional Committee, which we shall have to speak of presently, to do so. In this way, as the bodies mentioned called in the assistance of the Senates, full opportunity was given for all concerned to consider proposals for statutes and regulations before they were adopted. Another proposal at this joint meeting of delegates was that there should be interchange of students between the various universities *ad eundem statum*, but the Senate of the South African College objected to the *ad eundem statum* and in the act the matter was left to be regulated by the joint statutes drawn up by the Commission. In the criticisms in the Senate on these proposals two other points of interest arose, one being that the Senate wished the University to have the power of exacting a higher standard of entrance than that of the Joint Matriculation, and the other that it objected strongly

to the name "University of South Africa" for the new federal University. The objection to this misnomer was pretty widely shared, but for some unaccountable reason the name was allowed to stand.

The three bills for the creation of the new Universities were published in the *Government Gazette* of February 2nd, and during February and March various amendments were considered by Council and Senate and were put before the Minister. The University of South Africa Bill was introduced and read the first time on February 17th, but there was a little delay in the case of the other two bills owing to the fact that the speaker decided that they could not strictly speaking be regarded as either public bills or hybrid bills. He gave a carefully considered pronouncement on the subject and decided that they must be considered private bills unless the standing orders relating to private bills were suspended by the house. In view of the fact that the bills had close connection with higher education generally, and therefore affected public interests, he left it to the house to determine whether the standing orders should be suspended. This course was followed, the standing orders regarding private bills were suspended by the house on February 21st, and the University of Cape Town bill and the University of Stellenbosch bill were introduced and read the first time on the 22nd. The second reading followed on March 6th. On March 31st, in Committee, various amendments were introduced* the most important of which were (1) in clause 2, (2) giving the Provisional Committee power to submit draft statutes, etc., to the Commission, (2) in clause 9 (1) (a) (d) (e) in reference to Convocation, introducing the references to the Diocesan College, and the regulation, which turned out to be an unfortunate one, regarding six months and three months' notice, (3) in clause 17 (1) regarding the five years' limitation of the school-leaving certificate. (4) in clause 17 (2) (c) introducing the representatives of private as well as public secondary schools in the Joint Matriculation Board and making their appointment a ministerial one, (5) in clause 19 (1) defining the number of the Commission as five. (6) in clause 19 (2) (b) (ii) giving the Commission power to deal with scholarships, etc.

On April 3rd, clause 29, relating to the Huguenot College, was inserted and also clause 31, conferring the same privileges on graduates, etc., of the University of Cape Town as were possessed by graduates of the old university. On April 6th the amendments were considered and clause 8 (2) regarding the powers of the Senate was considerably modified

* See text of Act in Part IV.

and enlarged. In clause 11 (1) the words referring to consultation with the Senate in appointments to the staff were inserted and a similar reference to the Senate in the conferring of honorary degrees was introduced in clause 15.

The third reading was passed on April 10th. The bill passed through the Senate with no important amendment, and on May 1st the assent of the Governor-General was announced to the Act No. 14 of 1916.

By clause 2 of the Act a Provisional Committee was appointed whose special duty, in addition to submitting draft statutes and regulations to the Commission constituted under clause 19, was to act, until the University Council was constituted, in reference to plans and specifications for the buildings to be erected for the University on Groote Schuur. This Committee consisted of the South African College Council with its assessors, as constituted at the time of the passing of the act, together with four members appointed by the Governor-General, one member nominated by the trustee to the will of the late Alfred Beit, and one member nominated by the trustees of the late Sir Julius Wernher. The four members nominated by the Governor-General were Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Purcell, Sir David de V. Graaff and the Rev. Geo. S. Malan. The Trustee members were Mr. G. A. L. Green and Sir Thomas Muir. The Committee got to work pretty soon and, in order to facilitate their work, the Council consented that Mr. Tugwell, the registrar, should act as their secretary, extra assistance being provided in the registrar's office to allow of this.

The Commission for framing statutes, joint statutes and regulations, which was shortly afterwards appointed, consisted of the Hon. Melius de Villiers as chairman, Professor J. C. Beattie, as representing the South African College, Professor G. G. Cillie, as representing the Victoria College, Dr. W. J. Viljoen as representing the group of institutions forming the University of South Africa, and Dr. W. Thomson registrar of the old university as additional member.

Immediately after the passing of the Act the question of the statutes and regulations became the most engrossing and troublesome question. The Senate was consulted through the Council by the Provisional Committee and the Senate referred to its various committees the task of drawing up suggestions, which were accepted or rejected or modified by the Senate and in their final form passed on in due course to the Provisional Committee and the Commission. It would serve no useful purpose to go into details regarding all the suggestions, which occupied an immense amount of time during 1916 and 1917, as their outcome will be apparent from the final shape of the University Statutes and regula-

tions as framed by the Commission. Perhaps the most controversial points discussed were the number of subjects and the regulations for the new Joint Matriculation, and the courses and length of attendance necessary for the B.A. degree. Conferences on these points were held with the other colleges on July 3rd, and with the Victoria College on August 19th.

Another important matter referred to the Senate for consideration by the Provisional Committee through the Council was the question of the buildings which were to be erected at Groote Schuur. Each department was asked by the Senate to state its own requirements and these were put together and considered as a whole by the Senate. When a rough estimate of the cost was obtained the result was rather startling as it was far beyond the half million which had to serve both for buildings and endowments. Valiant attempts were made to cut down the proposals to more moderate dimensions, but the result was still far beyond the means in view. The solution of this problem is still in the future. It would be obviously absurd to build a new university without proper accommodation and without ample room for the needs of the future, and it would be equally absurd to devote all the funds to buildings and leave nothing for endowment. The best solution would be the appearance of wealthy benefactors who would follow the example set them by the Wernher-Beit bequests, but, failing these, the buildings at Groote Schuur will probably have to be a gradual undertaking. Such a gradual transference has itself enormous difficulties but necessity may find some way of overcoming them.

As by the terms of the Act the residential part of the buildings had to be first erected at Groote Schuur, a special committee, on which were some members of the Senate, was appointed by the Council to consider what was necessary in the way of accommodation for men and women students. This committee drew up a pretty elaborate scheme for accommodating two hundred men and sixty women students with all the necessary accompanying provision for common rooms, dining halls, wardens' houses, etc. The committee had, of course, an eye to the future and to the dignity of a university, but how much of its proposals will survive the blight of financial difficulty remains to be seen.

Another committee, on which the students were fully represented, drew up recommendations regarding the sporting grounds, which were desirable at the new University. This Committee also was not narrow in its views and, if its programme is carried out, the old generations of students, accustomed to the circumscribed dimensions of Rosmead, will have reason to envy the good fortune of their successors.

The Provisional Committee chose as the architect for the new buildings Mr. J. M. Solomon, who had already made a name for himself, and had delighted the inhabitants of Cape Town by his tasteful adaptation of the old Town House to the purpose of a picture gallery for the Michaelis Collection, and Mr. Solomon in order to equip himself more thoroughly for his task by and bye went on an extended tour in Europe and America to study University buildings.

It has been noted in the account of the passing of the University Act that unfortunately worded additions were made in clause 9 which limited applications for admission to Convocation in certain cases to six months in others to three months after the commencement of the act. As the six months expired in November the result was that students of the College who graduated at the December examinations were excluded by 9 (1) (a) from the Convocation of the University of Cape Town. An attempt was made on the part of the old university to get over the difficulty in 9 (1) (d) by holding a University Council meeting at which graduates could be admitted *ad eundem gradum* earlier than had been intended, so as to fall within the six months' limit. But it was felt that an amendment of the Act was necessary in order to remedy the blunder made.

It has been mentioned that the general election for the Council of the old University had been deferred for a year. There was some idea of again deferring it but ultimately it was allowed to proceed. As only the requisite number of members was proposed by Convocation there was no voting and the election was purely formal. The Convocation members from the staff of the South African College were Professors Beattie, Crawford, Hahn and Ritchie. Professor Bender and the chairman of the College Council, the Rev. J. M. Russell, were appointed by the Governor-General.

There were numerous changes in the staff during this year. We have mentioned that Professor Vipan had been compelled, through ill-health, to be absent from College during the last term of 1915. His health continued to be so unsatisfactory that he felt it necessary to hand in his resignation at the beginning of this year. This resignation was received with great regret by his colleagues to whom he had endeared himself during the five years he had been on the staff of the College by his kindly genial personality. His previous record during the many years he had been connected with the Diocesan College was a very honourable one and there must be many hundreds of old "Bishops" throughout South Africa who cherish very kindly recollec-

tions of him as a teacher and a friend. He had made himself at home at once in his new environment and was as loyal to his new college as he had been to his old. The Council testified to his good services by conferring on him a small pension, although, by the terms of his engagement, this obligation had been expressly excluded.

A very grievous loss was sustained by the College towards the end of the year by the death of Professor Pearson. We have referred already to the multifarious duties he had taken upon himself in connection with Kirstenbosch in addition to the arduous work of his professorship and of his original research in Botany. In April of this year he had received the honour of being elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London and the Council and Senate had conveyed to him their hearty congratulations. He had, however, overtaxed his strength, and after a bout of illness from which he seemed for a time to recover, he succumbed to an attack of pneumonia on November 3rd. He was buried on the following day on a rising ground in Kirstenbosch from which can be seen the beautiful mountain scenery of that fair spot and the sweep of the gardens which will always be associated with his name. He was a great loss, not merely to the College, but to the world of science generally, for he had already made for himself a distinguished name and died at the very zenith of his powers. As a colleague he was most lovable and attractive, full of wit himself and a lover of wit in others, enthusiastic in his work and able to inspire enthusiasm in his pupils, a very true-hearted gentleman, whose memory will not readily fade.

The arrangements for temporarily filling the vacancy in Botany were somewhat complicated by the absence of Miss Hume, the chief lecturer. She had gone on leave to England and then had taken up munition work and sent out as a substitute Miss J. E. Smith, M.Sc. (Leeds). Miss Michell, however, the Croll Scholar, had been obliged to give up munition work and return to South Africa, and was available for assistance in the Botany department, so that, as a temporary arrangement, Miss Stephens was put at the head of the department as acting-professor and had the assistance of Miss Smith and Miss Michell.

The war was responsible for a good many of the other changes which took place in the staff this year. Professor Thomson's services were required by the Army Medical Corps and Mr. M. R. Drennan, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., acted as professor during his absence. In the Electrical Engineering department Mr. H. A. Eastman resigned at the beginning of the year to go on service and was succeeded for a time by Mr. H. L. Smith and later by Mr. A. Burmester. Mr. Stock

received leave in January to go on active service and Mr. H. J. Mandelbrote was appointed Acting Lecturer in History from March. In February Mr. McMillan was given leave for service in East Africa, and Mr. L. Marks took his place until the end of the year. Mr. J. N. Jamieson of the Normal staff went on service early in the year and his place was taken for the first half of the year by Miss E. D. Slater and for the second half by Miss V. Ritchie, B.A. Advocate F. Reid also went on service early in the year and Advocate Centlivres assisted in his place in the Law Department. Mr. T. Haarhoff resigned his position as assistant in English in September to return to Oxford and Miss Greenlees was engaged as assistant in December to begin duty in 1917. On the resignation of Professor Vipan it had been decided by the Council, on the recommendation of the Senate, to appoint two lecturers, one in Latin, and one in Greek. There was difficulty in getting suitable candidates and some temporary assistance was procured, but on August 1st Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, M.A., a former distinguished student of the College and Rhodes Scholar, who had done brilliantly at Oxford, was appointed lecturer in Latin. The lectureship in Greek was not filled up. Mr. J. J. le Roux, the lecturer in Dutch, obtained leave for the whole of 1917, to proceed to Europe for study, and Mr. P. J. Hitchcock, B.A., was appointed acting-lecturer for that year. In the Mathematical Department Mr. J. H. Lange, B.A., resigned at the end of the year and Mr. J. de V. Joubert, B.A., was appointed assistant from the beginning of 1917. In the Physics Department Mr. H. W. Gray resigned at the end of the year. In the Chemistry Department Mr. E. S. Caudwell resigned at the end of the year and also Mr. R. B. Robertson, B.A., who had been in England for some time, engaged in war-work. Mr. W. Copenhagen was appointed in Mr. Caudwell's place and Mr. L. P. Bosman, B.A. was appointed as assistant lecturer from the beginning of 1917. Mr. J. F. Burger, B.A., was appointed to the Normal Staff as lecturer in the Dutch medium.

The war took heavy toll of those who had volunteered their services at the front. Much sympathy was felt and expressed by the Council and Senate with Professor Lewis, who lost two gallant sons during the year, Lieutenant C. W. Lewis, R.N., who went down in the battle of Jutland in the "Queen Mary," and Capt. R. C. Lewis, M.A., an 1851 Exhibition Scholar, who was killed in France after gaining the honour of the Military Cross. Among the other names in the roll of honour were those of Lieutenant A. W. McGregor, B.A., son of Mr. Justice McGregor (a former professor of Law), Lieutenant A. Haldane Murray, M.A., a former distinguished student of the College and member

of the Legislative Assembly, who fell in East Africa, Lieutenant C. W. R. Minnaar, B.A., LL.B., one of the keenest of old boys, a bright student and best of sportsmen. The full list of those who fell, both past and present students, so far as could be ascertained, was given in the College Calendar at the end of the year, as follows:—Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Childe (son of the former professor of Mathematics), Captain J. G. Auret, Captain B. H. Hugo, Captain R. C. Lewis, Lieutenant C. W. Lewis, R.N., Captain Norman Maasdorp, Lieutenant Aling, Lieutenant Cyril Bertram, Lieutenant Nimmo Brown, Lieutenant Douglas de Bruyn, Lieutenant A. W. McGregor, Lieutenant A. W. Maskew, Lieutenant C. W. R. Minnaar, Lieutenant T. Moll, Lieutenant A. Haldane Murray, Lieutenant G. V. Noakes, Lieutenant E. D. Steytler, Lieutenant J. M. Versfeld, Corporal H. S. O. Chadwick, Lance-Corporal V. H. Robinson, Rifleman Julius Herman, Private A. C. Hobson, Private Lawrence Immelman, Private E. G. Kensit. In the case of the last mentioned, who had been an assistant in the Bolus Herbarium, it was the wish of Professor Pearson to put up a brass tablet to his memory in the Herbarium, and this wish was carried out after Professor Pearson's death.

Professor Thomas Walker, of Stellenbosch, one of the oldest and most respected and beloved of the older generation of professors, died this year on June 7th, and the Senate sent a deputation to Stellenbosch to take part in the ceremonies at his funeral.

The negotiations which, as we have noted, had been going on for some time with reference to the transference of the Normal College to the South African College came to a satisfactory settlement in this year. An important interview took place with the Administrator in January in which most of the difficulties were discussed and finally arranged. The Administrator had no objection to the transference provided that arrangements were made for respecting the bilingual proviso in the training of teachers. The difficulty in regard to the school in connection with the Normal College was got over by regarding it as a model or practising school to which grants could be paid provided that one third of the members of the Committee of the Training College were nominated by the Administrator. If this course was followed, and the school was organised on bilingual lines, he was quite willing to consult the College in regard to the members to be nominated on the Training College Committee and to allow the Committee to be subordinate to the College Council. On these lines a final adjustment was come to. A committee of nine was appointed, three by the Administrator, the Rev. Archdeacon Brooke, the Rev. J. P. Van Heerden and

Mr. J. R. Whitton ; three by the Council, the Rev. J. M. Russell, Professors Beattie and Lewis ; and three by the Senate, the Vice-Chairman, the Professor of Education, and Mr. Scrimgeour. Mr. A. C. S. Scrimgeour, M.A. (Edin.) was appointed Master of Method and Mr. J. N. Jamieson, M.A. (St. Andrew's) Assistant in the South African College Normal Department. As the new arrangement was to begin on April 1st, it was decided to antedate the arrangement so far as the Normal students were concerned and to regard them as College students from March 1st. The Committee of Management had strictly only the T2 and T3 students under their charge but, at the request of the Committee, it was agreed that they should be allowed to make suggestions in regard to the T1 students also, if it seemed advisable.

In connection with the Education Department an attempt was made this year to concentrate the teaching of T2 students at the Normal Department of the College. Teaching for such students was also carried on at the Training Institute in Queen Victoria Street and it seemed to be rather a waste of energy and of staff to have two institutions doing the same work for a limited number of pupils. Representations were made on the subject and a deputation was sent to the Administrator, but considerable opposition was shown to the proposal and nothing definite was done.

The further development of the College in the direction of new professorships occupied a good deal of attention during this year. In May Dr. Fuller, the Chairman of Senate, moved in Senate that a third year Medical Course should be organised as soon as possible, and at the same time the question of other new chairs was brought forward and a representative committee was appointed to consider the whole question. This committee made a comprehensive report to the Senate on October 17th. It recommended that the third year Medical Course should be established as soon as possible and that with this object three new Chairs, Pharmacology, Bacteriology, and Pathology should be established with a lecturer attached to each. It also recommended that two new chairs in Chemistry should be established, so as to have separate professorships for Organic, Inorganic and Physical Chemistry, the suggestion being put forward that the Mally bequest might be used for Physical Chemistry. It further suggested two additional Chairs in Philosophy, so as to provide separate professorships for Logic, Psychology, and Ethics and Politics, and also Chairs of Geography, Bantu Languages and Mechanical Engineering. Previous to this meeting, the Law Committee of the College had reported in favour of the establishment of four Chairs in Law, Roman Dutch Law, Roman Law, English and Constitutional Law,

and Jurisprudence and International Law, and this recommendation was sent on to Council along with the suggestion of the ten new Chairs specified above. It was an ambitious programme, but the transformation at an early date of the College into a University and the prospect of enlarged endowments through the Wernher-Beit bequests made ambition natural, and, as we shall see, a considerable portion of the scheme was actually adopted and in course of being carried out before the "appointed day." The Council, however, did not come to any definite conclusion regarding the Senate's proposals before the end of the year.

An important bequest came to the College in this year. On August 24th a letter was received by the Senate from Advocate J. A. Greer, intimating that a sum of £2,000 had been left by the late Sir A. E. Thomson, M.D., a distinguished physician in Cape Town, for the purpose of the promotion of Medical Research or of Study of Literature or Art, that this sum had been held on trust by himself and co-trustees hitherto, but that it was now proposed to hand it over to the University of Cape Town for one or other of the purposes of the testator. The Medical Committee was asked to make recommendations as to the application of the bequest, and in October it suggested that it should be used to promote Medical Research by grants for apparatus, specimens, books, etc., and for publication of results, and that it should not be necessary to spend the entire interest in any year, but that the interest should be used at the discretion of the College according as the need arose. Advocate Greer accepted these proposals and it was decided at his suggestion to call the bequest "the Sir Alfred Edward Thomson Fund for Research in Medical Science."

Another generous gift was announced at the end of the year. As we have mentioned in its place, the Chair of Economics had come into existence chiefly through the generosity of Mr. J. W. Jagger, who had guaranteed a contribution of £250 per annum for three years. This period was now drawing to a close, but, in December, Mr. Jagger intimated that he would continue his contribution for another three years, and was warmly thanked by the Council for his liberality.

Among other gifts to the College during the year may be mentioned a set of slide cabinets presented to the Botany Department by Dr. Guillemard, a number of valuable specimens presented to the Zoology Department by Professor Graham Kerr, a quantity of diamond dust presented to the Geology Department by the Premier Diamond Mine, and over two hundred volumes of French, Dutch, German and English books, presented to the library by Professor Nauta.

The library received a large number of other contributions from numerous individuals and societies and various Government departments. An attempt was made to obtain exemption from Income Tax for the interest accruing to the Library from the Stuttaford endowment, but this was unsuccessful.

The only change in the membership or officials of the College Council in this year was the appointment by the City Council of Sir John Graham as representing the Corporation in place of Sir Frederick W. Smith, who had retired from municipal life. In the Senate Dr. Fuller was re-elected Chairman, but Professor Young was succeeded as Vice-chairman by Professor Reyburn.

As the Junior School was still finding itself straitened for accommodation, it was decided by the Council in November of this year to give notice to the School Board to vacate the Hebrew School property with a view to utilising it for the Junior School. The School Board was, however, also in difficulties for accommodation, and after some time succeeded in January of 1917 in persuading the Council to defer the notice and to extend the lease till the end of 1918.

The question of a residence for the women students attending the Normal Department was also discussed this year. As the vacations at the Normal Department were not the same as at College, the residence of such students at the women's residences gave rise to difficulties and a separate arrangement was thought desirable. A proposal was made by the Management Committee to use two cottages on the Hopemill property for this purpose but difficulties arose in regard to the expense of adapting the cottages and about the management of the house, and the proposal was abandoned.

On August 31st Professor Snape proposed in the Senate that a College History should be compiled in view of the change of the College to a University and this was carried on October 12th, and the Council was asked to approve of the undertaking and to make a grant of £250 for the purpose. The Council gave its sanction to the proposal on October 19th and Professors Hahn, Kent, Lewis, Ritchie, Snape and Young were appointed to take charge of the undertaking, with Professor Ritchie as editor. The present work is the outcome of this proposal.

In September a proposal was made that the money usually subscribed for the Commemoration Dinner, which had been discontinued since the war began, should be used to send some small gift to the students of the College who were on active service. This proposal was heartily taken up by both Council and Senate, and the students also sent contributions, so that it was possible, through the kind services of that enthusiastic Old Boy, the Hon. W. P. Schreiner,

now High Commissioner in London, to send to all the students who could be reached, who had been at College at the outbreak of war or subsequently, and who were on service, a wrist-watch and leather writing wallet, accompanied by a copy of the College Magazine and a Christmas card of greeting from the College. It is difficult to say who derived more pleasure from this gift, the givers or the receivers. A great many very enthusiastic letters of thanks were received from the recipients, who were evidently greatly touched by the fact that their old *Alma Mater* had not forgotten them.

The Rhodes Scholar of this year was A. H. Gie, who was nominated after the University results were received in February. Like his predecessor he went on active service and deferred taking up his scholarship.

The College session closed on December 1st and there was no formal prize-giving. The Gold Medal in Literature was awarded to J. B. Clark, and, as Miss M. Roper and E. L. Cragg were equal on the Science side, two Gold Medals in Science were awarded. The competition for the Governor-General's Prize also resulted in a tie, and the prize was divided between F. Forman and J. S. Marais.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

1917.

The year 1917, which may be regarded as practically the final year of the existence of the South African College, although its legal existence extended to April 2nd, 1918, was, even more than its predecessor, chiefly occupied with preparations for the impending change. Both Council and Senate were busily engaged during this year with arrangements which would facilitate the transition from College to University and enable the session of 1918, even though it began legally under the auspices of the College and not of the University, to be to all intents and purposes the first year of the University from the beginning. With this end in view the Senate in June proceeded to organise the various departments of the College into Faculties, and the various standing committees which had hitherto represented Literature, Science, Engineering, Medicine, Education, and Law, were now resolved into Boards of the Faculties of Arts, Science, Engineering, Medicine, Education, and Law. The various departments which were to be included under each of the Faculties were fixed and deans of the Faculties were chosen—in Arts, Professor Ritchie; in Science, Professor Crawford; in Engineering, Professor Bohle; in Medicine, Professor Jolly; in Education, Professor Clarke; and in Law, Professor Howes. The membership of the Boards of the various Faculties was not entirely confined to the professors, as lecturers and assistants who had charge of distinct portions of the subjects coming under the range of the Faculties were also included. In the case of the Faculties of Medicine, Engineering and Law there were, in addition to the Boards, Advisory Committees appointed, consisting of external members specially interested in the various subjects with which the Faculties were concerned, whose advice it was intended to ask on general questions of policy. In the case of the Faculty of Education there were included on the Board, in addition to those representing the department of Education, three representatives from the Faculty of Arts and three from the Faculty of Science. For the remainder of the existence of the College these Boards were busily occupied in formulating regulations and syllabuses for the

various courses for degrees, etc., which were to come into force when the University came into being. In addition to the various Boards of Faculties, certain standing committees, dealing with matters which concerned all the Faculties alike, were continued. In the case of one of these, the Library Committee, an important change was made by the inclusion in the membership of three external members, to be chosen by the Council, in addition to the members appointed from Senate. The external members chosen by Council were Sir Maitland Park, Mr. R. Stuttaford (son of the generous benefactor of the Library), and Mr. C. A. Lloyd, the librarian of the South African Public Library.

In close connection with this reorganisation of the College in view of its approaching transformation, came another important change. The question of the appointment of a principal to the College had been very frequently mooted at various times of its history, but hitherto the matter had been left in abeyance, and the Secretary of Senate, and, when that office was abolished, the Vice-chairman of Senate had acted as principal for the time of his appointment. We have seen that the great amount of work which came gradually to be imposed upon the Secretary of Senate had led to the appointment of a paid Registrar. In a very similar fashion the duties which gradually fell to be discharged by the Vice-chairman of Senate went on multiplying as the College developed and Senate business became largely increased, and the enormous amount of work involved in the constant meetings of Senate and committees in connection with the arrangements for the new University made it practically impossible for a member of the staff to discharge his professorial duties in conjunction with the duties of Vice-chairman of Senate. Representations to this effect were made to the Senate by Professor Reyburn in May, when it was proposed to continue him in the office of Vice-chairman, and it determined to send a memorandum on the subject to Council. The Council, after considering this memorandum asked the Senate whether it was in favour of a principal being appointed and whether the appointment should be an acting one or permanent. The Senate proposed that a principal should be appointed from among the present professors to hold office till the end of 1918, that the professor so appointed should be released from all professorial duties and be given an adequate salary, and should be reinstated as professor if not made permanent principal after 1918. The suggestions were accepted by the Council and at its meeting on May 28th Professor J. C. Beattie was appointed Principal to the end of 1918 at a salary of £1,250, and the Minister of Education, who had expressed his approval of

the appointment of a principal, was asked for a contribution towards the salary of the office.

This appointment led immediately to the abolition of the offices of Chairman and Vice-chairman of Senate, the principal now taking over the duties of these offices, and the opportunity was taken by the Senate of expressing its sincere gratitude to Dr. E. B. Fuller, who had been chairman of Senate for a number of years, and who had done signal service to the College in many directions. Happily his vacation of this office did not imply any severance of his connection with the College administration as he still remained a member of Council and Senate.

It is not necessary for the purposes of the College history to go into details regarding the radical changes introduced into the courses for degrees which were gradually put into shape this year for the future University, but a brief general outline may be indicated. Hitherto the ordinary B.A. degree had been taken, after Matriculation, in two stages, the Intermediate examination and the B.A. examination proper, the former usually one year after Matriculation, the latter two years later. In the last few years of the University of the Cape of Good Hope a further year's study had been allowed for those who wished to take the B.A. degree with Honours in any particular subject. The Intermediate examination involved the study of five subjects at least, and in most cases of six, and the passing of an examination in all these subjects simultaneously. The B.A. Pass examination involved the study for two years of five, four, or three subjects according as the choice of the candidate was for a purely literature degree, a mixed degree in various forms or a purely science degree, and the passing of an examination on the two years' work. The degree curriculum for the new University proceeds on entirely different lines. There is no distinct stage corresponding to the Intermediate examination. The ordinary pass degree curriculum extends over three years and during that time the student has to take nine ordinary courses, usually three each year, and to pass in each year's courses at the end of each year. One course has to be taken from a group consisting of Latin, Greek, French, German, and any other language which may be selected from time to time by the Senate, another course from a group consisting of Logic and Metaphysics, Ethics and Politics, History, and Economics, and any other subject which may be added by Senate, and a third course from a group consisting of Pure Mathematics, Applied Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Geology, Physiology and any other subject which may be added by Senate. In addition each student is required to take double courses, that is two years' study,

in two subjects. There are various restrictions, which need not be specified, in regard to auxiliary courses which must be taken in connection with the double courses chosen by a student. One of the most important points of difference between the old and the new, which marks the transition from a merely examining university to a teaching university, is the proviso that in order to enter for an examination in any course the student must receive a certificate from the professor that he has performed the year's work in the class satisfactorily. The evil of mere cramming for a written examination will in this way, it is hoped, be effectually cured.

In addition to the three years' ordinary B.A. course a fourth year may be devoted to the study of a special subject and at the end of this period the student, if successful in passing the various tests, will receive the degree of M.A. It will be seen that the aim of the ordinary B.A. curriculum is an all-round education, with a certain amount of specialisation in the double courses to suit various tastes, while in the case of the M.A. that specialisation is allowed full scope.

In the case of Medicine and Law the degree courses have as yet not been fully settled, owing to both these faculties being still incomplete. In the case of Engineering full arrangements have been drawn up which follow to a large extent the previous curriculum which led to the College Diploma in Engineering, and which lead, after a four years' curriculum from the time of passing or being exempted from the Matriculation or Senior Certificate Examination, to the degree of B.Sc.

We have seen that in 1916 a comprehensive scheme had been put forward for the creation of a large number of new Chairs. Attempts were made in this year to carry this scheme into effect so as to start the new University with the new appointments already made, but these attempts were only partially successful. The extension of the Medical course to a third year, which had been decided upon, entailed the appointment of three new professors for Bacteriology, Pathology and Pharmacology, and, as the consent of the Minister of Education had been obtained for these Chairs, the Council resolved in March to advertise the appointments, offering a salary of £800, rising to £1,000, for each of the Chairs, the increase of salary to begin after three years at the rate of £40 per annum, and a pension of not less than £300 per annum being also promised on retirement. Provision was made for candidates on active service to apply and to defer taking up appointment until they were released from duty. A selection committee was appointed in England, and it was resolved by the Council to give the name Wernher-

Beit to each of the three new Chairs. A cable was received in October from the High Commissioner regarding the candidates chosen by the selection committee and it was decided to appoint W. B. Martin, M.D., to the Chair of Pathology, and A. J. Clarke, M.D., to the Chair of Pharmacology. The third appointment was not settled till the following month when T. G. Mackie, M.D., was appointed to the chair of Bacteriology. The actual assumption of duty by these gentlemen belongs to the history of the University.

We have seen that the lamented death of Professor Pearson had left a vacancy not only in the Botany department of College but also in the Directorship of the National Botanic Garden. A good deal of discussion took place regarding these vacancies and it was felt that it would be a misfortune if the connection between the College (soon to be the University of Cape Town) and Kirstenbosch were severed. On the other hand it was realised that no man could be expected to undertake both duties, and the best solution seemed to be the appointment of two professors, the one with his main duties centred at Kirstenbosch, the other chiefly concerned with the College lectures and laboratory. A memorandum to this effect was drawn up by the Senate, on the suggestion of the Council, for presentation to the Minister of Education, and was sent to him in April. The Government was careful to insist on the Botanical Garden and the appointment of the Director being under its control, but the Council saw no difficulty in this proviso and was willing to contribute to the salary of the Director, who would be also a professor of Botany, if the Government contributed on the three to one scale, as proposed in the regulations which were soon after this approved by Parliament. The Government agreed on this understanding to the appointment of a second professor of Botany and the Council in May authorised the issue of advertisements for the two chairs, the salary being fixed at £800 and a pension of £300, and provision being made for those on active service being eligible. It was decided on the recommendation of Senate to give the name of "the Harry Bolus Professor of Botany" to the professor who had charge of the College laboratory, and the name of "The Harold Pearson Professor of Botany" to the professor in charge of Kirstenbosch, the latter name being a well-earned compliment to the creator of the Gardens. Applications for the Chairs were received in due course and the selection committee had some difference of opinion as to the most eligible candidates, but it was finally decided by the Council towards the end of December to appoint Mr. R. H. Compton as Harold Pearson Professor of Botany and Director of the

National Botanic Garden, and Mr. D. Thoday as Harry Bolus Professor of Botany.

In addition to the five (four being new) appointments mentioned above, the question of proceeding to the creation of the other new Chairs which had been urged by the Senate in 1916 was discussed at various times during this year. The claim for a new Chair of Constitutional History was also urged. In April the Senate recommended to Council the immediate appointment of professors in (1) Mechanical Engineering, (2) Ethics and Politics, (3) Physical Chemistry, (4) Geography, (5) Bantu Languages, and the Council on April 24th, after considering the financial position of the College, decided to establish Chairs of Physical Chemistry (with an additional lecturer in Chemistry), Mechanical Engineering, and Geography, if Government contributions to salaries were obtained, leaving the claims of the other Chairs over for fuller information from Senate. The claims of Ethics and Politics were urged by Professor Reyburn at the Council meeting on May 16th and a memorandum was sent by Senate stating the strong case for a chair of Bantu. It was decided, however, at this time to leave these Chairs over for consideration till the establishment of the University or to the end of the war, whichever should come first. There was a good deal of uncertainty in the attitude of the Council to the proposed new Chairs. After the decision to proceed with the three Chairs mentioned above, a resolution was carried at the Council meeting of June 26th deferring the matter till the establishment of the University or the end of the war, but at the same time it was decided to appoint a professor of Bantu from January 1st, 1918, if a Government salary grant were given. It was also resolved to approach the Minister of Education and ask him to sanction Chairs in Mechanical Engineering, Physical Chemistry, Geography, Ethics and Politics, and Constitutional History for the University of Cape Town and to make provision on the estimates accordingly. The Minister, however, refused to do anything until the Council actually took steps to make the appointments, and hence on July 19th notice was given for the previous resolution being rescinded and this was carried on August 16th, and it was decided to ask immediately for grants for chairs in Physical Chemistry and Ethics and Politics. The Chair of Bantu had meanwhile been approved by the Minister, and advertisements inserted for applicants for the Chair, and a selection committee was appointed in England. At a meeting of Council on September 20th, it was also resolved to appoint one full time professor of Law at a salary of £800, rising to £1,000, and three part-time lecturers in Law at £200, in

order to put the Faculty of Law on a more satisfactory footing. In December, however, a letter from the Under-Secretary for Education was received stating that treasury approval for grants for the Chairs of Physical Chemistry, Ethics and Politics, and Bantu, and for a Lecturer in Chemistry had been asked for, but that the other requests had been held over for next year's consideration. Later in the same month a further disappointment followed, as intimation was received by the Under-Secretary that the Chairs of Bantu and of Ethics and Politics had also been disallowed, the only new appointments sanctioned being a Professor of Physical Chemistry and a Lecturer in Chemistry. In the case of Bantu this refusal of a grant on the part of the Government put the Council into rather an awkward position as candidates had applied and one had been practically chosen, but there was no other course possible but to defer the appointment. It is rather hard to understand this coldness of attitude towards a subject which is of such extreme interest for South Africa and which hitherto has been neglected here as an object of scientific study. There can be little doubt that the appointments which were refused at this time will soon be proceeded with when the University begins its existence.

Another interesting proposal in regard to a new Chair, which may bear fruit presently although nothing was done before the existence of the College came to an end, was brought before the Council and Senate by the Institute of Architects, which urged the founding of a Chair of Architecture. A somewhat similar proposal was mooted at the beginning of 1918 by the Mayor of Cape Town (Mr. H. Hands) who suggested a Chair of Aesthetics and Art to commemorate the birth of the new University and suggested the possibility of a grant from City funds for this purpose. It is hoped that both these suggestions, either separately or in a combined form, may by and bye lead to the development of a side of culture which has hitherto been neglected in the higher educational institutions of South Africa.

In close connection with the expansion of the College through the creation of new Chairs was the question of accommodation for teaching purposes. The new buildings at Groote Schuur, even if proceeded with at once, would take a long time to complete and the need of more room was pressing. As the University of the Cape of Good Hope would be vacating the buildings in Queen Victoria Street in order to migrate to Pretoria as the University of South Africa, the idea naturally occurred that these buildings might be utilised to relieve the difficulties of accommodation in the College. A portion of the University buildings, consisting of the large examination hall in the basement, had been rented at the

beginning of the year in order to give some extra accommodation for the overcrowded High School. The question of hiring the whole building was discussed at various times, and on June 18th the Senate requested the Council definitely to approach the Cape of Good Hope University on the subject. This was done and after various negotiations regarding terms, which need not be detailed, a lease of the premises was secured for the ensuing two years with a year's notice at the end of that time and the option of renewal, at a rental of £1,000. This enabled one great improvement to be effected in the removal to the University buildings of the Bolus Herbarium from the old residence in the College where the accommodation was very inadequate. The rooms in the University buildings were allocated to various claimants and the result was that the old arrangements for the different departments were very greatly changed when the new University of Cape Town began its existence. One of the most noteworthy changes was the conversion of the old hall into an extra laboratory for the Chemistry department.

Some progress was made during the year in regard to the future buildings at Groote Schuur. The site was chosen and a general sketch by the architect, Mr. J. M. Solomon, of the arrangement of the various buildings was approved of. A certain amount of agitation was aroused by the idea that the University was going to deprive the general public of a favourite resort and picnic ground, but this was allayed when it was arranged that another part of the estate should be open for similar facilities and that the Summer house, although within the portion allotted to the University, should still be free to the public. The Senate, towards the end of the year, drew up a list of the buildings which it thought should be proceeded with next in order to the residences, which, according to the University Act, must be erected first, and the Council accepted the suggestion.

The nature of the site at Groote Schuur, owing to the steep slope, makes any building very expensive and the inflation of prices owing to war conditions is likely to increase the cost very materially, so that even the erection of the residences may be a matter of difficulty for some time. How long it will be before the whole scheme is carried out it would be hazardous to conjecture, but it is safe to say that the process will take a considerable time and that for a good many years to come the University will still occupy the old College buildings.

The exact date on which the new universities should come into existence led to a good deal of discussion. The South African College was anxious that the "appointed day" should be early enough to enable the new year's work

to begin under the auspices of the University from the beginning, but difficulties in connection with the ending up of the business of the old university and its examinations and the transference of the offices to Pretoria led to the date being finally fixed for April 2nd, 1918. It was arranged, however, by the College that all the classes and courses should begin on the University plan from the opening of the year's session, although they would legally not be under the University for the first three weeks.

The Higher Educational Additional Provision Act was passed in May of this year and the Regulations framed under it were approved by Parliament on July 3rd. There were a good many points on which criticism had been directed by Council and Senate—for example, the inequality created between the Transvaal and Orange Free State as compared with the Cape and Natal in the matter of grants for personal and local allowances—but undoubtedly the new regulations were a considerable improvement on previous conditions and substantially relieved the finances of the College. The most important provision financially was the contribution by Government on the basis of £3 to £1 to the salaries of professors, lecturers, assistants, etc. (the salaries of male professors being fixed for Government contribution at £550, rising to £750, of female at £350, rising to £550, of male lecturers at £350, rising to £450, and of female at £250, rising to £350). Contributions towards maintenance expenses and general expenditure were to be on the £ for £ principle. The question of pensions was still left over for further consideration.

The development of the Medical course at College made the question of arrangements for clinical practice at a hospital an important one, and negotiations, which, as we have seen, had been already begun in 1913, were entered into this year with a view to supplying this need. The question was a very complicated one owing to a proposal which was brought forward this year by the Administrator of the Cape Province for the conversion of the Alexandra Hospital at Maitland, used during the war as a Military hospital but built originally for a chronic sick hospital, into the general hospital for Cape Town and neighbourhood. This proposal was received with general disapproval by the members of the medical profession, both site and buildings being regarded as unsuitable and requiring a very large outlay to convert to its proposed use. In any case the distance between the new site for the University buildings and Maitland was too great to be at all convenient for the Medical students of the future university. In April a Special Committee of Senate recommended that a site for a new hospital should

be found on the wooded slope on the northern boundary of Groote Schuur fronting the main road, about 350 yards from the tramway at the Observatory Road entrance to Groote Schuur, and in May the Council resolved to appoint representatives of the Council and Senate to act along with representatives of the Hospital Board in considering the question of an application to the Government for a site on Groote Schuur for a University Hospital. Steps were taken in this direction and Sir Starr Jameson was written to on the question of a site. The Administrator favoured the proposal and suggested that £20,000 might be provided for this University Hospital from provincial funds but the subsequent difficulty which arose in regard to the Alexandra Hospital made it doubtful whether the aid would be available. A sub-committee was appointed at the end of the year to look into the whole matter and to consult the administration and leading medical men but the final settlement of the question will fall under the history of the University and not of the College. Meanwhile arrangements were made for such provision for clinical study as was possible under the present conditions, and, as the Hospital Board was ready to do all it could to assist in the matter, no difficulty was found in coming to a working agreement.

The Hof Street property, which had been acquired in 1913 for the purpose of building a Women's Hostel, being now, in view of the transfer of residences to Groote Schuur of no use for that purpose, was disposed of in this year at a profit of £820, a not unwelcome addition to the funds of the College.

The changes in the junior staff of the College in this year were numerous. At the beginning of the year Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, M.A., the lecturer in Latin, was appointed to the professorship of Classics at the School of Mines, Johannesburg, and was succeeded by Mr. Theo. le Roux, B.A. (Cape) Litt.D. (Amsterdam). Mr. E. L. Cragg, B.A., succeeded Mr. H. W. Gray as lecturer in Physics from January 1st. Mr. J. Hutcheon, M.A., of the High School, who had been also lecturer in Geography at College, resigned on his appointment to a lectureship in the School of Mines, Johannesburg, and temporary arrangements were made for a time for filling his place at College. In March Mr. J. N. Jamieson took his place temporarily. Mr. P. G. Heymann was appointed an assistant in the Engineering department from March 1st in succession to Mr. L. Marks. Professor Walker was still occupied with military duties and Miss Greenlees, B.A., who was assistant in English, gave some assistance also in History until the end of April when Miss S. McGregor, B.A., took her place. In the Anatomy department a successor was appointed to Mr. Exner, who was going to

Europe, but this successor suddenly backed out of his engagement and temporary arrangements had to be made by the appointment of senior student demonstrators, N. C. Bodenstein, S. Annecke and J. P. J. Rossouw. Mr. J. Ednie, the mechanic in the Physiology department, died on June 1st, and Mr. McManus was appointed in his place. In July Mr. P. R. v. d. Riet Copeman was appointed extra lecturer in Chemistry for 1918. Professor Beattie found some difficulty at first in finding someone to take his place in the Physics department on his appointment as Principal, but at the end of July Mr. L. Simons, B.Sc. (King's College, London), a lecturer at the Victoria College, was appointed senior lecturer and acting professor in Physics with a seat on the Senate. In August in the Chemistry department Mr. Copenhagen received sick leave and Mr. F. Cadwallader, a demonstrator, acted in his place while Mr. C. T. Villet took the latter's post. In the English department Miss Greenlees was continued as assistant, and Professor Clark was given authority to secure further temporary help should he find it necessary. At the end of October Mr. R. Wordsworth resigned his assistantship in the Bolus Herbarium. Mr. J.J. Le Roux, who was on leave in Europe, resigned his post as Lecturer in Dutch in November. Some difficulty was found in filling the position, as the Council had decided not to make any but acting appointments during the continuance of the war. Mr. W. Fouche was finally appointed in December, but died very suddenly shortly afterwards and the vacant post was not filled before the end of the year. The fact that no professorship in Mechanical Engineering had been authorised necessitated temporary arrangements in this department. As Mr. Heymann was leaving at the end of the year, Messrs. A. Colly and C. V. von Abo were appointed as assistants from the beginning of 1918. Mr. A. Burmester resigned from the Electrical department at the end of the year and Mr. A. M. Albertyn was appointed to take his place from the beginning of next year's session. Mr. W. von Bonde was appointed Lecturer in Geology and Mineralogy in the Grey University College in December and resigned his temporary lectureship in Zoology at the College. In his place was appointed from January 1st Mr. C. von Bonde, with A. S. Raubenheimer as demonstrator.

As regards the senior staff, Professor Thomson was detained on war work throughout the year, his place being taken by Dr. Drennan, but it was hoped that he would be released from military duty in time for the session of 1918. Professor Walker, as we have seen, was also engaged on military service and Mr. Mandelbrote continued to do efficient service in his place. Professor Hahn had a serious

attack of illness in the second term of the year which necessitated his absence from College duty during the second and third terms. He was heartily welcomed by his colleagues on his reappearance at the Senate meeting of October 4th. During his enforced absence Dr. Tietz acted as professor.

At the very end of the year a great gap was created in the senior staff by the resignation of Professor Lewis. The loss of two gallant sons and the severe wounding of a third in the great war had been a great blow to him, and the breakdown in health of his wife as a result of these misfortunes made him feel unable to continue his work in College. Any one who has read the preceding pages will find any testimony to the services which Professor Lewis has rendered to the College superfluous. It may safely be said that no one in the whole course of the history of the College has more wholeheartedly devoted himself to its interests or has done more to promote its development. Save for the years he spent at Cambridge his whole life since boyhood has been spent in connection with College as student and as professor and it will be strange for his colleagues to picture College without his familiar presence. Both Council and Senate gave expressions of their regret at the severance of his long and honourable connection with the teaching staff of the College.

The great war took heavy toll from the College again this year, and the mortality amongst those of the junior staff who had gone on service was especially high. Mr. Arnold Wynne, lecturer in English, Mr. J. L. W. Stock, lecturer in History, and Mr. W. R. Hamilton, lecturer in Philosophy, all fell in this year, while little hope can be entertained of the safety of Mr. E. Jacot, lecturer in Physics, who has been missing for many months. All of these were men of great ability and had already done a good deal in the way of literary and other work to show great promise for the future. In the case of two of them it is pleasing to think that their names are likely to be kept in memory by benefactions to the College, or the relatives of Mr. Wynne have given to the College a sum of about £150, the interest or which is to go for an Arnold Wynne Prize for an essay on some subject connected with native affairs, while Mr. Stock left to the library his valuable collection of books, dealing chiefly with historical subjects. In addition to those already mentioned, the following list of those killed (probably incomplete) has been compiled: W. Power, B.A. (Rhodes Scholar, 1908), L. M. Platnauer, B.A. (Rhodes Scholar, 1913), M. Forman, B.A., E. Latham, B.A., E. B. Lundie, B.A., J. C. Watters, B.A., A. S. H. Deil (Engineering Diploma), J. H. E. Hughes (Engineering Diploma), J. E. Poole (Engineering Diploma), F. King, J. C. Tredgold, H. Woodhead, C. T.

Brooke, H. S. O. Chadwick, J. A. E. Cooke, M. Danzig, F. E. Doble, F. E. M. Harris, R. E. Hofmeyr, R. A. Rail, R. M. Rogers, E. Spyker, D. G. Conradie. J. C. Rimer has been missing for many months. In the last number of the College Magazine for 1917 a large number of photographs of those who had fallen in the war were reproduced and efforts are being made to secure portraits of all the honoured dead.

A very heavy loss was sustained by the College in the death of the registrar, Mr. A. D. R. Tugwell, on November 6th. He had been in bad health for a considerable time and had been given leave of absence to recruit, but very soon after leaving Cape Town he died rather suddenly at Prince Albert where he had gone for a change. A largely attended memorial service was held in his honour in the Hiddingh Hall on November 9th. He had given ten years of very faithful and efficient service to the College and by his marked ability as a financier and organiser had done a great deal towards its development. He took the keenest interest in everything connected with the College, whether in study or in play, and had come to be regarded as a staunch friend by all the staff.

Mention may also be made of the death at the end of the year, at an advanced age, of Mr. W. E. Moore, whose genial presence was so familiar to Cape Town. He had been closely connected with the College in earlier days, had been a generous donor of prizes, and had held the office of Secretary and Treasurer to the Council from 1872 to 1878.

In succession to Mr. Tugwell, Mr. W. R. Murray, M.A. (Oxon), who had been for a considerable time Assistant Registrar to the Cape of Good Hope University, was appointed Registrar from January 1st, 1918.

Besides the benefactions to the College which we have already mentioned in connection with the names of Mr. Wynne and Mr. Stock, there were several additions this year to the endowments of the College or University. The Goede Hoop Freemason's Lodge founded a second Lewis Scholarship in testimony of its esteem for Professor Lewis who had been chairman of its education fund for nearly twenty-five years. Mr. Liberman handed over to the College a sum of £1,000, which had been left by his wife for the purpose of an entrance scholarship, to be called the Esther Liberman Scholarship, for which preference was to be given to those in need of pecuniary assistance for the prosecution of their studies. Notice was also received from the Webb Trustees that interest on the large sum of £18,000 left by the late Mr. Webb, for bursaries or studentships at the University

or for fellowships for research would be available in the near future for the purposes mentioned in the will.

Arrangements were made during this year for the acquisition by the College of the library left by the late Professor Pearson. Certain portions of it which were of special importance for the purposes of the Botany department were purchased by the College Council and certain books were acquired by the Bolus Herbarium. It was resolved in Senate to acquire the rest by private subscription.

Since 1915 the staff of the College generally as well as some of the school staff had voluntarily given a certain annual percentage of their salaries towards the support of the Governor-General's Fund, which had been organised for the relief of distress caused by the war to soldiers and their dependents, and in this way a very substantial sum per annum had been contributed.

It will be remembered that in 1916, in lieu of the usual Commemoration festivities, gifts had been sent to College students serving at the front. It was decided to continue that proceeding in 1917 on a rather wider scale, and to attempt to include as many of the students past and present as could be identified, and for that purpose a somewhat larger call, which was heartily met, was made upon the subscribers. The experience of the preceding year showed how greatly this attention had been appreciated by the recipients.

There was only one change in the membership of the College Council during the year. Sir John Graham resigned as representative of the City Council and Dr. F. Murray was elected by the Corporation in his place. The changes in the Senate owing to the appointment of the Principal we have already noted.

It was decided to make a radical change in the matter of medals and prizes when the new University was started. Hitherto prizes of books had been given to the Intermediate class and bronze medals to the Junior B.A. and to the Honours B.A. classes, while the Gold Medals were given for special distinction in Literature or Science at the Honours B.A. stage. It was now resolved to do away with book prizes as well as the Gold Medals and to give bronze medals for special distinction in each class. The Governor-General's Prize it was decided to give to the best student of the first year in Arts, while the Douallier Prize, for which there was a special endowment, was to be given to the best student in Latin of the first year. The last allocation of prizes under the old rules took place on November 30th, when the Gold Medal in Literature was awarded to A. L. Arenhold, the Gold Medal in Science to C. G. Meyer, and the Governor-General's Prize to Miss M. Balmforth. The Corporation

Gold Medal in Engineering was gained by C. V. von Abo, B.A. The Rhodes Scholarship was awarded in February to J. B. Clark, who subsequently went to Europe on military service. In October of this year notice was received from the Rhodes Trustees that further elections to the scholarships would be suspended till the end of the war.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

The End and the Beginning.

With the end of 1917 we have practically reached the termination of the story of the South African College. It is true that for three months longer, till the "appointed day," April 2nd, 1918, it still retained its corporate existence, and that during these months both Council and Senate committees were busy in spite of the vacation, but all that was done during that time related so closely to the opening of the first session of the University of Cape Town that it may be regarded as belonging to the history of the new institution rather than to that of the old.

This brief period between the last session of the College and the first session of the University was saddened by the death of two persons closely associated with the College. On February 17th, after a brief illness, died Mr. F. J. Centlivres, who had been for a considerable time a member of the College Council, had been keenly interested in all its concerns, and by his business capacity and shrewdness had done much to promote its well-being. On March 9th the College and South Africa were deprived of one of their most noteworthy men by the death of Professor Hahn. We have mentioned already that owing to serious illness Professor Hahn was absent from College for a considerable time during 1917. He seemed, however, to rally from this illness and for a time partially resumed his duties, and it was hoped that he would give the new University the same faithful service which he had so long given to the old College. He was, however, not destined to see the consummation of the change, and, to the great regret of his colleagues and of his many pupils and friends throughout all South Africa, he died on March 9th, and was buried on the 11th, the very day before the new session commenced. It would be difficult to exaggerate his services to the College and to the cause of science in South Africa generally. For a long period of forty-two years he had held with distinction the Professorship of Chemistry and had been largely instrumental, as we have noted in previous pages, in the development of the College in all other branches of science. In Mining, Engineering, Medicine, and Agriculture he had

shown a keen interest and, both as Professor at College and as member of Council of the old University, had done much to promote systematic study in these directions. He was noted as an admirable and inspiring teacher and will be long remembered affectionately by his countless pupils. He had a strong and imposing personality and his genial old world courtesy and dignity made him both loved and respected by his colleagues and all who knew him.

In bringing our chronicle to an end a few general observations may be permissible. The development of the College from its first humble beginnings to the present day has been a natural growth. There have been times of decadence, and there have been times of rapid improvement but, on the whole, steady progress has been the characteristic feature. It has been gradually transformed from a very moderately equipped school to a very fairly equipped University, and the gradual nature of this transformation has made it strike its roots all the more deeply into the soil of the country. And it may be noted that this gradual extension of influence as an educational centre was not due to any appeal to sectional support. From the very first the College emphasised its non-racial and non-denominational standpoint and it has consistently held that position throughout its history. This has, no doubt, lost for it a good deal of that support which an appeal to narrower interests always secures, but at the same time it has made whatever progress it has achieved stable and lasting. The University of Cape Town will inherit a good tradition in this respect.

Undoubtedly a great deal of the progress of the College has been the natural outcome of the progress generally of South Africa in population and wealth and development, but to anyone who has read the preceding pages it will be evident that much of it is also owing to the good fortune which the College has enjoyed at various times in its history in having men connected with it who had high ideals and who were willing to devote themselves without stint of effort to their realisation. It would be invidious to set forth their names here. Some belong to the past, but others are still with us and we are too near to appraise them properly. South Africa is said to have a very short remembrance of the men who have served it well, but it is hoped that the present record will do something to keep green the memory of those who have done faithful service to the South African College.

It may be noted that the South African College has been to a great extent the centre from which all the great developments in higher education in South Africa have

proceeded. The various institutions which have arisen since 1829 have all been, consciously or unconsciously, modelled upon it, and it has been rarely the case that any forward step has been taken save when the South African College showed the way. Imitation is the sincerest flattery, and one may regard the growth of kindred institutions which have profited by its example as not the least benefit which the College has conferred on South Africa.

"The old order changeth, giving place to new." It is to be hoped that the new University of Cape Town will inherit and develop all that is good in the traditions of the South African College and leave behind it all that has been found to be defective, and that it will establish on the foundations of the past a structure which will be firm and lasting for many generations to come.

Part II.

College Students' Societies and Sporting Clubs.

A.

SOCIETIES.

I.—Debating Society.

It is not necessary to say anything about this, the oldest society probably of the kind in South Africa, as a full account of its history and doings has been already published in the interesting volume issued in 1915 in connection with the Jubilee of the Society. As has been mentioned in the General History, the Society is really older in its origin than 1865, but there may have been lapses of continuity before that time.

II.—Students' Christian Association.

This Association came into existence at College in 1903, chiefly through the efforts of Mr. R. A. Inchbold, then a lecturer at College. It is affiliated with the wider association of South Africa which has branches in the various colleges and schools of the country, and has relations in that way with the still wider association which has extended its influence all through the world.

Its objects are sufficiently indicated by its name. It holds regular meetings weekly, the chief feature of which is a discussion on some religious subject introduced by one or two of the members or an address given by someone invited from outside the College. There are also held several Bible circles for the purpose of Bible study. Among the activities of the Association has been a good deal of religious work outside College in connection with various reformatories and similar places.

The Association has never been a very large one, but has maintained its place in College life very successfully.

III.—Engineering and Scientific Society.

The Society was founded as the Engineering Society on June 8th, 1904, with Professor Payne as the first President. At many of the early meetings papers on scientific subjects were read, so that the name was changed to the present title in 1906. The work of the Society has consisted of reading papers on engineering and scientific topics, with discussions

afterwards, and of paying visits to places of industrial and scientific interest. The Society has always been in a flourishing condition and helped considerably, in its early days, in getting together a nucleus of a technical library. In 1916 it issued for the first time a printed *Journal*, containing the papers read at its meetings in that session, and this has been continued annually. Each year has seen a larger number of papers read by students and a larger attendance at the meetings.

IV.—Botany Club.

This was founded in August, 1911, under the Presidency of Professor Pearson. It meets for the purpose of reading and discussing papers on botanical subjects. The membership is confined to those who have taken or are taking the B.A. Course in Botany, but those taking the Intermediate Course in Botany were admitted in 1915 as Associates. The Society also arranges occasional botanical excursions.

V.—Musical Societies.

As mentioned in the General History, music has for some reason never been very prominent as an organised feature of student life at College. There has been plenty of singing of a sort, especially of the College song, and there have been a good many students who have shown considerable talent in music, but musical study and musical practice have, generally speaking, been unconnected with College. An attempt was made for a time in the nineties by Professor Logeman to organise a choral society in connection with the College, but it had only a very brief period of existence. An Orchestral Society, which was started by Professor Hahn about 1896, had a much more extended period of life, and met for a number of years at his residence. During the last two or three years of the duration of the College a new musical society has come into existence, and it is hoped that under the auspices of the new University music will play a much more important part than heretofore in the life of the students.

VI.—De Z.A. Kollege Spreekklub.

This Society was founded in 1912 with Professor du Toit as President. Its objects were the study of Dutch literature and the promotion of the use of the Dutch language. It continued in existence for about four years and was then given up in view of the freer opportunity given by the Debating Society for the use of Dutch in their regular meetings.

VII.—Literary Society.

This Society came into existence in the last year of the College and has not yet had much time to develop, but gives signs of being a welcome addition to the extra-academic means of intellectual training open to the students.

B.

COLLEGE SPORT.

In General.

The South African College has, all through the course of its history, suffered greatly from the lack of any adequate provision for physical exercise on the part of its students. In the early days of the College, when the pupils were schoolboys mostly, little heed was paid to such things, and it was probably thought sufficient that there should be some open space near the College on which the youngsters could run about and amuse themselves at their will. The rough grounds of the Slave Lodge and the open squares, as they were then, in the avenue were probably thought sufficient for the purpose. There were then no organised sports or sporting clubs to any extent and the future needs of the College in the matter of recreation grounds were unfortunately not foreseen. It would have been comparatively easy in the early days to have secured such grounds at little expense, but the opportunity was lost, and, as Cape Town grew towards the Gardens area, it became more and more difficult to acquire ground in the neighbourhood save at enormous cost. The result has been that the College has always been at a disadvantage in this respect and has never had any recreation grounds worthy of the name "Rosmead," or "The Paddock," as it is still persistently called, was the only ground in the immediate neighbourhood which it seemed feasible to acquire after the need of some ground became imperative, and it has already been narrated in the general history of the College how many efforts were needed before that ground became finally appropriated to the use of the students. The acquisition of it was undoubtedly a great boon, and it is hard to see what would have been the fate of College sport had it not been acquired. The Paddock will always be enshrined in the memories of all who have been connected with the College, and will always be regarded with affection, but it will not be denied that it is a very poor provision for the physical needs of such a large institution as the College has become. Both for cricket and for football it is much too small, and the wonder on the whole is that,

in spite of the tremendous disadvantage of undersized practising grounds, College sport on the whole has been so good as it has been. The School, like the College, has suffered from inadequacy of space, and, although the acquisition of Rosedale gave a fairly large playground to the school, that also was too small for purposes of sport and became quite inadequate as the school grew greatly in numbers. One of the great attractions of the new site for the future University is the prospect of adequate recreation grounds, and it is to be hoped that this need will be kept clearly in view.

A very great improvement in all the conditions of College sport took place when the Athletics Committee (now superseded by the Finance Committee of the S.R.C.) was formed in 1895 by the efforts of Professors Corstorphine and Ritchie. Before that time each club had its own subscription and separate financial arrangements, and the result was frequently impecuniosity and debt and meagre provision for the wants of the Club. In 1896 the College Council sanctioned the imposition on each student of a fee of 2s. 6d. per term for athletic purposes, and placed the administration of this in the hands of the Athletic Committee, and the result has been financial stability and a great improvement in the equipment of the various clubs. The Committee apportioned the funds in accordance with the needs of the various clubs and saw to the proper adjustment of accounts. The fee was doubled in 1903 for men students, in order to secure from time to time the services of a professional cricketer, but later the ear-marking of the extra revenue for this purpose was done away with and the Committee was left with a free hand to apply the funds as seemed best.

Mention should be made here of the Jamison Cup, which was the result of the generosity of our good friend Mrs. Jamison in 1895, and which was made a floating Cup to be given to the student who was regarded as having done most for College sport during the preceding year. The following have been the winners :—

1896	E. S. Watson.	1907	A. M. Edmeades.
1899	J. C. Faure.	1908	F. Luyt.
1900	R. A. Dold.	1909	B. Melle.
1901	N. O. Norton.	1911	C. H. Steyn.
1902	J. W. van Reenen.	1913	J. Hofmeyr.
1903	R. Beaumont.	1914	J. G. Malan.
1904	A. S. Knight.	1915	J. G. Malan.
1905	A. S. Knight.	1916	G. A. Loots.
1906	R. R. Luyt.	1917	G. A. Loots.

1.—Cricket.

By J. B. Cormack.

For much of the material of this article the writer is indebted to the account written by Professor Ritchie and the late lamented C. W. R. Minnaar, which is incorporated in Mr. M. W. Luckin's " History of South African Cricket."

The early history of South African College sport is unfortunately lost in the mists of antiquity. The College has been very remiss in the matter of sport records and it was only in the year 1894 that continuous and accurate records began to be kept and to be regularly inserted in a College Match Record Book.

Sir Henry Juta, an Old Boy occupying a prominent position in the legal and social world of to-day, contributed to one of the College magazines, issued in 1909, an interesting article on sport at the College in the early seventies, and I cannot do better than give the following extract from the article in question :—

" Football and cricket were played in the Municipal paddock, and our principal, if not only, opponents were the boys of the Diocesan College. Season after season we were beaten, and no wonder. There was no ground to practise on, and no one connected with the College staff took any interest in our sports. Still we pegged on, taking licking after licking, until we succeeded in getting the right to play in what is now known as the Rosmead Paddock, That was the turning point in the history of S.A.C. Sport.

" It was in the early seventies, before 1874, that the first attempt that I know of was made to get the right of playing in the paddock (now Rosmead). For years it had been kept sacred for the grazing of His Excellency the Governor's cows, while the College boys, or a few of them, played in the public enclosure. But a change came over the Municipal life. The Municipal Council began to take some interest in matters other than the poisoning of the rate-payers by leaden pipes, and it was soon made clear that what was meant for the public was not to be appropriated even by the playgroundless S.A.C. boys. There was nothing but an appeal to Caesar. But who would venture? Finally a peremptory notice from that autocrat, the Town Clerk, and the fear of losing all chance of playing cricket and football, drove out the lesser fear, and so one fine day Kolbe (Dr. Kolbe) and I went by appointment to interview His Excellency, Sir Henry Barkly. It was in fear and trembling—for Sir Henry had not exactly a sympathetic manner towards boys—that we ventured to urge, with

much circumlocution, no doubt, that the physical development of the S.A.C. boys was of somewhat greater importance than the small saving in the grazing of His Excellency's cows. It was a pretty plucky thing 'though I says it myself,' for two boys under sixteen to do, without any support from the Senate. But what mattered the fear and trembling when we left? The Governor, it is true, would not give up his grazing rights, but, all thanks to him for it, he was pleased to allow us to share the paddock with his cows—no little thing, let me assure you, for once in the paddock we knew that no Governor would ever turn us out. And so for years the boys and the cows ran together, until Sir Hercules Robinson became Governor. He willingly gave up all his rights, and the paddock was given up to the College. The everlasting gratitude the S.A.C. owes him is embodied in the name the paddock bears, 'The Rosmead Paddock.'"

Unquestionably it has been a tremendous drawback to College that it has never had and has not now any recreation ground at all adequate to its needs.

The "Paddock" is no doubt enshrined in the happy memories of countless old boys; but, even with the halo of youthful associations surrounding it, it remains a miserable and unsatisfactory substitute for a proper playing-field. The College has grown by leaps and bounds, but the Paddock is inelastic, and if it were inadequate a generation ago it is ludicrously so to-day.

Another drawback affecting College cricket very adversely has arisen in comparatively recent years. The University Examinations now take place in the middle of the cricket season, and, in consequence, the long vacation cuts out, so far as College is concerned, the greater portion of the season. Many of the senior men leave the College at the end of the year, and so the cricket teams have practically to be reconstructed in the middle of the season.

Among the influences which have helped to produce keenness in the game, the rivalry between the S.A. College and "Bishops" must be reckoned as one of the strongest. Every Bishops or Sacs man knows what each one of these encounters has meant to him. They have meant to him the summit of joy and the depth of despair according as fortune smiled or frowned, and they are amongst the most poignant memories of his life.

A few years ago the increasing number of students attending College, and the consequent increase of revenue for purposes of sport, made it possible for the College to secure professional assistance for coaching purposes, and the

good effect of such teaching has been evident in the improved style of the players.

But, whatever influence upon the development of the game such things as grounds and professional coaching may have, after all the true history of the game is that of the players who learnt the game at College. To those of a comparatively recent generation many of the names have all the romance of hero worship and speak of an almost legendary prowess. In the eighties and nineties the first team man was to the youngsters (they had Matric Classes in the College then) a hero, and his predecessors in glory had a flavour of the divine about their memory. Many names are now only vaguely remembered, more have been entirely forgotten. As I have mentioned above, the records are defective, and only reach as far back as 1894.

It is exceedingly difficult, without records, to give details of cricket matches played by the College say in the eighties. The wonder is that cricket and football were ever taken seriously, seeing that there was no suitable piece of land available except the Paddock, and how that came into the custody of the College has been already described.

Old Boys will remember how cricket scores were kept. A score book or a loose leaf was handed to some unfortunate follower. After a great deal of persuasion he was induced to score, then a pencil was commandeered and for a few minutes the unfortunate scorer kept his promise. Thereafter he would induce someone else to take it on, and so it went on the whole day. A day is mentioned, for matches started at ten in the morning and continued until each side had completed two innings each. Imagine the state of the score sheet at the end of the day, and, if the Secretary managed to secure it and take it home, consider what a job he must have had to make out averages at the end of the season. As for sending scores to newspapers, that only happened now and again; the reporters certainly never came to fetch them.

Matches were played on grass, veld, or any fairly level spot that could be found on the Green Point Common, Bishop's Camp Ground, Sea Point, etc. Matting was out of the question in those days.

Before a match it was quite the thing for the Captain of the side to ask each member of the eleven for a shilling to buy the ball, which had to serve the team to dismiss twenty men. There were usually two bats belonging to the College, which were used by most of the team.

Southey's field at Plumstead had dressing accommodation for players, but as often as not a tent would be borrowed, which had to be carried to Green Point and put up, no easy

business when the south-easter was blowing, but usually the players would take off their coats (the team were otherwise fully ready for play with what they had on), and throwing them in a heap on the ground would start the day's play. The young players of to-day cannot realise what had to be put up with in those days, but at that time no boy knew of anything better. Players would wear shirts of all and sometimes many colours; black, tan, and every conceivable kind of boots; white buckskin was quite unknown. A leading attorney at present practising in Cape Town persisted in playing in flannel "shorts," S.A.C. blue and white striped football stockings, sand shoes, a stiff collar, and a helmet on his head.

Some of the prominent Sacs players of that day were: Buck Buchanan, who was bearded, A. S. Solomon, Dan Kuys, Joe Exton, Tom Bowen, Henry Tindall, Henry Hofmeyr, a particularly fast round arm bowler, a very terror, Dannie Wessels, Dollie Morkel, Ghobo Ashley, Tom Lawton, Mike Vos, Bok Tredgold, Hutton Watermeyer, Henry Steytler, Wentzel, Walter Webber, and Irving Grimmer, and later on Pam Cloete, Mike Louw, E. Dwyer, Storky Bosman, Sloppy Cloete, Ben Duff, L. B. Smuts, Barny Fuller, Bert Darter, G. Plewman, H. Plewman, Hardy Myburgh, Charles Ashley, Dick Cormack, F. Smuts, Ed. Gibbon, Edgar Bisset, and many others, and one who will be remembered by many old Sacs, viz., Phanie von Linsingen, who was a faithful backer, scorer, umpire, all rolled into one.

To come up against Province at Southey's Field, Plumstead, was a great day for Sacs. On one occasion the College proved victorious, a result mainly due to the fine bowling of Bertie Darter. Captain the Hon. Paul Methuen (now Lord Methuen) was playing for Province, and was very pleased at the College's success and expressed it openly. Other members of the Province team on that day were: Jack van Reenen, Stradling, Milton, Lieut. Manson, Lieut. Barrow, Captain Townley Wright, and C. R. Vaughan.

The great event of the year was not the Bishops' Match, but the matches at Stellenbosch, with three teams, but perhaps the attraction lay chiefly in the watermelon feast and subsequent fighting with the peel. However, the event was always eagerly looked forward to and greatly enjoyed.

The real date when College Cricket began to improve was when the Cape Town Cricket Club started, and College boys were admitted to membership at a nominal fee. Practices took place together, mid-week matches were

played together, and the game went ahead fast and has developed ever since.

Of a later generation we have Vincent v. d. Byl and E. Allen who represented W.P. in Currie Cup games.

After 1893 we have records of reported matches to refer to, and can find from the files the bones with which to reconstruct the skeleton of College Cricket. But it must remain merely a skeleton without any account of the wealth of incident and personal history about the players that should be available.

The names flash before our eyes for a moment and will only recall the men themselves to a comparatively few.

In 1893 we see in the College records that prince of bowlers, for many years the finest in South Africa, and certainly the best the College has ever produced—George Rowe. His name is always associated with that of Middleton (Bonner) with whom he so frequently collaborated to the undoing of their opponents. Middleton only became directly associated with College in the later nineties, when he became Janitor and, as groundsman in the afternoons, coached the youngsters and, what was of even greater benefit, bowled to them at the nets. No history of the game would be complete without mention of his part in the growth of the game and the improvement in the play of the students. He was no small factor in the sum of things which made for the success of the 1900–1901 team, and a tribute to his memory is due from all Sacs men. Names not quite so well known in the latter-day cricket world are those of H. E. Watermeyer, Colin Duff, who has played in representative cricket and is one of the mainstays of the game in Rhodesia, even better known as an incomparable half-back and centre three-quarter in football, and up till recent years still as keen as ever and a thorn in the side of many teams in Cape Town, when he visited the scenes of his youthful triumphs; Hill, who does his more-than-a-little bit in the Free State; Tom Border, a splendid bat in his day and the first College man to make a century in class cricket (*vs.* W.P. on February 13th, 1895). Then there was that genial giant, unforgettable to anyone who came under the spell of his breezy good nature, Pieter Heyns, now a progressive and highly respected farmer in the South-Western Districts.

1894–1895 gives us the names of C. Bosenberg, who deserted his first love for her sister tennis, in which pastime he excelled at Edinburgh University; of F. Moorrees, a more than useful bowler; of Hugh Solomon, to be remembered of the present and future generations for his continued interest in College cricket as exemplified by the donation of

two bats annually to the Club; and of J. Pritchard, who, had fate not condemned him to retire to a small dorp in the Free State, where he had no scope for his talent, would have made his name as one of the most polished and forceful bats in the country. Pritchard and Rowe, for some years, while they were within reach of the Paddock, used to come over on two afternoons of the week to give the College players the benefit of their knowledge.

In 1895–6 Athol Stanton and B. v. Reenen were the bowlers of the side. The former has probably made himself known to Rand footballers as a forward who always smiled; while playing for Sacs he certainly never emerged from any scrum or other mess-up without his inevitable grin. Among the batsmen was Taunton, who, by the very quietness and modesty of his bearing, gained a popularity which is more often accorded to more flamboyant qualities. His batting was delightfully graceful and polished, and his untimely death in the Boer War deprived Natal of a player who promised to become one of the brightest of the stars she has produced. I. Perold, who a year later and for some years after that did splendid work with the bat and proved a torment to our rivals "Bishops," made his first appearance this year.

In 1896–7 E. Watson, better known for his three-quarter play in the Diggers' ranks on the Rand, came into the first team. It was in the five or six years preceding this time and for some five years subsequent to it, that the rivalry between Sacs and Bishops was keenest, at times amounting to bitterness and extending even to spirited competition in the number of men who rode out on bicycles to watch the inter-collegiate match. The smaller fry used to stand in tense silence of excitement, counting the men riding in at the gate of the Newlands ground, from the "quad" and two "trips," to say nothing of several tandems, down to the meanest of the hosts of "singles," which the energy of Jack Rose, Ben Auret and others managed to raise about this period. This too was the golden age of "Slang Koppies," a device fashioned out of sand, a very small twig, and spittle, for divining the length of each man's innings (a question of great moment in view of the "Sweepstake").

At this time, too, there flourished in the neighbourhood of Newlands a screaming peacock whose cry, to superstitious minds, frequently presaged the shattering of our wickets.

1897–8 introduced several new names, Max Tillard, who made eighty-two against Bishops that year, Spence, a slow left hand bowler, who had a natural bent for bowling, which an unconquerable lethargy never allowed him to develop;

Broster, a slogger; J. Graham and Llew. van Breda, who both played for many years and were in the famous 1900–1 championship team.

In 1898–9 J. C. Faure (Koos) and P. Anderson, who both played for combined Colleges *vs.* Lord Hawke's team, first appeared, and were joined in 1899–1900 by R. Tucker, of Johannesburg, Kightley (who became better known as a Diggers' half-back on the Rand) and E. Driver, who was a really first-class bat. Driver had a most peculiar stance, his legs straight at the knees, arms well away from the body, and the face of the bat practically square to "point." He deserted cricket for aviation, and is now doing his share in the great war.

The 1900–1901 season must be regarded as the time when College cricket reached its highest water-mark, for in that year College succeeded in carrying off the Championship

It is no exaggeration to say that this distinction was in a very large measure due to the magnificent fielding of the team which comprised Plum Lewis and Midget Minnaar, two of the finest fielders South Africa has ever produced, who have since distinguished themselves in the great war, the latter having fallen in fight, and to the energy and ability of Ross Dold, who had the honour of captaining the team.

From 1901 until 1905 we have several lesser lights clustering round R. Beaumont, who has gained a South African reputation since leaving College. Amongst them are R. Buchanan, a puzzling bowler; Alf. Reid (one of College's evergreens), G. C. Anderson, von Mengershausen (called Jones for short), a good wicket-keeper, and Arnold Knight, now famous as a Springbok forward. The season 1905–6 saw the return of Minnaar to College and the entrance of Tom Hobson (international half-back against Mark Morrison's team), the two Luyts, Richard and Fred, the brothers who bear a name to conjure with in the football world, unmatched as three-quarter and half-back, and forming, with their brother John, the Springbok forward, and Julian, who was a member of the College 1900–1 team, a quartette of sportsmen such as has never been supplied from any other family. The part which the Luyts have played in College sport is larger than that contributed by any other players.

A youngster who made his modest bow to the cricket public in this year's team was Melle. He has become one of our most promising bats, and has added a greater lustre to his reputation by his bowling at Oxford, where he obtained the distinction of a full blue for cricket.



First Cricket Team, 1900–1.

S. Fuller's name we also find amongst the Border players in representative cricket and football.

The next season to present any new name of interest is 1907–8 when C. H. Brown, a bowler who represented the North-Eastern Districts in cricket, and A. Howes, a Johannesburg boy, and one of the most polished batsmen we have had at College, came into the team. In 1908–9 appeared E. Lundie, who played for South Africa and Transvaal against Douglas's team.

We have now come to such recent years that the players in sight are too young to have gained more than local interest, and mention must be regarded as of promise rather than of performance. They are T. Hall, Neser, J. de Villiers, A. Campbell, F. Peters, H. Loots, Francois, and Parker.

A cup for the best all-round cricketer has been presented annually by W. J. Thorne, Esq. since 1902, and has been won by the following :—

1902	N. O. Norton.	1910	B. Melle.
1903	G. C. Anderson.	1911	B. Melle.
1904	R. Beaumont.	1912	B. Melle.
1905	A. S. Knight.	1913	W. Bosman.
1906	T. Hobson.	1914	A. Campbell.
1907	R. Luyt.	1915	A. Campbell.
1908	R. Luyt.	1916	G. A. Loots.
1909	R. Luyt.	1917	J. P. Duminy.

II.—Rugby Football.

By W. F. R. Schreiner and Ferris Smuts.

The beginnings of football at College are, as in the case of cricket, involved in a good deal of obscurity. Sport had not yet become important enough to have chronicles of its own, and sport records were a thing unknown. The want of a proper recreation ground militated against all games at College, and, until the acquisition of the Paddock there were no places for recreation save the very rough space about the College buildings, interspersed with trees, or the Municipal squares in the avenue which were in those days unenclosed. The latter were the scenes of the earliest football, the goal-posts being represented by a couple of oak trees at the top and at the bottom. The football played at first was very different from the present game, and we may best indicate its character by a quotation from Sir Henry Juta's paper in the College Magazine for 1909. He says : " It might interest some to know what the kind of football

was that we played, and which the two rival Colleges continued to play for some years after the Rugby Union game had obtained a hold in the Peninsula. Whether it is the Worcester or Winchester game I know not, but the principle was that a player was not allowed to touch the ball with his hands unless he caught it after it had touched one of his opponents and before it reached the ground. If so caught, there was the choice either of taking a free kick or of running with the ball. The latter was round as in soccer. The goal-posts were placed as in the Rugby Union game, but there was no cross-bar, and a goal was scored whenever the ball passed between the posts and over a line drawn between them. The game began with a scrum, but, when the ball found touch, the two sides, saving a few formed two single-man lines, shoulder to shoulder, and it was push when the ball was thrown in. Shouldering was a great feature, but the finesse of the game lay in dribbling. In spite of the apparent simplicity of the game as compared with Rugby Union, my experience was that it was quite as dangerous."

Another quotation from the same article may also be given, as it shows the origin of the College colours, which have since become so well known: "Hitherto, when we had met 'The Bishops,' they were always dressed in their colours, a dark blue, while the S.A.C. boys turned out in whatever jersey each boy fancied or possessed. The result, especially at football, was kaleidoscopic. For this nondescript dress a proper uniformity had to be established, so a deputation visited the Cape Town shops to select jerseys. It was only at Porter Hodgson's, at the corner of Adderley and Church Streets, that jerseys in sufficient numbers, though of only two sizes, could be found. The colour was the now well-known "zebra," white and dark blue alternating stripes. As the annual contest with "The Bishops" was fast approaching, when the jerseys were found they were bought, notwithstanding that there were only two sizes. Every boy had to buy one, and the small boys grew up to fill their jerseys. That is the history of the S.A.C. colours. What a lucky thing it was that the jerseys were not of the more pronounced type so dear to some football clubs of the present day."

The number of students in the early days was not large, and therefore it was natural that those with an inclination for sport had to take up almost all branches to keep things going. It is not easy to find anything but vague recollections going about those who distinguished themselves as footballers in the early days, after the Rugby game became established as the standard game at College and the Paddock afforded

some means, however imperfect, for practice. Still a few names may be mentioned as amongst the heroes of the olden time.

Pieter Cilliers was one of the fastest three-quarters who ever played football and one of the biggest drop-kickers; Albert Melck, a great six-footer, and as strong as an ox, also played three-quarter. He would put the ball under his arm, make a bee-line for his opponents' goal, shoving off all who encountered him, and either land the ball behind the post or fall exhausted, tilted over by some youngster who collared him below the knee. Ben Duff became known throughout South Africa as a superlative full-back. Jack Arnot was one who used to play his opponents by himself and always came up smiling. He was a splendid kicker. Mike Louw and Willetjes van der Merwe were hard-working forwards, and Pieter Oosthuizen was a bull-dog and somewhat rough player but extremely good. Among other prominent players were D. Breslaar, Harry and George Plewman, D. Pfaff, "Chili" Breda, and Ed. Allen.

Among those who played at a still earlier stage than those mentioned above were George Gie, a three-quarter, Jock Piers, who used to put his head down at the beginning of a match and keep it there till the whistle went, "Foxie" Smith and Jos. Biccard, good three-quarters, Mannie Devenish, "Bolletjes" Gie, Kenny de Kock, Dooley Morkel, and many others.

In those early days the Paddock was a very different place from what it has since become. It had oak trees growing in it and a sloot ran down one side. It also used to take all the drainage of the houses in the vicinity, and hence developed a small vlei on the upper end. Nevertheless many good practices took place there and the game gradually improved. In those early days the backs were always considered the heroes of the team and the forwards never counted for much. Individual play ruled and there was little combination. The outstanding matches were with "The Bishops," and the honours were fairly evenly divided, although the tendency was for the S.A.C. to be better in football, while Bishops were better in cricket.

Up to the early years of the present century College teams, as a general rule, were strong forward, but only moderate in the back division.

In the late nineties and subsequently, sturdy forwards like "Scraps" Wessels, Peter Heyns, the Mosenthals, Stanton, S. H. du Plessis, the two du Preezs, I. C. Potgieter, to mention only a few names that occur to one, together with others of the terrier type, such as Billy Robertson and Vader Gie, always made the College pack a formidable

one for any team to tackle. But the backs were seldom up to the standard of the forwards, though during this period men like R. A. Dold, A. Schorn, A. M. Vlok, E. Watson, Julian Luyt, Japie van Reenen, G. C. Anderson and others, whose names escape one, rendered yeoman service from time to time.

The year 1904 marked a distinct advance in College football. The team went on tour in Natal, playing five matches there, with three games in addition at Uitenhage, East London, and Port Elizabeth respectively. One match was lost, that against " New Zealanders" at Durban, by the narrow margin of a dropped goal to a try, while the match with Uitenhage Swifts ended in a draw. The other games were won, the wins against East London " Buffaloes," and Port Elizabeth " Crusaders " being particularly creditable. The tour was a great success in every way except financially, and on its return to the Western Province the team soon made its presence felt. With the exception of " Hamiltons " all the town clubs were easily defeated, including the famous Stellenbosch, then at its very strongest with its international three-quarter line intact. This team, probably the strongest that had represented College up to that time, deserves a few words to itself. At full back was Gus Young, a fearless tackler, a sound field and fair kick ; the wings, John Luyt and " Saturday " Knight, later two of the best forwards in the famous 1912 Springbok pack, were on the slow side, but sound in every way and hard to stop : the centres were a contrast, the hefty Beaumont, slow but very safe, and J. P. Malan, small and nippy. The halves were A. J. Pienaar, the captain of the side, and his brother, J. A. Pienaar, and they proved an excellent combination. The pack contained men like F. van Aardt, P. M. Davidson, E. H. Shum, and J. P. Frijlinck, and was well up to the standard of previous years. In short, the team was sound as a bell and played excellent football.

The two following years, 1905 and 1906, were disappointing. Although several of the 1904 side had left, many remained, and the new-comers in the team, notably V. A. Leppan, H. J. Raubenheimer, and S. G. Fuller, were well up to the 1904 standard. But somehow the team never got together, and though A. S. Knight and J. A. Pienaar, the captain of the side, played some great games, the side failed to come up to expectations.

In 1906 Brodie was faced with a difficult problem in team building. Of the previous year's regular players only Ticky Reinecke, W. Schreiner, R. E. Pickard, S. G. Fuller, and himself remained, and most of the second team had

also left. As a result several men were brought up direct from the third team, and on the whole gave a very good account of themselves, notably H. A. Mills (full-back), Frank Roos (wing), and I. S. Gous (forward). "Midget" Minnaar turned out on the wing, and the team was greatly strengthened by the inclusion of Richard and Fred Luyt who now donned College colours for the first time, and who were destined to do much for College sport, both football and cricket, for several years to come. For a young and untried side the team did not do badly, though it lost most of its matches, generally by small margins.

In the year 1907 College football showed marked improvement. "Sport" Pienaar was back in residence, and he had the pick of the previous year's team available. Scotchie Anderson (centre), and M. D. Wahl and Pierre Steyn (forward), were the most prominent new members of the team. The first half of the season was, on the whole, rather disappointing, and "Bishops," a strong combination, won both matches, the second being in the knock-out competition. Then came the tour in the South-Western Districts, during the June vacation. It was in every way a most enjoyable and successful tour. Worcester, Robertson, Swellendam, Riversdale, Mossel Bay, Oudtshoorn, George, Ladismith, and Montagu were met, and defeated generally by large margins, the team playing a particularly fine game against the most powerful side, Oudtshoorn, who were defeated by forty-three points. On its return to town the team played fine football, and won all its matches with the exception of the one against Villagers, who won an unexpected and somewhat easy victory. Bishops were defeated by a good margin, and the victorious Stellenbosch side were defeated by a try. B. G. Melle, who played the first half of the season in the under nineteen team, joined the side on tour, and, on its return to town, showed great promise. Here, too, one might mention the great services rendered to College football in this and succeeding years by A. N. Edmeades, the indefatigable Secretary, who was largely responsible for the smooth working of the S.W. Districts tour, and two years later of the Northern tour.

In 1908 Schreiner had practically a ready-made team to start the season with, the only vacant positions, full back and half, being excellently filled by T. A. Fuller and Clive van Ryneveld. The team played really good foot-ball, perhaps even better than in the following year when it swept the boards. Second position in the log was obtained, and it was only an obviously wrong decision in the game against Hamiltons, the ultimate winners of the competition,

which converted a win into a draw and deprived the side of a well-earned honour.

19 9 may be said to have been the "Annus Mirabil's" of College football. The greatest keenness prevailed throughout the five teams, the practices were well attended, and the fruits of previous years' coaching by Billy Muller, the two Luyts and others were reaped to the full. All five teams played the right style of football, and, with the exception of the second team, which also finished high on the log, all the teams headed the town competitions. Space does not permit of one dealing more fully with the doings of any of the teams other than the first team, but undoubtedly the most satisfactory feature of an outstanding year was the level excellence of all the teams, and not the fact that the first team for the only time in the history of the game won the Town and Grand Challenge Cups. It is perhaps permissible to give the names of the first team : L. L. Pienaar (full-back), B. G. Melle, J. P. Roux, R. R. Luyt, E. H. Attwell (three-quarter), F. P. Luyt, and R. C. Van Ryneveld (half), W. Schreiner (Captain), T. Reinecke, I. S. Gous, W. E. Thomas, A. P. Naude, C. Steyn, A. E. Bird, and W. P. Robson (forwards), with G. C. Wiley (three-quarter), and A. Reeve (forward), as reserves. At full back Pienaar played some fine games, as did Roux at centre. In Attwell the team possessed a wing who, whatever his shortcomings, was the fastest man playing in the Province, while the two Luyts and Van Ryneveld, International players the following year, were the mainstays of the team. The forwards were good in the scrum and serviceable rather than brilliant, Gous, Reinecke, and Schreiner being the heavy-weights of a somewhat light pack. The team went through the first half of the season undefeated, and then went on tour up North.

On the way up a strong Free State side was met at Bloemfontein and easily defeated. In the Transvaal the side failed to give of its best, largely, one thinks, owing to changed conditions of climate and environment. Draws were played with Diggers, and with the C.S.A.R., the joint leaders of the Transvaal Competition. Another draw with Pretoria preceded a defeat (9–10) at the hands of Germiston, one of the weakest of the Transvaal sides. The final match of the tour was played at Kimberley, where a draw (6–6) was played with a very powerful Griqualand West fifteen. And so ended a tour which, though only moderately successful from a playing point of view, was in every other respect an unqualified success. The "Old Boys" on the Rand and elsewhere did everything in their power to make the visit enjoyable, and it can safely be said



First Football Team, 1909.

that no member of the team will forget the many kindnesses shown by our "O.d Boys," the members of the various Unions, in fact by everyone throughout the tour. In conclusion, a word must be said of the excellent services rendered to the team by Professor Ritchie as manager, and Alec Edmeades as Secretary.

During the later stages of the season the strain of the heavy work seemed to tell on the side, and the unbeaten certificate in local matches was lost to Somerset West (4–6). Stellenbosch, however, were defeated, and the team won the Town Challenge Cup, and later, by defeating Paarl twice by handsome margins, annexed the Grand Challenge Cup.

As a fitting end to a most successful season, the 1st team, together with representatives of the junior teams, were entertained by the "Old Boys" at a banquet in the Good Hope Hall. A most enjoyable evening was spent, and the lucky members of the team each received a small gold medal, a much prized memento of the season's success.

It would hardly be expected that the pre-eminence shown in 1909 could be kept up, but good football has been played with varying success since then till the end of the period of the College's existence. The year 1910 was noteworthy as the last year of the regular inter-collegiate matches with Bishops—as in that year the arrangement came to a head whereby the College part of the Diocesan College was transferred to the S.A.C. The older generation of College students will not soon forget the exciting tussles between these two old rivals which were such a prominent feature of the College year. The rivalry has now been transferred to the matches with Victoria College, Stellenbosch, in which the S.A.C. has on the whole come out second best on the average. The College was third on the log in 1910, but since that time has held a sort of medium position with the exception of 1911, when it stood at the very bottom. In that year, however, College won the Junior Cup and tied with Stellenbosch for the Reserve, being beaten in the deciding match. In 1912 a very enjoyable tour was undertaken in Rhodesia, under the management of Professor Thomson, and College won all its matches and was entertained right royally by the hospitable Rhodesians.

In 1912 also, at the very end of the season, College suddenly pulled itself together and scored sensational victories over the two leading teams—Hamiltons and Somerset West.

A similar tour was undertaken in 1913 to the Eastern Province, when all the matches at Grahamstown, Port Elizabeth, Kingwilliamstown and East London were won.

Among some of the outstanding players in these last years may be mentioned G. H. Steyn, G. Wiley, W. Mills, M. Lundie, W. P. Robson, V. H. Neser, C. T. Brooke, J. Malan, (a fine full back), C. Nicholson, (a splendid half) D. Duncan, Jos Versfeld, V. Vanneck, who have worthily maintained the standard of College football. Some of them have since distinguished themselves in bigger fights and have laid down their lives in the pursuit of duty.

III.—Tennis.

College tennis dates from 1892, when, as related in the general history, the first tennis court was opened for play. Before that time there were, of course, tennis players among the students, who were connected with outside clubs, but no College club was possible without a court. Happily, there were at College in 1892 and subsequent years some tennis enthusiasts, among whom may be mentioned R. M. Kayser, W. Versfeld, C. H. Watson, C. Bosenberg and Gordon Fraser, who took the new sport up with enthusiasm, and, backed by the influence of some of the old boys and some of the professors, managed to get permission to construct a court in the College grounds. The cost was covered by a grant from the College Council and by liberality on the part of the old boys. The first court was on the ground now occupied by the Physics building. At the one end was the Chemistry building, at the other the little garden in front of the janitor's house, which then occupied the ground where the Engineering building stands. There were perils on both sides, as Dr. Hahn's windows had to be safeguarded, and the janitor (old Bassett) was not always genial when balls were hit into his garden.

The tenure of the first court was not for long, as in 1894 the new Physics building was commenced and the tennis court had to shift quarters. Happily, in that same year the purchase of the Rosedale estate took place and the big, pleasant garden which then stretched from the old Le Sueur house down to the top of Queen Victoria Street gave shelter to the club for a time. The new court was at the bottom of the garden near where the gate from the school playground opens into Queen Victoria Street. It was a very pleasant situation for a court, but the tenure of it was also brief. In 1896 the whole of the old garden was cleared off and the ground converted into the present rather arid expanse of the school playground, and the Tennis Club had again to seek pastures new. There was a strip of ground, opening into the avenue and running

back to the boundary of Rosedale, which was acquired by the College after the purchase of Rosedale. The ground is now occupied partly by the extension of the Chemistry building. It was then dotted with old oaks, mostly decayed and dead with the exception of a few next the avenue. A good deal of trouble was experienced before permission was gained by the president and secretary of the Athletics Committee, Professors Ritchie and Corstorphine, to get these old stumps cleared away, but leave was ultimately granted, and the new court was constructed there, the ground being fenced off on the avenue side, where the oaks still remained. In 1902, however, another flitting had to be made. The extension of the Chemistry building was begun at the end of that year and the tennis court had to go. Happily, there was another place of refuge open. The property behind the paddock had been lately acquired by the College Council for a Junior School, and there was sufficient room there for two courts to be constructed, although the length of the courts was not all that could be desired. There the courts have remained till 1917, but a new shift will take place almost concurrently with the transformation of the College into a University. The old courts will be required for extensions of the Junior School and the ground behind the buildings of the old University of the Cape of Good Hope in Queen Victoria Street, now rented by the new University of Cape Town, will be the site of the tennis courts for some time, until the Groote Schuur scheme brings the millennium in the way of recreation grounds for the new University.

Tennis has thus had a very chequered career so far as courts are concerned. It has never been a premier sport at College, naturally, coming as it does at the same season in this part of South Africa as the bigger sport of cricket, but it has always had a number of devotees and has the advantage of catering for the physical needs of the women students as well as of the men.

There were some very good and keen players at the beginning of the existence of the tennis club, and when the club entered for the general competitions it was very successful. It did not venture at first beyond the junior competitions, but, as it carried off the Thurston Cup twice in succession, it was felt by the Lawn Tennis Association and by the students that the College ought to enter for the senior competitions as well as the junior. It has never succeeded in carrying off the Senior Cup, but has occasionally done fairly well in the competitions.

A cup was given by Mr. A. G. Irving (who is one of the honoured dead in the great war) in 1909 for competition

as an inter-collegiate trophy, and in this competition the College has been very successful, carrying off the trophy on every occasion save one, Victoria College being the winners in 1910–11.

IV.—Hockey.

Hockey, so far as College is concerned, has been practically a women-students' game, although every now and again there have been games in the Paddock more or less of the more frivolous order, played by mixed teams, and at one time it was a custom to have more serious games with mixed teams against representatives of the Diocesan College. Hockey was first started in 1904, when as yet the number of girl-students was comparatively small, and, as it was found impossible to get a sufficient number of devotees of the game among the girls at College, a club was formed which included outsiders as well. Those who had been formerly students at the College were preferred, but there were also some who had never been in attendance at College. The first committee at the founding of the club was as follows: President, Miss Tucker; Captain, Miss Versfeld; Vice Captain, Miss Vera Ritchie; Secretary, Miss Rees. The club started well by winning three out of the four matches played in the first season. They started playing two teams in their second season and have continued to do so since. The teams were handicapped, like all College clubs, by want of grounds for practice, but were allowed to have the use of the Paddock on Friday afternoons and also on Mondays, when it was not otherwise in requisition.

Shortly after the formation of the club there arose quite a small controversy in the S.R.C. about the use of the name of the College in connection with a club which was not purely Collegian. A sort of compromise was affected, by which the club was allowed for a time to call upon the aid of the former students and to eliminate gradually the non-student element, and to call itself the S.A.C. Present and Past Students' Hockey Club. As the number of women students grew the necessity for outside help vanished, and for a good many years the Hockey Club has become purely collegiate and depends entirely for its members on present students. It has never succeeded in getting top of the Hockey Log, but has at times got fairly well up in the list.

V.—Swimming.

Owing to the lack of any facilities for swimming in connection with the College, there was no recognised club

for swimming till 1909, when the Municipal Baths, close to the College, gave opportunities for practice. Mr. W. A. Russell, after he gave up the headmastership of the school, gave a donation of £100 for a swimming bath, but it was found impossible to carry out his idea on the College or school grounds for lack of room, and the donation was otherwise applied. Since the swimming club was formed, the College has done very well in this form of sport and has turned out some very excellent swimmers. Inter-collegiate competitions have taken place with Stellenbosch, in which the College has held its own, and in the water polo competitions it has held a fair position.

A Swimming Cup was presented to the club in 1912 by Professor Snape for the hundred yards championship and has been won by the following :—

1912	..	E. Moore.	1914	..	G. D. C. Murrell
1913	..	G. D. C. Murrell.	1915	..	F. B. Reitz.
		1916 ..	..		F. B. Reitz.

VI.—Athletic Sports.

Athletic sports at College have suffered even more than cricket and football for lack of proper exercising grounds. Those students who wished to excel in running or jumping or in any of the other competitions which figure in sports competitions have had to rely entirely on themselves in the way of finding means of practice. The opening of the Green Point Track has given some opportunities in such directions, but it is too far away from College to be made much use of, and the competitors at the College sports have always to a great extent been more or less untrained. Nevertheless, the rivalry excited by such competitions has always led to a certain amount of attention being paid, even if only for a few weeks before the event, to the training necessary, and some very fair results have been attained, although it cannot be said that any sensational records have been set up. The idea has been to have the athletic sports as an annual event, but this idea has by no means been carried out in practice, as there have been a good many years when no meeting has been held. No continuous record of College sports is in existence prior to 1894, so that any records which may have been broken prior to that period will have to pass unhonoured and unsung, but as the sports up to 1898 were generally held on the Newlands ground, where there was no proper track and the going was slow and difficult, it is not likely that any sensational feats were accomplished.

There are recollections of sports held at Newlands in 1882, 1887, 1888, 1890, 1891, but whether there were other meetings in the intervening years and how many meetings were held prior to 1882, it is difficult to ascertain. From 1895 to 1899 the sports were held annually, from 1895 to 1897 at Newlands, after that period at the Green Point Track. There was a gap in the sequence during the Boer War, as the Track was at that time occupied by prisoners of war. From 1902 to 1905 there was again a regular sequence, but there then followed a longish gap until 1909, when the sports were once more held. A gap again followed till 1912, when they were resumed and continued annually till 1916. In 1917 the war caused the meeting to be abandoned. The sports have been generally held at the end of the football season, at the end of September or in the earlier part of October, but in 1890 and 1891 they were held in March; in 1914 at the end of April; in 1915 at the end of May; and in 1916 at the beginning of August.

For a good many years cycling formed a great attraction among the various events, and it will be remembered by many how high a place in cycling contests the College took, chiefly through the extraordinary powers of J. G. Rose, who had few rivals in that form of sport. For a good many years open events were also a conspicuous feature in the College sports and handsome prizes were given for these and attracted keen competition among the notable athletes of the town and country. Of late years this feature has been omitted from the sports, and the chief excitement has been connected with the Inter-collegiate events, which have always excited keen rivalry, especially on the part of the Stellenbosch students, who have been on many occasions much more than a match for the S.A. College students. At one time large crowds were attracted to the annual sports, but, whether owing to the dropping of open events or a general decline in public interest in athletic contests, or lack of enthusiasm on the part of the students themselves, the spectators of late years have been comparatively few in number.

In connection with the athletic sports, the College owes a great debt of gratitude to the Old Boys for the generous way in which they have constantly come forward and provided handsome prizes for the various contests. One cannot refrain from mentioning two names at least in this connection—that of Professor Lewis, who has always been the leader in connection with the annual meetings and has given ungrudgingly of his time and exertions to make them a success, and that of Mr. L. B. Smuts, who

has done so much in many ways to support sport of all kinds in connection with his old College.

The College Union has also regularly given a handsome contribution to the prize fund in connection with the athletic sports.

The name of Mrs. Jamison also, that generous benefactor to the College, must not be forgotten. Her donation in 1896 of £400, the interest of which goes to providing a splendid prize for the student who gets most points in the various competitions, has added much greater interest to all the leading events and given a blue ribbon for athletics which is an object of keen rivalry. Of late years also the ladies of the College have added another handsome prize for the competitor who takes the lead in field events.

The winners of the Jamison Prize have been as follows :—

1896 .. J. G. Gubb.	1905 .. V. A. Leppan.
1898 .. G. A. Fraser.	1909 .. B. G. Melle.
1899 .. J. C. Faure.	1912 .. M. Lundie.
1902 .. J. W. van Reenen	1913 .. J. Hofmeyr.
1903 .. J. W. van Reenen	1914 .. G. A. Loots.
1904 .. H. D. Trill.	1915 .. G. A. Loots.

1916 .. J. A. Spilhaus.

The winners of the Ladies' Cup have been :—

1914 .. N. Kruger (Loots being ineligible as winner of Jamison Prize).

1915 .. J. Hayward (Loots being ineligible as winner of Jamison Prize).

1916 .. G. A. Loots.

The records which have been achieved at the College sports have been as follows :—

Throwing Cricket Ball	.. 1915 G. A. Loots,	353ft. 6in.
Putting the Shot	.. 1905 P. Myburgh,	36ft. 10in.
Long Jump ..	.. 1896 J. G. Gubb,	20ft. 7½in.
High Jump ..	.. 1904 W. E. Stanford }	5ft. 4in.
,, ..	.. 1914 N. Kruger }	
120 yds. Hurdles	.. 1904 W. E. Stanford,	18⅗sec.
440 yds. Flat ..	.. 1904 B. G. Melle,	54⅘sec.
880 yds. Flat ..	.. 1912 M. Lundie,	2min. 5⅘sec.
100 yds. Flat ..	.. 1904 H. D. Trill,	10⅕sec.
220 yds. Flat ..	.. 1916 J. A. Spilhaus,	24⅖sec.
One Mile Flat ..	.. 1914 G. S. Scott,	5min. 3⅘sec.
One Mile Walk ..	.. 1916 A. G. v. Velden,	7min. 37⅕sec

In 1896, in a handicap, J. G. Gubb ran the 440yds. from scratch in 51⅗sec.

VII.—Cycling.

For a time cycling was a very popular sport at College, and there was a flourishing Cycling Club formed in 1893.

There were some very keen cyclists at College, notably Professor Lewis, who has traversed a great part of South Africa from Cape Town to Johannesburg on the wheel, and Jack Rose, who for a long time stood almost in a class by himself in the cycling world, and delighted his fellow students by the way in which he used to romp in a winner in the cycling events at the athletic sports. Since the present century began, however, cycling has declined more and more in popularity. Motor-cycles and motor-cars have driven the humbler machine to a great extent from its former position, cycling races have ceased to be a feature at College sports, few of the students are ever seen in the saddle, and a College cycling club no longer exists.

VIII.—Rowing.

Rowing has never been a sport that had many devotees at College. The large amount of expense necessary for the provision of proper racing boats and rowing sheds for housing them has always made this form of sport almost an impossibility for the small number of enthusiasts who would fain have created a College rowing club. In 1912 the Civil Service Rowing Club admitted student members to the privileges of the club at a reduced subscription, allowing them to row either in College crews or as part of Civil Service crews. In the regatta held in September, 1913, the Civil Service Junior Six consisted entirely of College students, and in the Maiden Fours three of the Service crew were students.

A College club was formed in 1914, and boats were hired from the Civil Service Club for practice, but comparatively little support was given to the club, and it ceased to exist in 1916.

IX.—Chess Club.

This club was formed in 1909 under the presidency of Professor Payne, and met twice a month in the Engineering building. It afterwards changed the place of meeting to College House, where Professor Beattie took a warm interest in its proceedings. A floating Cup was presented to the Club in 1914 by Professor Beattie, and the winners have been as follows:—

1914 .. I. Goldblatt.
1915 .. I. Goldblatt.
1916 .. I. Goldblatt and H. J. Mandelbrote.
1917 .. H. J. Mandelbrote.

Part III.

Writings,
Literary, Academic, and Scientific

by

Members of the Staff and Students
of the S.A. College.

A.

LITERARY.

By Prof. T. P. Kent.

I.— The Staff and Old Students.

The task of one who tries to gather information as to past literary activities in South Africa has been made considerably easier by the publication in recent years of Mendelssohn's Bibliography (1910) and Besselaar's Zuid-Afrika in de Letterkunde (1914). Before 1910 a few catalogues only, and these as a rule relating to private collections or to particular subjects, had been published. The difficulties besetting an enquirer may be guessed from the fact that in one catalogue (issued 1881) all the Smiths were lumped together in the index as one man. It has been impossible for the writer of this Chapter to compare the thousands of names of old College students with the thousands of names in Mendelssohn and Besselaar; names would have escaped even then, for Mendelssohn is not exhaustive. But it is hoped that the work of no old College student who has written anything of literary value has been passed over.

On the whole it may be said that the results of research into the literary output of old students are rather meagre. It is not that the South African College has been behind other Colleges; it has done its fair share. But, while a large amount of prose and verse has been written in South Africa since it came into touch with European civilisation in the seventeenth century, it is almost a commonplace to say that the quality of the output has been disappointing. It is easy to exaggerate, but still one may say that no really great writer has arisen to reveal the beauty and romance of South Africa to the world. There has been much promise shown, an occasional brilliant flash has been seen; then the promise has died away, the flash has faded. The great writer, when he comes, must in the nature of things be a South African. Much of the literature which centres round South Africa has been produced by such as were sons and daughters of the country by adoption

only, not by men and women born within its boundaries and trained in its Colleges upon South African traditions.

In such literature as we have, literature of the imagination—poetry, drama, fiction—holds a minor place. And yet thousands of subjects for romance and poetry lie close around us. We live in a land of infinite charm and variety; our brief history is full of vivid and dramatic changes; we have the inspiration that comes from the clash of two civilised races each with great traditions; we have the excitement that accompanies the opening up of wild places, the glamour that clings to the brave deeds and hardships of the pioneers. To these high calls we have paid little heed. So far, facts and actualities have absorbed our interest, and the main purpose of our writers has been to describe or convince. It may be that we have lacked rest and time for contemplation; that life has been too preoccupied. We have had wars within and without, constant struggling with nature, contests with the forces of raw barbarism, political strife and the strife of tongues. Absorption in the material things of life has been forced on us, and imagination has been neglected and starved.

Of humorous writing there is very little. One would have thought that springs of humour would have welled up to cool the parched surface of political strife. The juxtaposition of civilisation and savagery, of many races in all stages of culture and ignorance; the sharp contrasts and sudden changes in social life—these would seem to be the very mainspring of Comedy. Some there has been, but rather timid, not very sure of itself.

On the other hand, there has been a vast amount of pamphleteering, social and political; of publication of addresses and lectures. Journalism has flourished. Newspapers, periodicals, magazines of all sorts have borne witness to the intellectual impulses of a people striving to find its way, however falteringly; many of these have served their day and died, but others have risen to take their place. The battle for the liberty of the press had to be fought—and won—and though grievances, agitations and all sorts of propaganda have of necessity made up the greater part of South African journalism, it has a record of which we may be proud. In that record the South African College, through its staff and students, holds a prominent place.

Perhaps when the speed at which events follow one another in this country has slackened somewhat our writers may find time to give their imaginations free play. In the meanwhile our new teaching Universities will hold up before students the great ideals of literature, and will teach them true craftsmanship and respect for language, becoming

in time sources of inspiration for the whole country. As Besselaar says: "Nationale litterateur bloeit pas op uit nationale kultuur en eigen kultuur is doorgaans eerst de vrucht van langdurige ontwikkeling." It is not contended that to be a great author one must of necessity have been a University student. But certain it is that by exciting a love of literature in, and by elevating the taste of, its undergraduates, a University can in time raise the tone of the whole community. We hope, for instance, the time will soon come when our poetry shall no longer be, as Ian Colvin severely put it, mostly "second-hand sentiment, echoes of Longfellow, imitations of Tom Moore—poetry that pleases the writer but means little or nothing to the reader." But while we must drop the habit of looking overseas exclusively for guidance in literature and art, we must still remain humble students of the older and greater literatures of Europe. We have at present a great deal more to receive than we can possibly hope to give.

As the interest of this chapter will be personal rather than critical, no attempt will be made to compare the literary values of any of the works mentioned. In the earlier days most of the literary activity connected with the College was shown by the professors and took the form of pamphleteering or journalism. Later on, when old students began to write, they as a rule chose the dramatic, poetical or fictitional forms. This is a rough generalisation, but it has led the writer of this chapter to put the work of members of the staff first. There is, of course, a certain amount of overlapping, both of person and subject. Several old students have subsequently joined the staff; and, while journalism chiefly prevailed in the early days and imaginative literature in later times, it will be noticed that most of the old pamphleteering professors strayed at times into poetry and that a fair number of the old students have also taken some part in journalism.

The first name to be mentioned is that of Dr. J. Adamson. Dr. Adamson arrived at the Cape in 1828; in 1829 he offered his services, without salary, as Professor of Mathematics in the South African College, with which institution he was to be connected, except for one interval, till 1850. One of the chief troubles in those early days was the lack of suitable text-books—a difficulty not confined to South Africa; indeed, we read that John Wesley, when founding a school for ministers' sons, had to write or edit all the books the school needed. Dr. Adamson set to work at once, and a copy of one of the text books he wrote may be seen in our Library. It is entitled "A Manual of Instruction for the South African College. Literature Part

I. The Principles of Grammar applied to the English Language" (1846). Whatever Dr. Adamson's virtues were as a teacher, his statement that "Intentional repetitions are frequent" shows that he had learned one sound principle of instruction.

Dr. Adamson also published a large number of pamphlets, the titles of all of which it is impossible to give in detail. The first in point of date was published in the Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal in 1826; this was "Sketches of the extent of our information respecting Railroads." Adamson appears to have worked in his youth for Robert Stephenson, and to have made some experiments on axle-friction in coal-wagons. The Doctor took an active part in all the affairs of the South African Public Library and gave several of the addresses at the annual meetings of the Library. These lectures he published, as also lectures given to other local societies. The subjects were very varied; as typical, we may mention: The Nature of Languages; The State of the World before the Creation of Man; The Geology of Table Mountain; The Inductive *versus* the Empirical, or Illustrations of the Report of the South African College; Modern Literature. In 1842 he addressed the Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church on the subject of Education, apparently both in English and Dutch. In one of the earlier years (1832) he offered a public course of lectures in Science at a fee of fifteen rixdalers for each person—with what success we do not know. The Hon. Mr. Porter, in a eulogy of Dr. Adamson's public lectures, suggested that the Doctor's "faculty of communicating was less conspicuous than his faculty of acquiring information," and certainly the printed lectures are rather ponderously improving; but they were broad-minded and did vast service in raising the intellectual standard of the Colony. A writer in the Cape Monthly Magazine, who found in Adamson's lectures "scintillating flashes of unquestionable genius," was reminded by them of the famous Bridgewater Treatises of Dr. Chalmers, Adamson's cousin. Wherever Dr. Adamson went he wrote, lectured, preached. He delivered lectures before the London Institution; in London, too, he wrote in 1851 a "Note on Cape Colony Affairs," referring more particularly to the anti-convict struggle between the colonists and Sir Harry Smith; and in 1853 a pamphlet on the "Case of the Cape of Good Hope and its Constitution." He was in America some time in the fifties, and read before the American Philosophical Society a paper on "Certain Modes of Measuring Minute Intervals of Time." His last published pamphlet was "Reflections on Colonial Govern-

ment: Importance and facility of imparting to the House of Peers functions . . . . as a Senate Universal for all the constituents of the Empire." Dr. Adamson's mind was indeed a cyclopædic one; he was "equally familiar with a botanical root, the root of an algebraical equation, or some puzzle in Semitic or Aryan etymologies"; his imagination ranged from prehistoric man forward to some glorious league of English-speaking peoples. His contentious writings are full of vigour, as witness his pamphlet regarding his tenure of the pastorate of St. Andrew's Church (1862).

Dr. Adamson published a certain amount of verse in the local press and a volume entitled "Sacred Songs for South Africa" (1844). The titles of some of his poems: "Green Point," "Cometh Forth as a Flower," "The Lost Boat"—sufficiently indicate their character. They show feeling and literary taste, but it must be confessed that they hardly repay reading now.

The Rev. Abraham Faure was Professor from 1829 to 1831. He was largely responsible for the successful start of the famous School of the Maatschappij tot Nut van 't Algemeen te Kaapstad, where so many Cape Province men of the last generation received their early education; this school lasted on till 1880. Dr. Faure published various sermons and, in 1839, a translation into Dutch of Richard Baxter's well-known "Call to the Unconverted." One of his achievements was the foundation of the "Nederduitsch Zuid-Afrikaansch Tijdschrift," a journal which, with varying fortunes, survived till 1843. It started with great ideals, and the following statements with regard to its use of the English and Dutch language are interesting: "Het tijdschrift verscheen in afzonderlijke Hollandse en Engelse uitgave; maar uit verschillende artikelen samengesteld. De Hollandse en Engelse uitgaven wisselden elkaar jedere maand af. Het blad kostte vijftien rijksdaalders of in Engelse munt £1 2s. 6d. perjaargang."

Dr. A. N. E. Changuion was appointed a Professor at College on advice received from the University of Leyden. When he left in 1842, after eleven years' service, instruction through the double medium lapsed. He wrote Dutch and French Grammars for his students and also for the public. After leaving College he became principal of the well-known school in Strand Street. Dr. Changuion was a Hollander and an enthusiast for his mother-tongue; his great dream was the re-establishment of the "Nederduitse taal" in South Africa. Interesting references to his attempts to accomplish this task are made in an article by Chief Justice (afterwards Lord) de Villiers, to which reference is made later. Dr. Changuion's chief work was written with

this object in view. It was published in 1844 under the title "De Nederduitsche Taal in Zuid-Afrika hersteld, zijnde eene Handleiding tot de Kennis der Taal, naar de plaatselijke behoefte van het land gewijzigd." It appears that Dr. Changuion thought this re-establishment could be effected in a few years. Of the book, Besselaar writes: "Hij hield zich aan de titel, waaronder hij vier jaar vroeger beloofd had het boek te schrijven, maar nader inzien had hem overtuigd van de onvervulbaarheid van deze vrome wens: de Nederduitse taal in Zuid-Afrika te herstellen. In zijn vorrede toch zegt hij; 'Thans beschouwen wij de taal, waaraan wij onze moeite besteden, gelijk een geneesheer een ongeneeslijken lijder. . . . In dien tusschentijd hebben wij zooveel nieuwe proven van onverschilligheid ten aanzien van de Hollandsche taal opgemerkt, dat wij nu althans over de mogelijkheid om het kwaad te stuiten, geheel anders denken,"' Among Dr. Changuion's other works were: "De Taal der Kapenaren" (1844); "Geschiedenis der Fransche Protestantsche Vlugtelingen, uit de Fransch vertaald" (1854), The latter was published by subscription. He wrote very strongly in opposition to the establishment of a Theological College in the Colony and was as vigorously opposed in a series of letters entitled "Bezwaren tegen bezwaren, of Dr. A. N. E. Changuion weerlegd." The college was subsequently established in Stellenbosch, and is now the Theological Seminary.

The name of Professor Roderick Noble was bound up with that of the College for twenty years, 1855 to 1875. In 1850, when he was twenty-one years of age, Noble had come to the Cape, mainly on account of his health, and accepted an assistant-mastership in Dr. Changuion's school. The school had grown to be quite a large institution, where, in addition to day-boys, a large number of boarders, from different parts of the country and mostly of Dutch extraction, came to be educated. Noble had already in Scotland contributed to the "Inverness Advertiser," and during his life in Cape Town he was almost as much journalist as teacher. In 1855 he was appointed lecturer in Chemistry at the South African College, and shortly afterwards became a professor. From 1859 till his death he held the two Chairs of Physical Science and English Literature. He had to lecture on Literature, Constitutional History, Logic, Philosophy; also on Chemistry, Astronomy, Light, Heat and so forth. He managed to do this and also to undertake a vast amount of often dreary journalistic work. "I must have work: I cannot do without it," was one of his sayings. Certain it is that when he died at the early age of forty-six, it was as a victim of hard

work deliberately undertaken. " He had done the work of two years in one and the wheels of life were worn out."

His chief work was put into the Cape Monthly Magazine. His connection with it began with the first series, which he edited with Advocate (afterwards Judge) Cole from 1857 to 1861. In 1870 a new series was begun entirely under his editorship and was continued until his death. The editorship meant extensive correspondence and incessant anxiety. Noble looked upon himself as a public journalist and felt that it was his duty to mingle as much as possible with every phase of life in the community. And yet he found time to give public lectures, and courses of lectures, in Cape Town, Rondebosch and Stellenbosch. No wonder that weariness and sadness overtook him ; one may quote, as typical of his feelings towards the end, one verse of a poem he contributed to the " Cape Argus " not long before his death :—

Shield and buckler, hang them up ;
Drape the Standard on the wall.
I have drained the mortal cup
To the finish, dregs and all.
When our work is done, 'tis best,
Brother, best that we should go.
I'm a weary, let me rest,
I'm aweary, lay me low.

A writer in the Cape Monthly Magazine speaks of the extraordinary facility with which he could turn from one subject to another. This facility he never lost. Indeed, it was a snare to him, and marred, especially in latter years, the effect of much of his work. His writing never did full justice to his powers, and latterly did them great and manifest injustice. When he left the arena of political contention, however, and wrote on any of those scientific subjects with which he was so familiar, he conferred a real and important service on the community. He was in the best sense a populariser, bringing within the range of ordinary understanding the large results of laborious investigation of others. He published lectures that he had delivered on " The Progress of Discovery in Central Africa " ; " The Challenger Expedition " ; " The Extension of Telegraphic Communication " ; " Geology and its relation to Sacred Scripture "—and so on. He wrote the letterpress for an illustrated volume describing Prince Alfred's progress through South Africa ; he edited (1869) a volume of essays entitled " The Cape and its People," presenting the ideas of some South African writers on literary, social, and scientific topics. As might be expected, Professor Noble's

lectures at College were not of a stereotyped form. "Over and over again an outburst of laughter or a ringing cheer might be heard from the crowded benches." He inspired his students with affection for himself and a real love of learning.

The Cape Monthly Magazine suffered many vicissitudes of fortune after Professor Noble's death. It languished as a Quarterly for a while, and in 1890 was absorbed into the Cape Illustrated Magazine, which was edited by James Gill, who had been a Professor at College from 1874 to 1882. It would appear that Professor Gill's editorship only lasted for three years and the periodical soon afterwards died.

Another College professor who contributed largely to the Cape Monthly Magazine was Professor H. M. Foot. He wrote at times under the name of "Diamond Digger": but so diverse were his literary activities that it is possible he wrote under other names as well. He published various pamphlets, including "Science and Prayer" (1866); "Science and its relation to Poetry" (1875). He wrote a considerable amount of verse, serious and humorous. The humorous verse seems mostly to have been written before he became a professor; whether the dignity of his professorial position dried up the founts of humour, or whether he felt it his duty to devote his energies to more serious matters, we cannot say. Some of his verse may be read in a little volume of selections made by his friend Mr. William Hay and published in 1906; it is entitled "Cutting Capers, Caper Sauce and other Poems." Professor Foot's lighter verse is still of interest; "Cutting Capers" and "Caper Sauce," the one railing at the Cape and the other defending it, are worth reading. They are mentioned in the Cambridge History of English Literature as having been included in "Klaas Gezwint en zijn Paert," which was published at Grahamstown in 1884. It was Professor Foot who, when girls were first admitted to College, added to the College song the verse beginning "Some students are girls"; this fact alone would justify our giving him an honourable place in this record.

It is not within the purposes of this chapter to include academic work, but an exception may be made in the case of two works by Professor Rev. G. F. Childe, "The Theory of Reflected Ray Surfaces" (1857), and "Singular Properties of Ellipsoid" (1861); they were printed and published in Cape Town, and the second was dedicated to His Royal Highness Prince Alfred. We may imagine the Prince drawing inspiration from its figures and formulæ during his progress through South Africa.

Sir Langham Dale, Professor from 1848 to 1859 and afterwards Superintendent-General of Education and Vice-Chancellor of the University of the Cape of Good Hope, gave many addresses on social and educational subjects, which were published between 1866 and 1892. It is interesting to note that the first printed work attributed to him is "Tubus Astronomicus," the Prize Poem in Latin verse at the University of Oxford in 1847.

A. W. Cole has been mentioned as editing the Cape Monthly Magazine for a while along with Professor Noble. He was on the staff as a Lecturer in Law in 1865. He had been shipwrecked in Table Bay while on his way to New Zealand, and got ashore practically penniless and without a friend. He wrote in 1852, "The Cape and the Kafirs: or, Notes of Five Years' Residence in South Africa"; this work was translated into Dutch, French and German. He helped to edit the "South African Magazine" for a time, and published, in 1860, some "Idylls (not after Tennyson)" in honour of the visit of Prince Alfred. In 1896 appeared his "Reminiscences of my Life and of the Cape Bench and Bar," a work showing a deep knowledge of South African life and full of interesting anecdotes.

As the years passed by it became quite impossible for a professor to combine College work with journalism as Roderick Noble and others had done. Moreover, as the local press developed, there was no longer any need for it to rely upon the College professors. Consequently such writing for the press as there has been of late years has been rather occasional and recreative than professional. But in two cases the claims of journalism have proved too strong and led to professors resigning their posts. Professor H. E. S. Fremantle left College in 1903 in order to edit the "South African News," then a daily paper issued in Cape Town; latterly he has edited "The Interpreter." He has also published "Oxford, a retrospect from South Africa" (1890), "Closer Union: the Financial Aspect" (1908), "The New Nation: A survey of the conditions and prospects of South Africa" (1909). Professor J. Edgar resigned the Chair of History in 1911 to undertake the editorship of the "Transvaal Leader."

As almost every name mentioned hitherto has been that of a member of the staff, it may be as well to complete the record, so far as the staff is concerned, before coming to old students. Arnold Wynne, Lecturer in the English Department, founded and edited till the war broke out in 1914, the "South African Quarterly," a journal devoted to social problems of the country and one that aimed at a high

literary standard. Wynne has been killed in action, and it is not likely that the "Quarterly" will be revived. He had published a work on "The Growth of the English Drama." While in the R.A.M.C., before he became a full combatant, he wrote some essays which have been privately circulated.

Professor JOHN CLARK has published several volumes of poetry: "Ventures in Verse"; "Hannibal: A Drama" (1908); "Verses of Various Moods" (1909); "Fredegonde: A Chronicle Play" (1913); "Anti-Kaiser" (1915); "Ode on the Death of Earl Kitchener"; also verse translations of "The Italian Sonnets of Milton and the Pervigilium Veneris" (1911), "Milton's Epitaphium Damonis" and "Virgil's Fourth Eclogue." He has also written a "Manual of Linguistics" and a "History of Epic Poetry."

Several members of the present staff have contributed verses or articles of literary interest to the press; among them may be mentioned Professor Ritchie and Professor Clarke.

* [Professor T. P. KENT is the author of a novel "The Flick of Forture," and is a very well-known and highly appreciated contributor to the periodical publications of Cape Town, both in prose and verse.]

In the Cambridge History of English Literature, Rudyard Kipling is credited with the statement that so far as South African Poetry is concerned, it is a case of Pringle and nobody else; he mentions, however, as an afterthought, "F. W. Reitz's Afrikaanse Gedigte, songs and parodies in the Taal, which are very characteristic." This random judgment may serve to introduce Reitz first among the old students. F. W. REITZ, now President of the Senate of the Union of South Africa, was born at Swellendam in 1844. On leaving College he went to England to study law. When, on his return, he practised in Cape Town, he managed to find time to edit, along with J. Buchanan and J. Halkett, also old students, a paper called "The Squib." In 1878 he went to Bloemfontein; from 1888 to 1895 he was President of the Orange Free State. It was in 1888 that he published "Vijftig uitgesogte Afrikaanse Gedigte, versameld deur F. W. Reitz." These were selected from poems which had been printed in "Die Patriot"—a journal established, to use Lord de Villiers' words, to give permanency to the Cape Dutch dialect by recognising it and adopting it as the literary language of South Africa. The fourth edition of this little volume (1914) is entitled "Twee en zestig uitgesogte Afrikaanse Gedigte." It

* Added by the editor.

contains a variety of poems, serious and humorous, volksliederen, ballads, fables and translations. F. W. Reitz is the author not only of some of the original verse in this volume but of some well-known translations and adaptations; John Gilpin appears as Jan Jurgens, Young Lochinvar as De Jonge Duprée; Burns' Auld Lang Syne is translated and Lewis Carroll's work is recognised in De Walvis en de Timmerman. In 1910 appeared "Oorlogs en andere gedichten," published in Potchefstroom, poems in which President Reitz has caught some of the humour as well as the grimness of war.

In 1900 Reitz, at that time State Secretary of the South African Republic, published "Een Eeuw van Onrecht," of which an English version appeared with an introduction by W. T. Stead. He also published pamphlets in 1880 in reply to Rev. A. T. Wirgman's contention that Cape Dutch was a "barbarous patois."

The language question has naturally been the subject of many pamphlets and formal mention should be made of an article, already referred to, by Chief Justice J. H. DE VILLIERS ((afterwards Lord de Villiers). In this article, which may be found in the Cape Monthly Mazagine of 1876, the writer prophesied that the language of Great Britain would, at some distant date, become the language of South Africa.

No one worked more wholeheartedly for the Dutch language than J. H. HOFMEYR (Onze Jan), who must be mentioned here for the great part he played in South African journalism. He was for a long time editor of the "Zuid-Afrikaansch Tijdschrift" and at the same time had a great share in the compiling of the "Zuid-Afrikaansch Volksvriend." Though little of his work is to be found outside the columns of the journals to which he contributed, his influence was extraordinarily wide. He was an honorary member of the "Aurora" Society, to which reference will be made later on; he was the founder of the Afrikander Bond in 1881; he gave the address at the unveiling of the Taalmonument at Burgersdorp in 1893; he took an important part in the proceedings which led to the formation in 1909 at Burghersdorp of the Zuid-Afrikaanse Akademie voor Taal, Letteren en Kunst."

JAMES BUCHANAN has already been mentioned in connection with "The Squib." Buchanan described it as "A comic journal edited by four young advocates—Reitz, Halkett, Breda and myself—I being chief editor." It was not Buchanan's first experience of journalism, for while he was still at College he had edited the "Students' Oracle," of which more later. When editor of the Oracle,

at the ripe age of thirteen, he got into serious trouble with the Senate and was nearly expelled for a piece of juvenile pleasantry; this incident is recorded elsewhere in this volume. Buchanan had a distinguished career, becoming Judge at Kimberley and at Bloemfontein when he managed to find time to edit the Orange Free State Magazine for some years.

The "Students' Oracle" and "The Squib" may be consulted in the South African Public Library in Cape Town.

Melt J. Brink was born in 1842. He entered the Deeds Office in Cape Town in 1864 and a few years later began to act as Secretary of the "Aurora" Debating and Dramatic Society. With the "Aurora" he was intimately connected for some twenty years; by his zeal and ability he helped to make it a success and to bring to light much literary and dramatic talent. In its time the "Aurora" gave performances of some seventy comedies and forty other plays. But Brink himself soon began to write and may be looked upon as a pioneer in South African drama; between 1869 and 1873 he wrote eleven comedies; his plays, comedies and farces are now known throughout South Africa. Amongst them may be mentioned "O die Muizen! of Stemrecht voor Vrouwen"; "Berouw komt meestal te laat"; "Gestrafte Nieuwsgierigheid"; "Grootvader zijn pijp"; "Een Progressief"; "De kwaaije Huishoudster"; "De Weddenschap"; "Bij de Tande-Doktor"; "Maljan onder de Hoenders"; "De Haat verstomt waar Liefde Komt." As to these plays Besselaar writes: "De motieven dezer stukjes zijn kwesties van de dag of algemeen menselike zwakheden, weerkaatst door het Afrikaner karakterprisma. De domheid of listigheid der kleurlingbedienden verschaft de komiese faktor, terwijl vijf deuren nauweliks voldoende zijn om bij enkele de ingewikkelde intrigue te veroorzaken en weer op te lossen. Het gebruik van sterkgepeperde idiomatiese uitdrukkingen, meer kernachtig dan beschaafd, prikkelt en bevredigt de lachlust der meeste toeschouwers."

Brink has also written much verse. His collections of "Grappige Stories en andere Versies," of which seven volumes have now been published, are well-known and have had a large circulation. One of the best known of his rhymed stories is "Die Reis naar Kaapstad van Oom Gijsbert van Graan" (1904).

The name of Rev. J. I. Marais, now Professor of Theology in the Theological Seminary at Stellenbosch, deserves mention, though very little of his work has been published. He was one of the scholars at the famous

School of the Maatschappij tot Nut van 't Algemeen and one of the earliest Presidents of our Debating Society. He published in 1898 some lectures under the title "Vaderlandsliefde en Godsdienst."

"Zevenjaartjes," by Professor A. Moorrees, of the Theological Seminary, Stellenbosch, is a collection of fourteen poems (1908). The volume contains some "In Memoriam" verses, and these have suggested the title. It has been said that no South-African-born writer has produced better Dutch verse. Perhaps the best known of these poems are "Verlaten"; "Bij de Aankomst van het Lijk van Paul Kruger," and "Paarlrots." Professor Moorrees has, in addition, done other valuable literary work. In 1897 the journal "Ons Tijdschrift" was started, partly under his editorship. This journal, which had a good circulation in Holland as well as in South Africa, was brought to an end by the Boer War. But before that date Professor Moorrees, who was at the time the Minister in Richmond, had taken an influential part in summoning a language congress in Cape Town. At this congress (1897), the Zuid-Afrikaanse Taalbond, commonly known as the Taalbond, was brought into being. This is not the place to write of the growth of the Taalbond, but certain it is that Professor Moorrees and another old student, Professor W. J. Viljoen, were largely responsible for laying its foundations soundly and for its subsequent success.

Dr. F. C. Kolbe, one of the earlier Presidents of the College Debating Society, has been called by Besselaar the "Philosopher of Cape Town." A storehouse of learning and an authority on all matters of art, Dr. Kolbe has long been one of the literary leaders of South Africa. But it is chiefly as the writer of the words of the College song that he has earned our gratitude. The words were written by the Doctor and the music composed by J. H. Meiring Beck, now Sir Meiring Beck, at the time of the first fancy fair held in aid of the College Extension Funds (1887). Music and words at once won fame; copies were printed and sold with the result that the funds largely benefited. From that day to this the song has been treasured with affection: it is known all over South Africa; it has survived various attempts to replace it, and, indeed, even if it cannot be adapted to the needs of the University of Cape Town, it will never be forgotten. Dr. Kolbe has been a frequent contributor to the press; he has also published "Socrates and other Moral Teachers of Antiquity" (1884), "The Art of Life" (1903), also pamphlets on political matters. His poetry is very well known, and in 1907 he published a volume of poems under the title "Thoughts and Fancies."

Another poet is Rev. Gijsbert R. Keet, who left College in 1875. He published in 1911 a collection of verses under the title "Pastoriebloemen: nagelaten gedichten." The poems "Nederigheid" and "De Klokken" deserve special notice.

W. H. Maskew published a volume of verse in Afrikaans under the title "'n Jolly Hotnot en andere Gedigte." Some of his work may be found in the S.A. College Union Annual.

Some mention should be made of M. L. Wessels, who wrote for the press on historical subjects, and who was the author of the historical articles in the Handbook of the Pageant held in Cape Town in 1910 in honour of the foundation of the Union of South Africa. Mr. Wessels left a valuable collection of books to the South African Public Library.

J. H. Meiring Beck (now Sir Meiring Beck), who has been mentioned in connection with the College song, has done much for art in South Africa. He has also written some pamphlets, amongst which may be mentioned: "The Pan-Afrikander Conspiracy—a refutation" (1900) and "South Africanism" (1905).

Dr. W. J. Viljoen, at one time Professor in the Victoria College, Stellenbosch, and now Superintendent-General of Education in the Cape Province, has done a large amount of work in and for the Dutch language. On leaving the South African College, he proceeded to Strassburg University; the result of his work at that time appeared in a study entitled "Beitrage zur Geschichte der Kapholländischen Sprache"; he put forward fresh arguments to show the relatively early date of the formation of the Afrikaans. Later on Dr. Viljoen took a great share in all the arrangements for the formation of the Taalbond and in the movement which resulted in the general acceptance of the reformed spelling throughout South Africa. He also helped to bring into being "De Unie," the organ of the Zuid-Afrikaanse Onderwijzers Unie. In connection with Ons Spreekuur at the Victoria College he began "De Ons Spreekuur-serie"; the first two of the series—"Koppigheid" and "Achter de Schermen" were prepared by him.

J. H. H. de Waal published in 1906, "Johannes van Wijk," a historical novel, dealing with the first quarter of the eighteenth century; in 1911 "Stompies, 'n bundel stories, rijmpies en toneelspelletjies in die Afrikaanse taal"; in 1914 "Die twede Grieta, 'n historiese roman in Afrikaans." He has also done much journalistic work, including the editing of "De Goede Hoop."

J. F. VAN OORDT, under the name of D'Arbez, has written a series of twelve historical romances of South Africa, "eenvoudig van taal, gemoedelijk zelfs, maar soms verrassend door onverwachte stijlwendingen" (Besselaar); these romances, of which perhaps "Aan Tafelbaai's Strand" (1898) is the best known, have had a large circulation. He also founded the "Zuid-Afrikaanse Volksbibliotheek" (1907), which was intended to awaken a taste for reading and to promote the development of a national sentiment. Mr. Van Oordt also published in 1898 a "Life of Paul Kruger."

Rev. D. P. FAURE, for many years a well-known minister in Cape Town, besides publishing sermons and addresses in English and Dutch, wrote a "Geschiedenis van Zuid-Afrika voor Kinderen" (1892), and "My Life and Times" (1907).

Rev. J. DU PLESSIS has made a special study of the subject of Christian Missions in South Africa. The results of his researches and his extensive travels throughout the continent appear in his published works: "A Thousand Miles in the Heart of Africa"; "A record of a Visit to the Mission Field of the Boer Church in Central Africa, with an introduction by Professor J. I. Marais" (1905); "A History of Christian Missions in South Africa" (1911); "Gaat den Henen: eenvoudige handleiding tot de studie der zending" (1911); "Thrice through the Dark Continent" (1917).

"Reminiscences of the Western Circuit," by Sir H. H. JUTA, President of the Supreme Court, Cape Province, appeared in 1912.

Miss ANNABELLA BRUCE MARCHAND, who took an Honours degree in Classics in 1903, published in 1913 "Dirk: A South African." So far as we know this is the only novel in English written by an old student.

W. R. HAMILTON, a past student and for some time lecturer in Philosophy, who was killed in action at the age of twenty-six, published in 1916 "Modern Poems," a little volume of great promise.

In 1913 J. H. HOFMEYR, afterwards a lecturer at College and then Professor in the School of Mines and Technology, Johannesburg, wrote, along with President Reitz, the "Life of Jan Hendrik Hofmeyr (Onze Jan)."

In 1918 Miss DAPHNE DE WAAL published a volume of verses entitled "Soldiers Immortal and other Poems."

II.—College Magazines.

On November 19th, 1855, was published Vol. I., No. 1, of "The Student's Oracle," the first attempt of the College to produce a magazine of its own. It appeared in the form of a large double-sheet and further issues were to follow on alternate Mondays. In a leading article we have the origin and purpose of the "Oracle" explained. "Having seen from the local papers that a newspaper was established on board the "Meteor," by some who had formerly been their fellow students, and learning that in most of the public schools in England a "journal" was conducted by the pupils, the students of the South African College resolved to imitate the example and to publish a newspaper among themselves." (The "Meteor," it may be stated, was a clipper barque of four hundred tons burthen, a quick-sailing vessel that would comfortably carry some thirty first and second-class passengers as well as the usual general cargo.) All students were to be "permitted and requested to send contributions to the "Oracle" in the shape of articles on some subject of Literature, Science or Art, Poetical Effusions, etc." Contributors were to be "strictly incognito except to the Committee."

In the advertisements in the first number we read: "J. C. Juta, Bookseller, Wale Street, has received by late arrivals Colenso's Algebra, Valpy's Latin Grammar, Simson's Euclid, Whewell's Mechanics, etc." We also find the following: "Second hand reporter wanted. Any gentleman qualified to act in the above capacity and who can make himself ubiquitous when necessity requires, may obtain genteel and lucrative employment on making application at the South African College. He will be expected to report speeches as they are actually uttered and not as they are afterwards concocted by the speakers. Applicants must submit to have their ability tested by reporting the proceedings of a full meeting of the students assembled for the purpose."

The first number has quite a lot of correspondence, including a letter from "Alumnus" poking fun at the motto chosen for the journal. This motto, which is printed across the title page of each issue, is "Cedite Romani scriptores, cedite Graii"—certainly not wanting in ambition. In replying to "Alumnus" the editors write: "Had his reading been more extensive, he might have given the sense of our motto as rendered by an eminent British poet, whom we need not name:—

> Stand off, ye scribblers of Rome and Greece;
> Compared with us, ye are but babbling geese.

The names of the editors nowhere appear. But we learn from other sources that they were James Buchanan, of whom mention has already been made, and George Morgan. They were brave adventurers, true pioneers in literature. Morgan became a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church and has lived to see his old College become a University.

Subscriptions were to be a shilling a month: one month to be paid in advance by students, two months by those unconnected with the College. This does not strike one as a very happy rule, and it would appear that it soon gave rise to trouble. But the paper had other troubles to contend with and the idea of a College journal at all was rather too advanced for some of the friends of the College. And yet it was a very serious and improving journal, in spite of the little bits of columns under the headings of "Curious Facts," "The Riddler," "The Fragment Basket,' that were sandwiched in between the heavier articles. In the second number we read: "We have heard it raised as an objection to the carrying on of the "Student's Oracle" that . . . . it would be accompanied with a serious result—the neglect of our studies." The editors make a good defence and end up with the well-known quotation from Bacon, "Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man and writing an exact man." This sentence (without two errors which the editors of the "Oracle" put into it) was taken as the motto for the "South African College Magazine," which came into existence half a century later.

In No. 3 the difficulty about subscriptions begins and readers are warned that "the rule with regard to prepayment will be strictly adhered to." In this number, as in several of the others, we find the Crimean War dealt with; but the most striking feature of the "Oracle" is its feeling after Natural Science, its intense interest in museums and all kinds of experiments. Scraps of scientific information of a most elementary kind are thrown into the "Oracle"; one sees the beginning of the reign of "Modern Science."

From No. 4 we learn that the "Student's Oracle" is allowed to go to any part of the Colony, through the Post Office, free of charge. From an advertisement we find that ten scholarships at the disposal of the Governor are thrown open for competition, two be to given each year. Candidates must be not less than twelve nor more than fourteen years old. They must write a fair legible hand. They are to be examined in:—

1. The English Language, oral and written.

2. The Latin Language, as far as the translation and parsing of passages from Cæsar or C. Nepos.

3. Elements of Descriptive Geometry.

4. Arithmetic as far as Vulgar and Decimal fractions.

There were eight candidates, and the name of the first successful candidate was Ralph Wardlaw Thompson.

The famous T. W. Bowler, in advertising his Art Classes, " ventures to state that many have yet to be emancipated from the notion that Art Education consists in ' teaching drawing.' "

In Nos. 5, 6 and 7 we have articles on Phrenology, Pneumatics, the Thermometer, Mineralogy, Chemistry, the Atomic Theory; also some arithmetical " riddles and puzzles." Cricket at Green Point is reported, the College vs. " Changuion's side." The " Oracle " complains that the latter included in their team a man over age, and gives his name; he scored five in two innings. Letters are published discussing the relative merits of Green Point and Kalk Bay as seaside resorts. Green Point is " This delightful marine village," " This flourishing village," and so on. One writer who supports Kalk Bay mentions, as one of its attractions, that " Divine service is conducted in the English language every Sunday in a small but neat chapel."

In No. 9 we find the non-payment of subscriptions trouble becoming acute. No. 10 is the last issue of all. One of the two editors had resigned; the remaining one hopes that he will be able to carry on till further help comes, and indeed one of the articles is " to be continued." But fate was against him. We fancy the lack of subscriptions had much to do with that resignation. Editorial drawers filled with stately articles and glowing verses are of no avail against an empty money-chest.

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To the " History of the College Debating Society " (published in 1915) we owe the information here presented with regard to the " Student's Journal." It would appear that the journal began its career with that of the Society. It was made up of a leading article and voluntary contributions from members and read fortnightly by one of the two editors. There is little evidence as to its nature and contents prior to August 31st, 1866.

" We may assume, however, that for the first year its appearance was regular and its pockets, as it were, well filled, but that, even then, beginning to take on that

characteristic which afterwards led to so much trouble and turmoil, it became a field for personal recrimination. This may be gathered from the somewhat shame-faced appearance of the journal read to the Society on the above date: the substance of the editorial being an almost impassioned appeal for impersonal matter of any sort. In the same journal we find a youthful but not ineloquent protest against the poverty of attendance at the Society's meetings."

"Between 1872 and 1878 the journal is very prominent, and if we remember that it was generally long, often spiteful, that it took precedence of debates, and that it was occasionally followed by general business, it is not difficult to account for the chronic thinning of meetings and the all too common lack of a quorum at the end of the evening. Indeed, it is impossible not to attribute to this paper much of the decadence of the next twelve years."

In November, 1877, a Committee was formed for the purpose of considering "the advisability of extending the sphere and circulation of the Student's Journal. In pursuance of the Committee's report to the Society, it was decided (1) that the journal be printed for private circulation at least twice a session and (2) that the cost of the journal be met by a sessional entertainment. Both these resolutions were carried—one member alone dissenting in each case. The end of the journal followed hard on this heroic effort to retrieve its fortunes. "Within a week the dissentient voice found justification. The entertainment was postponed; the Society adjourned for the Christmas vacation and, on resumption, the journal was printed with the treasurer's coffers practically empty. . . . The result was a further innovation of a somewhat disastrous nature. It was decided that, in order to meet the cost of printing the journal in future, the subscriptions to the Society should be doubled—a motion carried with acclamation, but afterwards regretted to an equal degree. On March 15th even a written journal fails to appear, and in August, owing to a misunderstanding with the printers, the printing of the journal is stopped and never resumed."*

And so, for a second time, the literary enthusiasm of the College is broken on the rocks of poverty.

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In 1879 appeared two College journals, "The Bee" and "The Student." It is to be candidly stated that these journals cannot by any stretch of meaning be called

* This statement is incorrect, copies of the Student's Journal were certainly printed as late as 1880.

"literary," and the interest they aroused was mainly personal. "The Bee" was edited by C. Lewis W. Mansergh and J. H. (afterwards Dr.) Cox, the former being artist and cartoonist. It was laboriously printed by some 'jelly-graph" process; each copy cost one penny; students were asked not to read it in College hours, as this led to "serious objection on the part of the professors." The paper strongly supported the College Cadet Corps, of which B. H. Buchanan was then Captain; indeed, inspired by the happenings in Zululand, a strongly martial spirit characterises the paper. But its chief source of vitality was opposition to "The Student," edited by C. E. Earp and R. M. Maxwell. One is reminded of the deadly contest between the "Eatanswill Gazette" and the "Eatanswill Independent." "The Bee" (or "The Student") was determined never to shrink from the contest till it had set its heel upon "The Student" (or "The Bee"). Indeed, the two journals fell together, "locked in deadly embrace."

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In December, 1887, the first Fancy Fair was held. "It was a happy thought to increase the funds of, and the interest in, the Fair by the publication of a paper containing articles by well-known contributors on subjects of College, Colonial and general interest." And so appeared the "South African College Fancy Fair Memorial Paper." The College was at this time, after many vicissitudes, taking a new lease of life; fresh developments were being undertaken with enthusiasm, and the foundations upon which a great College might be built were being laid. In the Fair Book is an article by Professor Lewis, dealing with the formation of the Old Students' Union, which was to have a great influence on all College activities. We learn that the first committee of the Union consisted of Rev. Dr. Kotze, Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr, Professor Lewis and Dr. Herman. Among the contributors to the Fair Book were T. F. F(uller), H. M. F(oot), P. D. H(ahn), G. E. C. A(nderson), J. v.d. Tuuk, Fred. C. Kolbe, W. H. M(askew) and W. R(itchie). It is interesting to note that one of the writers opposed very strongly the founding of a Medical School in Cape Town and that Dr. Kolbe's contribution was "A Dish of Poetry, minced and served up cold." In the Fancy Fair programme we read: "Students' Song with Chorus at 9 p.m. The 'S.A.C.' specially composed for the occasion. Words by Dr. Kolbe, music by Dr. Beck." It is stated that some £40 was realised by the sale of the song.

The success of the Fair Book, which was edited by Professor Lewis, and the fact that the College had at the time no magazine of its own, led to the Old Students' Union issuing a yearly paper called the "South African College Union Annual." This annual, for which the Secretaries (Professor Lewis and Dr. Herman) were responsible, first appeared in 1888, and it appeared regularly till 1893. From a literary point of view it was excellent and many of its articles are well worth reading to-day. Among the contributors were Professor Ritchie, A. J. McGregor, A. H. English, C. F. Juritz, John Noble, Olive Schreiner, J. D. Coley, William Forbes, Professor Guthrie, J. Hartley Knight, B. P. J. Marchand, D. P. de Bruyn, J. C. Southon, Vicars Taylor. One feels that editors and contributors alike had a high ideal and were striving after the true University spirit. We note that at this period the College Cadet Corps was very flourishing and that the great events in sport were the annual contests with the Diocesan College.

In April, 1897, another Fancy Fair was held and a Fancy Fair Book published. In an interesting article on the growth of the Union, Professor Lewis writes that "for seven years the Bursary money was actually provided from the proceeds of the S.A.C. Union Annual, which materially reduced the fees of three or four students every year." There could be no higher testimony to the excellence of the Annual. In 1897 Fair Book are articles by T. E. F(uller), H. C. N(otcutt), F. C. Kolbe, Malcolm Seton, A. P. Trotter, E. B. Fuller, H. G. and some interesting College Records by C. F. Juritz. It is amusing to read, among the attractions offered at the Fair, "There will be on sale in the tent copies of the 'Book of the College Fair' . . . . and a very choice collection of assegais."

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The last week of the College year of 1900 saw the publication of the first number of the "South African College Magazine." It began as a quarterly, and as a quarterly it continued to the end of 1918. Vol. I., No.1, bears the date December, 1900; Vol. XVIII., No. 4, bears the date November, 1917, and is naturally the last of the series.

It would appear, from an account in the first number, that at a preliminary meeting the Chairman had demonstrated to his hearers that the only difficulty they would have to face was the one of finance. He was promptly elected editor. The editorial committee which started the magazine on its adventurous journey was made up as follows: Editor, Mr. Frank Lucas; Sub-editor, Mr.

Charles Minnaar; Hon. Secretary, Mr. Theo. Anderson; Additional Contributing Committee, Miss Ina de Jager, Mr. J. Gutsche. The magazine made somewhat the same pleas to justify its existence as the "Students' Oracle" had made half a century before. But, while it claimed that the College life was too much restricted to lecture-room routine, it stated that its idea was to ask the professors in turn for articles to be chosen by themselves—classics and science—professors to write for alternate quarters. This youthful trust in the willingness of the professors to rise to the literary occasion is very touching, and the earlier numbers show that the trust was justified. It may be added that the first number contains a photograph of the fourteen "girl" students then at College.

From 1900 down to the present the South African College Magazine has been continuously successful. Its policy has been controlled by the students themselves; while members of the staff have contributed to it, they have had no share in the management of it. Consequently, the Magazine, besides being a chronicle of doings of past and present students, has been a faithful record of College sentiment and College ambitions.

At the beginning of 1909 the quarto size was discarded and the present octavo form adopted. The cover has undergone various transformations. In May, 1903, a new cover appeared bearing the legend "Temporary Cover"; this temporary cover belied its name, for it continued in use till the end of 1908. In 1911 the present cover appeared, with its representation of the old College Gateway and the guardian lions. As College has grown in recent years, the contents of the Magazine have become very much more varied; the increase in the number of students has led to increased literary activity and some issues have been very large. It has already trained some young writers who have made their mark in the wider spheres of literature.

The most interesting number, and certainly the one bringing most honour to the College, was that of December, 1917. This, the last issued under the old régime, contained a large number of photographs of students who have already laid down their lives for their country, and a record of the noble share the College has taken in the great war. There could be no more fitting ending to the South African College Magazine.

B.

WRITINGS, ACADEMIC AND SCIENTIFIC

COMPILED BY

PROFESSOR A. YOUNG.

DEPARTMENT OF LATIN.

W. RITCHIE.

1. On the Teaching of Latin.—Educational News, December, 1900, January, 1901.
2. Iteration as a Factor in Language.—S.A.A.A.S. Report, 1903.
3. Some Aspects of Language-study.—Presidential Address, Sec. D, S.A. Journal of Science, December, 1914.
4. University Development in South Africa.—The Aberdeen University Review, June, 1917.

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY.

H. A. REYBURN.

"Idealism and the Reality of Time."—Mind, October, 1913.
"The Ego-centric Predicament."—Mind, October, 1916.

G. H. MALAN.

"The Logical Significance of the Term 'Intention' in Law."—South African Law Journal, November, 1917.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY.

J. EDGAR.

The Expansion of Europe.—Maskew Miller, 1910.

E. A. WALKER.

1. The Teaching of History.—Townshend, Taylor & Snashall, 1912.
2. Henry Dundas.—S.A. Friend, Vol. III., No. 3, November, 1913.
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19. Electrification of Railways.—Proc. of the S.A. Society of Civil Engineers, April, 1918.
20. Transformers.—Standard Hand-Book, in conjunction with Prof. D. Robertson, Univ. of Bristol.—Ch. Griffin & Co., Ltd., London.
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DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

DUNCAN McMILLAN.

The Motor Car.—A text book, pub. London, 1915 (Longmans Green & Co.).

Edited "Motoring in South Africa," and wrote numerous articles for that periodical since.

Part IV.

Original Prospectus of the College, College Ordinance and Acts.

I.

PROSPECTUS

FOR THE

ESTABLISHMENT OF A COLLEGE

AT

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

When we look upon the political changes which this Colony has undergone during the last fifty years, and reflect in particular with what gigantic strides personal and civil freedom have advanced during that period, we cannot be surprised that the education of youth has also attracted the attention of the thinking and well-disposed members of society.

There never has been a want of tuition in reading, writing, arithmetic, and religion. In regard, however, to those languages and other preparatory branches of knowledge, which are necessary for enabling youth to make such progress in the different sciences and general literature, as in our present circumstances the different classes of society usually require, the youth of our Colony have only of late begun to enjoy the privilege of higher instruction; and though there does now exist, as there has occasionally done since the year 1792, a public institution, under the direction of competent masters, which tends in some measure to provide the means of a more scientific education, yet this institution cannot be deemed sufficiently extensive for the wants of the Colony and does not promise that stability which the Colonist would desire.

These considerations have induced several well disposed inhabitants to unite for the purpose of devising some provision for the instruction of the youth of this Colony in languages and other preparatory branches of knowledge, on an extensive and solid footing, and especially for rendering the expense of such instruction so moderate that the inhabitants generally may be enabled to profit by the opportunity.

With these objects in view, a meeting consisting of the Ministers of the Dutch Reformed, Lutheran, English and Scotch Congregations, the members of the Freemasons' Education Fund, and several other respectable individuals, was held in the Consistory Chambers of the Dutch Reformed Church, at which it was resolved :—

(*a*) That in consequence of the present state of the Colony it has become necessary to extend and improve the means of instructing the youth by the establishment of a College, in which they shall be able to obtain instruction in all the preparatory branches of literature and science.

(*b*) That a committee be chosen from the gentlemen present, for the purpose of framing a plan of the establishment of the proposed College, with authority to enter into correspondence with His Excellency the Governor, and also with the several charitable associations, in order to ascertain whether and in how far the Colonial Government and those respective bodies would be inclined to support this undertaking.

(*c*) That when this plan shall have been arranged by the Committee, it shall be laid before the public, at a general meeting, for their consideration.

The Committee, in consequence of these resolutions, immediately commenced their task, and without delay acquainted His Excellency the Governor with the object of their Association, requesting him to inform the Committee in how far and with what limitations Government would be inclined to lend its assistance. The answer of His Excellency bears the most unequivocal marks of gracious approbation. It expresses his readiness to bring the subject favourably under the notice of His Majesty's Government, and suggests further, that by incorporating the Institution already existing with the proposed College, the consideration of His Majesty's Government would be more readily secured: and that, in the event of the Colonial Government receiving directions to assign fixed salaries to the masters, it ought also to have the right of placing a few youths in the Institution, under certain restrictions.

The Official Letter, concluding in the name of His Excellency, contains also the very appropriate remark "that, in order to ensure the co-operation of His Majesty's Government, the object of the Institution ought to be stated more in detail as well as the encouragement which may be expected from the public."

The Dutch Reformed Church in Cape Town has offered to place at the disposition of the directors the sum of one

hundred pounds per annum, to assist in meeting the expenses of the College, in the event of the ordinary income not being found sufficient.

The Directors of the Masonic Education Fund have in the same manner, and for the same purpose, offered fifty pounds per annum.

The Directors of the Orphan House have offered for the use of the College, during the space of six years certain, with the condition of a year's warning after that time, the half of the Orphan House, containing the most convenient and spacious apartments, for such a number of youths as, in the present state of the Colony, may be expected to take advantage of the proposed instruction.

The Committee has also received the most unequivocal assurance of co-operation from other public bodies, as for example, the Orphan Chamber and Bible and School Commission, which are not, however, at present able to contribute. The Committee, on its applying to have the Fund formed by several inhabitants in the year 1791, *for supporting a Greek and Latin School*, placed at the disposal of the Directors of the College, has had the pleasure of receiving from the Bible and School Commission a preliminary answer *from which a favourable determination may be looked for.* A proposal from the Board of Orphan Masters to contribute annually £100 from their private fund for the support of the College is also about to be recommended to His Majesty's Government for approval, in the event of the plan succeeding.

In the course of these proceedings, the Committee has endeavoured, as much as possible, to bring the plan to a certain degree of maturity, in order to its being submitted to the judgment of the public, amongst whom the parties really interested are to be found.

The Committee, however, have not hesitated to remove the difficulties suggested by His Excellency in regard to the Institution already existing, by declaring to His Excellency that there exists no reason to prevent the present Institution from being incorporated with the proposed College, and they propose that the present meritorious Master thereof shall be invited to continue as one of the Professors of the College, enjoying his present salary.

The favourable prospect which these circumstances hold out, and the conviction which the Committee feels, that where such encouraging approbation and proffered help, without the least shadow of disapproval, are united it would be unpardonable in them to delay in making their fellow inhabitants acquainted with their aim, and thus enabling them, by their united efforts, to place on a firm footing the means by which true knowledge may be spread

amongst their fellow subjects, have induced them now to submit these details to the public.

It is, therefore, with a confident reliance in the approval and co-operation of our fellow-citizens, that we offer the following proposal, as the result of the deliberation of the committee, viz. :—

1. That in the proposed College instruction shall be given—

(*a*) In the English, Dutch, French, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew Languages.

(*b*) In Rhetoric, Logic, Metaphysics, and Universal History.

(*c*) In Mathematics, as Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, the Differential and Integral Calculus : as also the principles of Astronomy and Geography, and the use of the Globes.

(*d*) In Natural Philosophy or Physical Sciences, in Botany, Zoology, Mineralogy, and Chemistry.

2. This instruction shall be given by at least four Professors, the Master in the present institution to be one of them.

3. Each of these Professors shall have his separate branch of tuition, that is to say, their labours shall be so regulated by the Directors of the Institution that each of them shall have to attend to a constant determinate part of the course of instruction.

4. In the event of the number of students, under any one of the Professors, increasing so much that he is unable alone to give them the required tuition, such Professor shall be authorised, with the approbation of the Board of Direction, to choose proper assistants who shall be remunerated from the fund at the discretion of the Directors.

5. Each Professor shall enjoy a fixed annual salary of £200 sterling, with the exception of the Master of the present Institution, who, during the term of his agreement with the Government, shall enjoy his present salary ; the salaries of the Professors shall be insured to them for the period of five years.

6. Each Professor shall, above and besides his fixed salary, receive from each student, who attends his lessons, £2 per annum.

7. Each student shall annually contribute to the funds of the College a sum of £5 sterling, and likewise £2 to each Professor, whose instruction he receives ; and as the course will be so arranged that each pupil will generally attend only two classes, the annual expense to each pupil will be £9 sterling.

8. Any person, who, in consequence of the plan hereafter described, shall have taken *one share* in the loan of the College, shall have the privilege of Matriculating *one pupil*, and those taking *three shares*, *two pupils*, and those taking *five shares*, *three pupils*, with an annual payment of *four* instead of *five* pounds for each, until the said loan shall have been totally refunded.

According to the calculation made by the Committee of the average number of students, it is to be expected that, the College being in full operation, the minus part for instruction will not only be sufficient to meet the pecuniary and ordinary expenses of the Institution, but also for the gradual repayment of this loan, required for the first expenses of the establishment and the remuneration of the Professors.

In order to meet the expenses attendant in its first establishment, and not to be totally dependent upon the contributions which have already, and may in future be offered and at once to bring the Institution into effectual operation, the Committee propose to raise upon loan, by subscription, the sum of two thousand pounds sterling, to be divided into two hundred shares of ten pounds each, for which the Directors of the College shall pass bonds, and of which there shall (after the expiration of three years) annually be paid off such dividend as the state of the funds of the College will allow. Those who undertake to advance the money shall only be bound to pay the share of £10, in four equal instalments, within twelve months.

The superintendence of the College, and the domestic direction thereof, shall, under regulations to be submitted to the subscribers, be entrusted to a Committee of fifteen members, to be chosen by the majority of contributors, of which Committee, at the expiration of the second year, and then annually, five shall be relieved by the same number chosen in like manner :—

Each holder of one or more shares of the loan for the erection of the College shall have the right of one vote at the election of the above-mentioned managers, and shall be eligible as a manager.

Each annual contributor of one or more pounds, during the period of his so contributing, shall have a like right of voting and also of being elected a manager.

This Committee shall be bound, within one month after the expiration of each year, to render to the subscribers an account of the pecuniary state of the College and to report upon all matters connected with its condition and progress.

There shall be Public Examination of the students, in the presence of the Committee of Superintendence, at such times and places as shall be appointed by them.

A list shall be opened for the names of those who may be inclined to subscribe to the said loan at the

Public Library,
All the Masonic Lodges,
South African Club,
The Commercial Room,
The Bank, and
The Office of the *Commercial Advertiser*.

A list for voluntary subscriptions will lie at the above places.

Cape Town, the 31st of March, 1829.

II.

Ordinance No. 11 of 1837.

Ordinance enacted by the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof,

For Establishing, Regulating, and Providing for the South African College

WHEREAS several persons did, on, or about, the year of our Lord 1829, subscribe certain sums of money, in shares of £10 sterling each, for the purpose of establishing a College, or Institution, for the instruction of young persons in this Colony, in certain branches of Literature and Science: AND WHEREAS the holders of the said Shares have made application, that an Ordinance may be passed for carrying into effect such, and other, purposes, and to make more efficient provision for the said Institution: BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by His Excellency the Governor of this Colony, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, that it shall and may be lawful for the said persons, who have subscribed the sums of money aforesaid, or their representatives and such other person, or persons, as may hereafter, in virtue of the provisions of this Ordinance, subscribe other sums of money, and become shareholders in the said sums of money, to associate together, and become joint stock proprietors thereof, and managers, under the limitations and provisions of this Ordinance, of all additions, which may so be hereafter made thereto, by way of fees, contributions, endowments, donations or

otherwise, to be administered in manner hereinafter provided: and to be managers, as aforesaid, of an Institution hereby established and designated the "South African College."

Of the Council of Directors.

II. AND be it further enacted, that the funds, property, revenue, and expenditure, belonging to the said South African College, shall be vested in, and administered by, a Council of seventeen Directors, who shall superintend and conduct the affairs of the said College, subject to the limitations and provisions hereinafter contained and in manner hereinafter provided: AND that Sir John Andreas Truter, Knight, LL.D., His Honor Sir John Wylde, Knight, LL.D., Chief Justice of this Colony, the Honourable Hamilton Ross, Esq., Daniel Denyssen, LL.D., the Rev. Abraham Faure, B.D., Christoffel Josephus Brand, LL.D., Johannes Joachim Lodewyk Smuts, Johannes Hendrik Hoffmeyr, LL.D., Daniel Fredrik Berrange, LL.D., Daniel Johannes Kuys, the Honourable Henry Cloete, Esq., LL.D., James Abercrombie, Johannes de Wet, LL.D., Charles Louis William Liesching, M.D., William Ferdinand Bergh, the Reverend George Hough, A.M., and he Reverend James Adamson, D.D., shall be such Directors, and so shall continue, until their office shall be filled up by an equal number of Directors, to be appointed in manner hereinafter provided.

III. AND be it further enacted, that the said George Hough, A.M., and James Adamson, D.D., shall remain in office, as long as the Governor of this Colony, for the time being, shall think proper. AND it shall and may be lawful for such Governor, at any time, when he shall see fit, to remove the said George Hough and James Adamson, or either of them, from the office of Director: and in their, or either of their places at any time, to appoint another, or other two Directors: and at any time, when the said Directors, or others, so to be appointed in their stead, shall die, resign, or be removed, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor of this Colony, for the time being, to fill up the vacancy, or vacancies, which shall thereby occur.

IV. AND be it further enacted, that the remaining fifteen Directors shall remain in office until the second Tuesday of January in the year of our Lord, 1838, and thenceforth, until some other Directors shall be appointed in their stead. And at the general annual meeting, which shall be held upon the said second Tuesday, in the said

month of January, ten of the said Directors, the same to be determined by lot, shall vacate their office, and the shareholders then present shall elect by ballot from among the shareholders ten Directors, by means of lists given in and signed by such shareholders respectively, containing the names of ten persons, for whom they shall vote to be so elected instead of those other, who shall then vacate their offices as aforesaid ; AND the five remaining, as aforesaid, shall be put at the bottom of the list for that year. And at the general annual meeting which shall be held upon the second Tuesday in the month of January, 1839, the ten Directors, who shall stand lowest upon the list of Directors for the preceding year, shall vacate their office, and the shareholders then present shall in like manner elect ten Directors from among the shareholders, instead thereof, and the five remaining Directors shall be put at the bottom of the list. And in the same manner at each succeeding general annual meeting, the ten Directors standing at the bottom of the list shall vacate their office, and the shareholders then present shall in like manner elect ten Directors from among the shareholders instead thereof.

PROVIDED however, that if at any general annual meeting the shareholders shall not elect ten Directors aforesaid, the Directors, who would otherwise have vacated their office, shall remain therein, until a general meeting of the Shareholders shall be duly holden in manner directed by the 25th Section of this Ordinance ; at which meeting such Directors shall vacate their office, and ten Directors shall be elected as aforesaid : AND provided further, that the Shareholders, who shall in manner aforesaid have vacated their office, shall be eligible for re-election.

PROVIDED however, and be it further enacted, that it shall not be lawful for the shareholders at any such meeting, to elect any person, being at the time a Professor in the South African College, to fill the office of a Director.

V. AND be it further enacted, that in the event of the death, removal or resignation of any Director during the current College year, it shall be at the option of the Council of Directors to determine whether the Shareholder, if any, whose name stands next in rotation at the last preceding ballot, shall succeed to the vacancy, or whether they shall call a meeting of shareholders to fill up the vacancy, which shall have occurred, and the Director or Directors then succeeding, or being elected at the said meeting when called and held to fill up such vacancy, shall continue in office until the period for which the Director so dying or resigning would otherwise have remained in office, and no longer.

VI. AND be it further enacted, that the Council of Directors, for the time being, shall stand, and be possessed of, and be entitled to, all the said sums of money heretofore subscribed for the purposes aforesaid, and of all property and claims of which the shareholders may and shall have since become possessed or entitled to, and of all donations, subscriptions and fees or other dues, of which the shareholders shall become possessed or entitled to, under the provisions of this Ordinance *in trust*, to pay to the Professors, Janitors and other necessary College Officers, the salaries or dues, to which they now are, or shall hereafter, become entitled, to purchase such books, prizes, apparatus, for scientific or other purposes, for which the College hath been established and to keep the same in repair : to pay such sums of money for any such object as shall appear to promote the objects of the Institution, as they shall be, or have been, directed to do by any vote of the subscribers, at any general meeting duly held for such purpose : and to pay to the shareholders respectively such amounts and the residue thereof, if any, in discharge of the shares advanced by such shareholders until the whole of the said loans shall be and have been paid off.

VII. AND WHEREAS several persons did, in or about the year of our Lord 1790, and at divers times between that time and the year 1805, subscribe certain sums of money for the purpose of qualifying competent schoolmasters, and for the improvement of school-learning, generally, and particularly for the establishment of a Latin and French School in the Colony : and which said sums, afterwards increased in amount by contributions and donations made by and through the Government of this Colony, now constitute the fund entitled the "Old Latin School Fund," at this time under the administration of certain persons appointed as, and known by the name of the Bible and School Commission, and which said fund consists of bonds and cash, and certain immovable property :

AND WHEREAS the said South African College, to be constituted and established under this Ordinance, will fully carry into effect the objects, for the maintenance and accomplishment of which the said fund was raised and contributed, and it has become expedient, therefore, that the said Fund should be made over to, and administered by, the standing Council of the Directors for the purposes aforesaid :

Be it therefore enacted, that the said fund, so now under the administration of the said Bible and School Commission with all thereunto appertaining and belonging, or therefrom arising, at, from, and since the 1st day of

January, 1831, shall be paid over, transferred, and made over in full, and the said immovable property be transferred and made over also, to the Standing Council of Directors *in trust*, for the interest, rent, and proceeds, which may and shall have been, or shall be made, and shall and may have arisen, or shall and may arise, in the management of the said fund, by the said Council of Directors, to be applied from the said 1st day of January, 1831, and from time to time towards the payment of the fixed salaries of the Professors respectively of the said College.

VIII. AND be it further enacted, that the Council of the Directors shall meet on Tuesday next after the general annual meeting, and on the first Tuesday in the months of April, July, and October, respectively : and the said Council shall meet at any time, when required by a notice in writing, signed by the Chairman, and delivered to each director not less than three days previous to the time thereby appointed : and the Chairman shall, and is hereby required to call a meeting of the Directors, in like manner, at any time within seven days after being thereunto required by a requisition in writing, signed by not less than five of the Directors, setting forth the purpose for which the same is to be held : whereupon a meeting of the Directors shall be held for such purpose accordingly, and for no other.

PROVIDED however, that it shall not be competent for the Council of Directors, at any meeting, to pass any resolution, whereby any resolution, passed by the Council of Directors during the current year, shall be repealed or altered.

IX. AND be it further enacted, that five Directors shall form a quorum, and shall be competent to perform all matters and things, which may be done by the Directors under the provisions of this Ordinance, except in so far as relates to the matter provided by the 13th Section of this Ordinance.

X. AND be it further enacted, that the Council of Directors shall, at their first meeting, after the general annual meeting in each year, elect from among themselves a Chairman of the current College year, that is to say, until the next general annual meeting, who, when present, shall preside at the meetings of the said Council : PROVIDED, that when such Chairman shall be absent from any such meeting, the said Council shall elect another Director to act as Chairman of such meeting. And in cases the vote of the said Council shall at any time be equally divided, the Chairman, or Director acting as Chairman, shall have a casting vote in addition to his own vote : but such Chairman, or Director acting as Chairman, shall not, while in the

chair, enter into the discussion of any question which shall be before the meeting.

XI. AND be it further enacted, that the Council of Directors shall keep a book, wherein they shall enter the names and additions of each of the shareholders, who shall have paid up the instalments due upon his share or shares, or who shall have become entitled thereto by purchase, donation, or otherwise, from the original holder of such share or shares, and of which entry a certificate, signed by the Chairman and Treasurer, shall be delivered to every such shareholder: and such certificate shall be at all times deemed sufficient evidence of the interest in such share of the respective parties to whom the same shall be granted: and the said certificate shall be in the form, or to the effect following:—

No. Certificate of Share

In the South African College

We, the Undersigned, Chairman and Treasurer of the South African College do hereby certify that A B of is the holder of the Share No. amounting to £10 sterling in the South African College established under, and by virtue of an Ordinance of His Excellency the Governor of this Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and the Legislative Council thereof, No. 11, 1837, transferable with the approval of the Council of Directors.

CAPE TOWN the day of 183

C. D. Chairman of the Council.
E. F. Treasurer of the College.

XII. AND be it further enacted, that wherever it shall be made to appear to the Council of Directors, that any certificate of share has been lost or destroyed, the said Council shall, upon the application of the shareholder entitled thereto, and upon the payment of ten shillings sterling, which shall go to the funds of the said College, grant a new certificate of such share, and which certificate shall set forth that the same hath been granted upon such application, and that it has been made to appear that the original certificate had been lost or destroyed.

XIII. AND be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Council of Directors to appoint Professors duly qualified for the classes or departments now, or which shall, under any of the provisions of this Ordinance, be hereafter instituted: and if they shall see fit to do so, to appoint Assistant Professors of such classes or departments: and such Professors or Assistant Professors, at any time, to discharge for immoral or improper conduct, or for non-fulfilment by such Professor or Assistant Professor of his

engagements with the Council of Directors: provided, however, that no such Professor or Assistant Professor shall be discharged as aforesaid, until his case shall have been enquired into and reported upon by the Senate hereinafter appointed, and until twelve Directors, upon such report, at a meeting of the Council duly called, shall have resolved, by a majority of votes, that such Professor, or Assistant Professor shall be so discharged.

XIV. AND be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Council of Directors, from time to time, to establish Professorships in Theology, and in such branches of Literature and Science, as they shall see to be for the interest of the said South African College, whenever the funds of the said College shall enable them so to do: such Professorships to be subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, so far as the same be applicable thereto. And it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons, or any body or bodies, politic, corporate, or others to found such Professorships: provided that the same shall be under the entire control of the said Council of Directors and shall be, in like manner, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance.

XV. AND be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Council of Directors to establish a schedule of fees, to be charged by each Professor respectively, for each pupil who shall enter the Class or Classes under his charge, and which shall be chargeable accordingly, except as herein provided with regard to free pupils, whom the Governor of this Colony, for the time being, may appoint in virtue of the provisions of the 45th Section of this Ordinance. Provided, however, that it shall and may be lawful for the said Council, with the consent of the Senate, to alter such schedule from time to time as circumstances may require: in such manner, however, that the same shall not interfere with any engagement which shall have been entered into by the Council with any Professor in the College, unless such Professor shall consent thereto: and provided, further, that if any pupil shall apply to be entered in any particular class, after the expiration of six calendar months from the commencement of the College session, in any year, he shall be chargeable only with a moiety of the fees chargeable as aforesaid.

XVI. AND be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Council of Directors to make such rules, orders, regulations, and byelaws, and take such steps for the management of the interests and affairs of the said College as shall seem to them expedient, provided the same be not repugnant to Law, and to the provisions of his

Ordinance: and provided the same be not repugnant to the power and authority hereinafter granted to, and reposed in, the Senate of the said College.

XVII. AND be it further enacted, that it sha'l and may be lawful for the Council of Directors, by and in the name of the Chairman for the time being: having previously obtained the consent of a majority of the shareholders at a general meeting convened in terms of the 25th Section of this Ordinance—to erect or purchase such buildings, as shall be necessary for the said South African College: and it shall be lawful for the said Council of Directors to alter, pull down, or sell any such buildings, and to alienate such part of the joint-stock of the said College, after having in like manner obtained the consent of a majority of the shareholders, but not otherwise.

XVIII. AND be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Council of Directors, by and with the consent of a majority of the shareholders at any general meeting convened in manner provided by the 25th Section of this Ordinance, to increase the capital of the said South African College, by creating such number of additional shares of £10 each, as they shall deem advisable: in taking which the persons then being shareholders shall be entitled to the preference before others, and such additional shares, when taken, and paid, shall be subject to all the provisions of this Ordinance, and shall entitle the holders thereof to the same benefits, rights, and privileges in respect thereof as if the same had been originally subscribed for at the establishment of the said College.

XIX. AND be it further enacted, that the Council of Directors shall keep a book, wherein sha'l be entered in the English language (whereof translations into Dutch, if required, shall be made) all the proceedings and resolutions duly had, and taken by them: which proceedings and resolutions shall be drawn up, at the time when the same shall have been had and taken, by their Secretary: and marked with the initials of the Chairman then presiding: and which shall be entered by the said Secretary in the said book, and signed by the Chairman, or acting Chairman, at the next meeting of the said Council. And the said book shall be open for the inspection of the shareholders at the general annual meeting, for which purpose the same shall lie open at the said meeting, and during three days previous thereto, at the College, between the hours of 10 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon.

XX. AND be it further enacted, that all actions and suits and all other proceedings at law, to be commenced or instituted for, and on behalf of, the Council of Directors of the said College, against any person or persons, bodies

politic or corporate, or others, whether shareholders under this Ordinance or otherwise, for recovering any debts, or enforcing any claims or demands due to the said Council of Directors, or for any other matter relating to the concerns of the said College, shall, and lawfully may, after the passing of this Ordinance, be commenced or instituted and prosecuted to a final judgment or sentence, in the name of the Treasurer of the South African College, as the nominal plaintiff, applicant, or petitioner, for and on behalf of the Council of Directors, and shall and lawfully may, subject to the provisions of the Ordinances No. 40 and 73, or of any Law or Ordinance, which may hereafter be enacted on that behalf, prosecute any criminal action for any fraud, crime, or offence committed against, or with intent to defraud the said Council of Directors, or the shareholders aforesaid jointly: and that no action or other proceeding, shall abate, discontinue, or be rendered ineffectual by reason of the death or resignation of such treasurer: but the Treasurer for the time being shall always be deemed to be the plaintiff, applicant, petitioner, or prosecutor, in any such action, suit, or other proceeding, as the case may be. And that all actions and suits, and proceedings at Law, to be commenced or instituted by any person or persons, bodies, politic or corporate, or others, whether shareholders under this Ordinance or otherwise, against the said Council of Directors, or against the said shareholders jointly, shall and lawfully may be commenced, instituted and prosecuted to a final judgment or sentence against the said Treasurer of the South African College, as the nominal defendant or respondent for, and on behalf of, the said Council of Directors, or of the shareholders aforesaid, and not against the Council of Directors or any of them, or against the shareholders or any of them.

XXI. AND be it further enacted, that the Council of Directors shall, at their first meeting held after the general annual meeting in each year, elect by a majority of votes of Directors present, an Honorary Treasurer for the ensuing College year, who shall administer the funds of the said College in such a manner as the said Council shall direct from time to time, and who shall give any, and such security in respect of his office, and shall execute the same under such regulations, as the Council shall and may from time to time, make, declare and publish:—

PROVIDED however, that whenever the funds of the said College shall permit, the shareholders shall, at a general meeting to be held for that purpose, elect a Treasurer, as the Bursar, with such salary as such meeting shall determine, who shall from henceforth discharge the

office of Treasurer, instead of such Honorary Treasurer so to be elected by the Council of Directors as aforesaid.

XXII. AND be it further enacted, that any Director, who shall become insolvent, or have been absent from the Colony for three months, or shall cease to be a shareholder, in any such case such Director shall become disqualified, and his office shall become vacant.

Of the Shareholders.

XXIII. AND be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for any shareholder to assign and transfer his share or shares, by endorsement upon the certificate, specifying the person or persons, to whom the same is or are transferred, provided however, that no such endorsement shall be valid to transfer any right or title thereto, or advantage therefrom, until such endorsement shall have been duly registered by the Secretary of the Directors: and three of the Directors shall have certified on the back of the said certificate their consent to such transfer.

XXIV. AND be it further enacted, that the heirs or legatees of any shareholder, who shall die, shall thereupon and upon the production of his certificate of share, be entitled to be registered as the holder thereof: whereupon the Secretary of the Directors shall certify upon the said certificate that such person or persons have become, by the death of such shareholder, entitled to the same.

XXV. AND be it further enacted, that a general meeting of the shareholders shall be held at the South African College on the second Tuesday of the month of January in each year, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at which the Council of Directors shall lay before the meeting a report of their proceedings, and of the state of the affairs of the College during the preceding year: and at which it shall be competent for the shareholders, then present, upon motion duly made and seconded, to consider, resolve and determine, on any matter relating to the said College, under, by virtue and in pursuance of, the several provisions of this Ordinance. And a general meeting of the shareholders shall be held at any time, provided the Council of Directors shall give notice thereof, and of the purpose for which the same is to be held, fourteen days at the least before the same shall take place, in the *Government Gazette* of this Colony: and the Council of Directors shall call a general meeting of the shareholders within seven days after having been thereto required by a requisition in writing, delivered to the Chairman and any two Directors, setting forth the purpose for which the same is to be held, signed by not less than twelve

of the shareholders : and of which meeting a like notice shall be published in the said *Gazette* not less than fourteen days and not more than twenty days, before the same shall be held :—

PROVIDED that it shall not be lawful for any general meeting, either annual or special, to pass any resolution whereby any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be virtually repealed, altered, or rendered ineffective, or which shall be inconsistent with any engagement duly entered into by the Council of Directors with any person or persons relative to any matter whatever : and provided that no business shall be transacted at any general meeting, whether annual or special, unless there shall be then present not less than twelve shareholders duly entitled to vote.

XXVI. AND be it further enacted, that in all matters submitted to the consideration of any general meeting of the shareholders, each holder of one share shall be entitled to one vote and each holder of two shares shall be entitled to two votes : and no shareholder shall be entitled to more than two votes : provided that no person shall be entitled to vote in respect of any share or shares, until his name shall have been registered in the books of the said College for a period of three months, as the proprietor thereof : and that no person shall be entitled to vote, or interfere in the discussions of any such meeting, unless he shall have been duly in such manner registered as the proprietor of a share or shares, and shall have paid all claims due by him to the Council of Directors, and unless he shall be present at such meeting.

XXVII. AND be it further enacted, that the resolutions of the shareholders, duly passed at any public meeting, called in conformity with the provisions of this Ordinance, carried by a majority of votes, shall be binding upon the whole of the shareholders, in like manner as if each had been present, and had consented to such resolution.

XXVIII. AND be it further enacted, that all proceedings and resolutions of any general meeting of the shareholders shall be taken down, and shall, previous to the dissolution of such meeting, be signed by the Chairman, and, when so signed, shall be entered by the Secretary of the Council of Directors in the minute book of their proceedings.

XXIX. AND be it further enacted, that the shareholders present at any general meeting, whether annual or special, shall, before they proceed to business, elect from among themselves a Chairman to preside thereat : who, in case the votes of the shareholders shall be equally divided upon any particular question, shall be entitled to a casting vote but such Chairman, while in the chair, shall not be author

ised to enter into the discussion of any question before the meeting.

XXX. AND be it further enacted, that an alphabetical list of the shareholders shall be made out from the shareholders' book, certified as correct, by the Secretary, and shall be laid upon the table previous to, and remain during, the proceedings of any general meeting of the shareholders.

Of the Professors.

XXXI. AND be it further enacted, that there shall be in the said College :—

1st a Professor of English and Classic Literature ;

2nd a Professor of Dutch-Classic Literature and of Modern Languages ;

3rd a Professor of Physical Sciences ; and

4th a Professor of Mathematics.

XXXII. AND be it further enacted, that each of the said Professors, so long as his engagement with the South African College shall continue, shall be entitled to receive out of the funds of the said College a salary of £100 sterling per annum, to be paid by four instalments, to wit : Upon the 1st day of January, the 1st day of April, the 1st day of July, and the 1st day of October in each year.

XXXIII. AND be it further enacted, that no Professor aforesaid shall be compelled to open any class in the said College, until six pupils at the least, chargeable with fees, shall have offered themselves for the same, and paid the fees chargeable, as herein before provided, for and in respect of such class.

XXXIV. AND be it further enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any Professor to vacate his office in the said College until he shall have given twelve months previous notice of such his intention to the said Council : and that if he shall do so without such notice having been given as aforesaid he shall thereby incur, and be liable to pay to the Council of Directors, a penalty of £50 sterling : provided however, that in the event of the Council of Directors failing to pay to such Professor his salary, as the same shall become due, or within one calendar month thereafter, it shall and may be lawful for such Professor thereupon to vacate his office, without having given such previous notice.

Of the Senate.

XXXV. AND be it further enacted, that the superintendence and regulation of the discipline and instruction

in the several departments and classes in the said College shall be entrusted to, and reposed in, a Senate, consisting of two Directors, elected annually by the Council of Directors, and who shall be so elected by a majority of votes of Directors, present at a meeting thereof, within eight days after the general annual meeting in each year, and of the respective Professors of the College for the time being: Provided, however, that should the Council of Directors at any time fail to elect such two Directors, or either of them, to be members of the said Senate, it shall and may be competent for the Professors aforesaid to perform such matters as the Senate is by any of the provisions of this Ordinance empowered to perform, in like manner as if such two Directors, or either of them, had been duly elected by the said Council, and had acted as members of the said Senate.

XXXVI. AND be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Senate to fix from time to time the hours and days when the classes respectively shall be open: to appoint and determine what books shall be used or read, and what subjects shall be taught in the said classes: to divide the said College into such classes as they shall see to be necessary in order to carry into effect the objects of the Institution: to make arrangements for the due and regular Matriculation of the pupils attending the said College: to examine the respective classes in the said College at such times as they shall appoint, and to grant to such pupils as they shall think deserving a certificate of the progress made by, and the behaviour of, such pupils respectively: to take such measures and inflict such punishments as shall be found necessary by them for the maintenance of due order and discipline in the said College, and to dismiss any pupil when they see it to be necessary.

XXXVII. AND be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Senate, by a majority of votes, to refer any matter within their jurisdiction to the decision of the said Council of Directors, who shall thereupon consider and determine thereon: and the decision of the said Council of Directors upon such matter so referred to them shall be final.

XXXVIII. AND be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Senate, at the commencement, and also about the middle of every College session, to determine what classes, in addition to the regular establishment of the said College, shall be opened therein.

XXXIX. AND be it further enacted, that the Senate shall meet within seven days after each annual meeting, and on a certain day in each week at all times, while the

College Classes shall be open: and at such other times as they shall see fit: and they shall, at their first meeting after such general annual meeting, fix the particular day of the week on which they shall meet regularly during the current College year, and shall at such meeting elect one of their number to be the Chairman, who shall preside at their meetings during such current College-year, unless he shall happen to be absent from any meeting, when the Senate shall elect another member to preside at such meeting: and in case of an equality of votes such Chairman or member so presiding shall have an original, and the casting vote.

XL. AND be it further enacted, that three members of the Senate shall be a quorum, and shall be competent to perform all business which may be done by the Senate under the provisions of this Ordinance.

XLI. AND be it further enacted, that the Senate shall enter in a book to be kept for that purpose a minute of all their proceedings, in the English language (which minute they shall, if they see proper, translate into Dutch, and enter such translation in the minute book): and the minutes taken at any particular meeting shall, previous to the dissolution thereof, be signed by the Chairman or member at the time presiding.

XLII. AND be it further enacted, that the Senate shall appoint their Secretary, and shall also appoint a Janitor, who shall be in attendance at the College at all times when the classes shall be open: and the Senate shall and may discharge such Janitor at any time when they shall see fit: and the Council of Directors shall pay to such Janitor, while in office, such salary as they shall fix, not less, however, than £50 sterling per annum.

XLIII. AND be it further enacted, that the Senate shall, at each quarterly meeting of the Council of Directors, lay before them the minutes of their proceedings kept by them from time to time: and it shall and may be lawful for the said Council, at any meeting thereof, duly held, to call upon the Senate to produce such minutes, whereupon the Senate shall produce the same. And it shall and may be competent for the Council at any such meeting, whenever it shall be made to appear to them that the said Senate have committed any violation of the provisions of this Ordinance or of any rules and regulations duly made under and by virtue thereof, to make such resolutions thereupon as they shall see to be necessary, and to restrain the said Senate from doing any act whereby the same would be violated.

XLIV. AND be it further enacted, that no pupil shall be admitted into the said College under the age of ten years, and unless he shall have been found by the Senate to have attained such a degree of scholarship as shall be approved by them: whereupon he shall receive from them a certificate of his fitness to be admitted as such pupil, whereupon, and upon payment to the Treasurer of such sum as the Council, by any regulation by them from time to time made, shall fix—not however exceeding the sum of £1 annually—exclusive of the fees which shall be payable to the Professor or Professors in respect of the classes for which he may enter himself, to be applied in the purchase of books, stationery, and other articles, as may be required for the institution, the Treasurer shall grant to such pupil a certificate thereof, which shall be received as satisfactory proof that such pupil has been entered for such year upon the establishment of the College, and shall be entitled, upon payment of the fees chargeable in respect thereof, to be entered as a pupil of any class which shall be then open in the College.

XLV. AND be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor of this Colony, for the time being, to enter in the said College such number of free pupils as he shall think proper, not, however, exceeding five in the whole, at any time when there shall not be more than fifty pupils in the College chargeable with fees to the Professors, and not exceeding ten in the whole at any time, when there shall be more than fifty pupils chargeable with such fees: and every such free pupil, being upwards of ten years of age, and having attained such degree of scholarship as shall be approved by the Senate, shall, upon payment of such fee annually as it is provided by the 44th Section of this Ordinance to be paid by each pupil to the Treasurer, be authorised to enter any class which shall be open at the time in the College, without payment of any fee in respect of any class belonging to the regular establishment of the College: provided, however, that such free pupil shall be required to pay to the teacher of writing, drawing, or other department not forming part of the regular establishment of the College, such fee as shall be payable in respect thereof by the other pupils respectively attending the said College.

XLVI. AND be it further enacted, that the daily business in the College shall be commenced by worship of God, to consist of reading the Holy Scriptures and prayers, to be conducted as heretofore by members of the Senate,

being Professors, in rotation : and that two members of the Senate at the least shall be present at such worship.

XLVII. AND be it further enacted, that this Ordinance shall be and remain in full force, virtue and effect, for, and until the expiration of twenty-one years, and no longer, and shall be deemed, and taken to be, a Public Ordinance, and shall judicially be taken notice of, as such, by all judges, magistrates, and others, without being specially pleaded.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Given at the Cape of Good Hope, this 21st day of November, 1837.

By command of His Excellency the Governor,
(Signed) JOHN BELL.
Secretary to Government.

By order of the Legislative Council,
(Signed) K. B. HAMILTON,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

III.

Act No. 19, 1858.

WHEREAS the Ordinance No. 11, 1837, entitled an Ordinance "for establishing, regulating, and providing for the South African College," ceases and expires by effluxion of time on the 21st day of December now next ensuing, and whereas it is expedient that provision should be made to continue for a limited period the said Ordinance No. 11, 1837, BE it enacted by the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly thereof, as follows, that is to say :

I. The said Ordinance No. 11, 1837, for establishing, regulating, and providing for the South African College shall continue and remain in force until the 31st day of December, 1861.

IV.

Act No. 30, 1861.

A repetition of the above save in the last words which read "until repealed."

V.

Act No. 15 of 1878.

Act for Regulating and Providing for the South African College.

Assented to 2nd August, 1878.

WHEREAS the several proprietors of shares in the South African College, for the purpose of extending the usefulness thereof, have, by resolution passed on the 1st day of June, 1877, at a public meeting held in the Town House, after due notice, resolved to renounce all their right and title in and to the said College buildings, and it is desirable and expedient to repeal the Ordinance No. 11 of 1837, intituled "An Ordinance establishing, regulating, and providing for the South African College"; the Act No. 19, 1858, intituled "An Act to continue the Ordinance No. 11 of 1837," and the Act No. 30 of 1861, intituled "An Act to continue the Ordinance No. 11 of 1837," and to make other provisions in lieu thereof: Be it enacted by the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly thereof, as follows:—

I. From and after the commencement and taking effect of this Act the said Ordinance No. 11 of 1837, the Act No. 19 of 1858, and the Act No. 30 of 1861 shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

II. The general superintendence of the affairs of the said South African College and any department or schools connected, or that may hereafter be connected therewith, or shall hereafter belong to the same, and all the funds, property and revenue belonging thereto shall be discharged and exercised by and vested in a Council to be called the South African College Council.

III. The said Council shall consist of nine members, three of whom shall be nominated by the Governor, three by the Council of the University of the Cape of Good Hope, and the remaining three members by a constituency of past students and life governors of the College, and three of whom shall form a quorum. The members of the first Council nominated under this Act shall, at their first meeting, elect a Chairman for the ensuing year, and shall thereupon proceed to ballot for the purpose of fixing upon one of the said members of the said Council nominated by the Governor, one of the said members nominated by the Council of the University of the Cape of Good Hope, and one of the

said members nominated by the said constituency of past students and life Governors, who shall vacate their seats on the thirty-first day of March, 1880; and upon one of the said members nominated by the Governor, one of the said members nominated by the Council of the Cape of Good Hope, and one of the said members nominated by the constituency of past students and life governors, who shall vacate their seats on the thirty-first day of March, 1881, and the remaining three members of the said Council shall vacate their seats on the thirty-first day of March, 1882, and upon the retirement from office of such members of the said Council, they shall be succeeded by members who shall be nominated by the persons or bodies who nominated the members so vacating office, and such newly-nominated members of the said Council shall remain in office for three years, from the thirty-first day of March upon which the members of the said Council whom they shall succeed shall have retired from office, and shall in turn be succeeded by members to be nominated in like manner: Provided, however, that no Professor of the South African College or teacher of any school connected therewith, shall be eligible to be nominated a member of said South African College Council: Provided also that any member of the Council so vacating office shall be eligible for re-nomination: And provided further, that in case of any failure to nominate the full number of members for the said Council, such failure shall not affect the legal constitution or powers of the Council so long as the number nominated shall not be less than a quorum.

IV. The members of the said Council to be nominated as aforesaid shall be nominated within three months after the taking effect of this Act, and such nominations shall be notified to the Governor by the several persons or bodies so nominating such members, and the names of such members nominated by the Governor shall be notified by the Governor by proclamation in the *Government Gazette*, and the Governor shall in such proclamation fix the place, day and hour for the first meeting of the said members of Council.

V. It shall be lawful for the said Council and they are hereby authorised and empowered, from time to time, to frame and agree upon such by-laws and rules of order and procedure as the said Council may deem expedient for regulating their proceedings and for the proper management and undertaking the administration of the said College, and the departments or schools in connection therewith, and of the property and funds belonging thereto, provided they are not repugnant to or inconsistent with the true intent and meaning of the provisions of this Act.

VI. Any member of said Council who shall absent himself from the meeting of said Council for four consecutive meetings without leave from the Council having been obtained, or shall assign his estate for the benefit of his creditors, or shall become insolvent, or shall become incapacitated from fulfilling the duties of his office by mental or bodily infirmity or disease shall, *ipso facto*, vacate his office, and the Secretary of the Council shall, without any delays, notify the fact of such vacancy having occurred to the person or bodies who shall have nominated such member of Council, and thereupon the said person or bodies that appointed the member whose seat has become vacant shall proceed forthwith to nominate his successor, and the person thus nominated shall hold office during the unexpired portion of the time of the member whose seat shall have been so vacated.

VII. The several funds already existing, and all moneys, assets, and other property, movable and immovable, of every nature and description whatever, now belonging, and which shall hereafter accrue to, or become due and payable, or be devised and vested in the said College, and any department or schools connected, or that may hereafter be connected therewith, shall be vested in and be administered by the said Council for the purpose of the said College and departments or schools connected therewith: Provided, however, that all existing trust, devised,or bequest moneys shall be administered, laid out and applied by the said Council, in terms and in conformity with the conditions on which said trust, devised, and bequest moneys have been made, bequeathed, or vested in the said College.

VIII. The said Council shall, from time to time, appoint a principal of the said College, and any professors, lecturers, and teachers required for the College, and for any department or school connected therewith, on such terms and at such salaries as the said Council shall find expedient, and shall regulate and fix the fees to be paid by the students and scholars, and the appropriation thereof.

IX. It shall and may be lawful for the Governor of this Colony for the time being to enter in the said College such number of free pupils as he shall think proper, not, however, exceeding five in the whole, at any time when there shall be not more than fifty pupils in the College, and not exceeding ten in the whole at any time when there shall be more than fifty pupils; and every such free pupil, having attained such degree of scholarship as shall be approved by the Senate, shall, upon payment of such fee as shall be fixed by the Council, to be paid to the Treasurer, be authorised to enter any class which shall be open at the time in the College,

without payment of any fee in respect of any class belonging to the regular establishment of the College.

X. It shall be lawful for the said Council to appoint during pleasure a Secretary and Treasurer, and such other officers as shall be deemed necessary, on such terms and with such instructions as the said Council shall deem expedient.

XI. The said Council shall, as far as the schools connected with the said College are concerned, be taken to be and have the same privileges and functions as a Comm ttee elected under and by virtue of the provisions of Act No. 14 of 1858.

XII. The said Council shall cause true and correct records to be kept of all its proceedings, and true and correct accounts of all monies received and paid on behalf, and for account of the College and departments or schools connected therewith, and shall in the month of March in every year transmit to the Colonial Secretary, for the information of the Government and of the Parliament, a statement of the revenue and expenditure during the preceding year, and a general report of the state and affairs of the College and departments or schools connected therewi h, and shall cause a copy of the said report and of the account of revenue and expenditure to be published in the *Government Gazette*.

XIII. Two of the members of the said Council, together with the principal of the College, the headmaster of the schools, and the professors of the College, shall form a Senate, in which shall be vested the superintendence and regulation of the discipline and instruction of the several departments and classes of the College and schools, in accordance with the regulations for that purpose to be passed by the said Senate and approved of by the Council.

XIV. The term "past student" shall mean any person who has been, or hereafter may have been, a student of the College, and who shall hold a certificate in literature and science granted by the late Board of Public Examiners, under Act 4, 1858, or who shall have become a graduate of any University.

XV. The term "life governor" shall mean any person who at the time of taking effect of this Act shall in his or her own right be the proprietor of a share in the South African College, and also any person who shall be a donor of twenty pounds sterling to the said College.

XVI. Whenever it shall be necessary for the past students and life governors to nominate any member of Council, a meeting of such past students and life governors shall be called by the Secretary of the Council, by notice to be published in the *Government Gazette* not less than thirty days before the day appointed for holding such meeting:

Provided that any past student and life governor resident at a greater distance from Cape Town than ten miles, may vote by proxy at any such meeting. Provided also, that no such nomination of a member of Council by such past students and life governors shall be considered to have taken place, unless at any meeting, called as aforesaid, at least twenty votes, given either personally or by proxy, shall have been recorded.

XVII. All actions and other proceedings at law to be instituted by or against the Council of the said College shall be so instituted and proceeded in by or against the Secretary to the said Council for the time being.

XVIII. This Act shall be deemed and taken to be a public Act, and shall be judicially taken notice of as such by all judges, magistrates, and others, without being specially pleaded.

XIX. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the "South African College Act, 1878."

VI.

Act No. 12 of 1879.

Act to Amend the "South African College, Act, 1878."

Assented to 11th September, 1879.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend "The South African College Act, No. 15 of 1878," and to make better provision for the management of the schools connected with the said College: Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly thereof, as follows:—

I. The eighth, eleventh, and thirteenth sections, and so much of the said Act No. 15 of 1878, and so much of the Act No. 13 of 1865, and of the school regulations contained in the schedule to, or made in pursuance of, the said last mentioned Act, as are repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this Act, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed.

II. The South African College Council may from time to time, if it shall see fit, appoint from amongst the professors or otherwise, a principal of the said College, and shall appoint such professors, assistant professors, lecturers, and teachers, as may be required for the College, and for any department or school connected therewith, on such

terms and at such salaries as the said Council shall find expedient, and shall regulate and fix the fees to be paid by the students and scholars, and the appropriation thereof.

III. The superintendence and regulation of the discipline and instruction of the several departments and classes of the South African College shall be vested in a Senate, to be constituted as hereinafter in this Act is provided, subject to such regulations and by-laws as have been, or may hereafter from time to time be framed by the South African College Council under the provisions of the fifth section of the "South African College Act, 1878."

IV. The Senate shall consist of the principal of the College (should a principal be appointed), the professors and two members of the South African College Council, any three of whom shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

V. The two members appointed by the said Council to be members of the Senate, shall hold office until the 31st day of March, 1880. The said Council shall, at some duly convened meeting, to be held not later than the 30th day of April in every year, choose by the majority of votes from amongst their number two to be members of the Senate, who shall, unless they become disqualified, hold office until the appointment of their successors.

VI. Any elected member of the Senate who shall cease to be a member of the Council shall thereupon vacate his seat.

VII. Upon the death, resignation, or disqualification of any elected member of the Senate, the Council shall, in manner hereinbefore provided, elect a member to supply such vacancy, and to hold office during the unexpired portion of the time of the member so vacating office.

VIII. Any act done by a quorum of the Senate during any vacancy shall be as valid and effectual as if no vacancy existed.

IX. The Senate shall annually, in the month of May, elect one of their number to be Chairman, who shall hold office for one year, and in the event of a vacancy, shall elect another to hold office during the remainder of the year. The Chairman shall, when present, preside at all meetings, and when absent from any meeting the Senate shall elect a member to be Chairman thereof. The Chairman presiding at any meeting, at which the votes of the members are equal, shall have a casting vote in addition to his original vote.

X. The Senate may from time to time frame, or alter, or amend, rules for regulating the holding and proceedings of its meetings, and for the due discharge of the duties appertaining to the Senate.

XI. The South African College Council may establish in Cape Town an undenominational public school of the first class or separate boys' and girls' schools, and shall be the managers of any schools which they shall so establish.

XII. Every such school shall, so long as aid shall be received from the public revenue, under the provisions of Act No. 13 of 1865, be subject to all the regulations applicable to other public schools so aided.

XIII. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the "South African College Act, 1879."

VII.

Act No. 10 of 1904.

Act to Amend the South African College Acts, 1878-1879. Assented to 27th May, 1904

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the South African College Acts 1878 and 1879 and to make provision for representation on the South African College Council of local bodies contributing to the funds of the said College,

BE it enacted by the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly thereof as follows:—

I. (*a*) "Local body" shall for the purpose of this Act mean any Divisional Council, Municipality, City, Corporation, Town Council, or Village Management Board.

(*b*) "Commissioners" shall mean the duly elected members of any such local body.

II. Notwithstanding the provisions of the third or any other Section of Act No. 15 of 1878 or of Act No. 12 of 1879, the number of the members of the South African College Council may be increased beyond nine by the addition of any member duly nominated by a local body that shall have contributed to the extent of one thousand five hundred pounds sterling per annum to the South African College.

III. Every local body making an annual contribution to the South African College of not less than one thousand five hundred pounds sterling shall be entitled to nominate one of its commissioners to be a member of the South African College Council in the manner prescribed in the third Section of Act No. 15 of 1878.

IV. Every member of the South African College Council representing a local body shall, notwithstanding the provisions of the third and sixth sections of Act No. 15 of 1878, be nominated for one year only, and shall vacate his

seat on the thirtieth day of September in each year, but he shall be eligible for renomination, and likewise shall vacate his seat upon his ceasing to be a commissioner of such local body, whereupon a successor shall be nominated in his stead, and shall take his place.

V. Save in so far as inconsistent herewith the provisions of Act 15 of 1878 and Act 12 of 1879 shall apply to representatives of local bodies having seats on the South African College Council.

VI. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the "South African College Act, 1904."

VIII.

Act No. 4 of 1911.

PRIVATE ACT.

To Amend the South African College Acts of the late Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, Nos. 15 of 1878 and 10 of 1904.

Assented to 3rd April, 1911.

WHEREAS it has been agreed between the South African College Council and the Council of the Diocesan College, subject to the conditions contained in the schedule to this Act, that the Diocesan College shall cease to prepare students for any University Examinations as conducted in British South Africa beyond the stage or standard of Matriculation:—

AND WHEREAS it has been further agreed that provision shall be made for increasing the number of members of the Council of the South African College by adding thereto an additional member to be elected by persons who have heretofore or who may hereafter become graduates of any University, after having Matriculated from the Diocesan College:

AND WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for such increase of members of the Council of the South African College and to amend Acts Nos. 15 of 1878 and 10 of 1904 of the late Colony of the Cape of Good Hope:

BE IT ENACTED by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Union of South Africa, as follows:—

1. For the purposes of this Act "past student of the Diocesan College" shall mean any person who has heretofore or who may hereafter become a graduate of any University after having matriculated from the Diocesan College.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of Act No. 15 of 1878 and 10 of 1904 of the late Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, the number of members of the South African College Council shall be increased by the addition of a member to be nominated and elected by the past students of the Diocesan College as is provided for in certain agreement bearing date the fifth and sixth days of December, 1910, entered into between the South African College Council and the Council of the Diocesan College and annexed as a Schedule to this Act.

3. The said member so nominated shall be elected as soon as possible after the passing of this Act and shall vacate his seat on the 31st March, 1914, and on or before the 31st March, 1914, and in like manner every three years, a member shall be nominated and elected by the past students of the Diocesan College, which member shall hold office for three years.

4. In the event of any member nominated and elected as aforesaid, dying, resigning, or vacating his office in manner provided by the aforesaid Acts in respect of members of the South African College Council, a successor shall be nominated and elected as provided in sections *two* and *three* hereof to hold office during the unexpired portion of the term of the member whose office has been vacated.

5. A roll of past students of the Diocesan College shall be framed and from time to time added to or amended, and the nomination and election of the aforesaid member shall be conducted in manner provided in the schedule hereto: Provided that not less than fourteen days' notice shall be given of all meetings convened under the provisions of this Act.

6. Save in so far as is inconsistent with this Act the provisions of the aforesaid Acts No. 15 of 1878 and 10 of 1904 shall apply to the member nominated and elected by past students of the Diocesan College.

7. So much of Acts Nos. 15 of 1878 and 10 of 1904 or of any other Law as is repugnant to the provisions of this Act is hereby appealed.

8. This Act shall not come into effect unless and until the conditions referred to in clause nine of the schedule shall have been fulfilled.

9. This Act may be cited as the South African College Act, 1911.

SCHEDULE.

Memorandum of an Agreement

made and entered into at Cape Town, in the Province of the Cape of Good Hope of the Union of South Africa, on this the 5th and 6th days of the month of December in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ten (1910) and between the Rev. John Munro Russell, M.A., B.D., representing the South African College Council, in which is vested the general superintendence of the affairs of the South African College and any department or schools connected therewith by Act No. 15 of 1878 of what was then the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, which Act is amended by Acts No. 12 of 1879 and 10 of 1904 of the said Colony, of the one part, the said Russell being authorised to execute this memorandum by resolution of the said South African College Council bearing date the 28th day of November, 1910, and the Right Reverend William Marlborough Carter, D.D., Sir Charles Abercrombie Smith, Knight, and John Griffiths Harsant, Honorary Secretary to the Council of the Diocesan College, representing the Council of the Diocesan College, in which is vested the general direction and management of certain educational establishment at Rondebosch, known as the Diocesan College by Act No. 11 of 1891 of the said Colony, of the other part, the said Carter, Smith, and Harsant being authorised to execute these presents by resolution of the Council of the Diocesan College bearing date the twenty-fifth day of November, 1910.

WHEREAS it has been agreed between the Councils of the South African College and the Diocesan College that the latter shall discontinue its course of Higher Education subject to certain conditions hereinafter specified :

NOW THEREFORE it is stipulated by and between the parties hereto as follows to wit :—

1. From and after the 1st day of January, 1911, the Diocesan College shall cease to prepare students for any University examinations as conducted in British South Africa beyond the stage or standard of Matriculation.

2. That the South African College shall add to its staff of Professors from the 1st day of January, 1911, the following Professors of the Diocesan College heretofore engaged in educational work at the said College, to wit :

Professor G. W. Vipan, M.A. (Cantab).

Professor T. P. Kent, M.A., and

Professor R. D. Nauta, L.M.O. (Holland).

3. That subject to the provisions of the next succeeding paragraph hereof, providing for the salaries to which the

said three Professors shall be entitled and subject farther to the proviso that the South African College Council shall not be held bound and obliged (out of its own funds) to pay or make provisions for pensions for the said three Professors in respect of their several periods of service at the Diocesan College, the said three Professors shall be placed on the same footing and shall enjoy the same privileges and be subject to the same disabilities, if any, appertaining to or imposed upon Professors at present upon the staff of the South African College.

Nothing in this paragraph contained shall, however, be deemed as taken to affect any rights that may already have accrued or may hereafter accrue to the said three Professors to have their several periods of service at the Diocesan College taken into account, in like manner as if they had continued to serve as Professors at the Diocesan College as an institution carrying on Higher Education, for the purpose of computing any pensions that will be or become payable to them as Professors of the South African College out of Government funds.

4. That the said G. W. Vipan, T. P. Kent, and R. D. Nauta, shall each be entitled to receive as salary from the South African College the sum of two hundred pounds (£200) sterling per annum, calculated from the 1st January, 1911, and in addition the amounts contributed by the Government as salary grants and good service allowances as well as any increases of such salary grants and good service allowances upon the scales upon which such salary grants and good service allowances and increases are reckoned and contributed by the said Government in respect of Professors of the South African College: Provided further that in the computation of the said Government salary grants, good service allowances, and increases, the respective periods of service of the said three Professors at the Diocesan College shall be taken into account.

5. That the number of members of the Council of the South African College shall be increased by adding thereto an additional member who shall be elected to serve on the said Council by persons who have heretofore or may hereafter become graduates of any University after having matriculated from the Diocesan College, and that steps to carry this stipulation into effect by securing an amendment or amendments to the present Acts of Parliament regulating and providing for the South African College and any departments and schools connected therewith shall forthwith be taken by the South African College Council at its own cost.

6. That a list of persons, as in the preceding paragraph described, entitled to elect the said additional member of the South African College Council shall be furnished by the Diocesan College Council to the South African College Council on or before the 31st January, 1911. Thereafter and on or before the 31st January in each and every succeeding year, the Council of the Diocesan College shall furnish to the Council of the South African College a list of such further persons as may, subsequent to the date of the list last furnished, have graduated otherwise than from the South African College, after having Matriculated at the Diocesan College. The South African College Council upon receipt of such annual supplementing list shall add the names upon such list to the original list, together with the names of persons who, subsequent to the date of the list last prepared, have graduated from the South African College after having Matriculated at the Diocesan College, and shall strike from the list the names of any electors who may have died.

The original list thus added to or amended from year to year shall constitute the Official Register of persons entitled to elect the aforesaid additional member and shall be conclusive as to the rights of any person to vote at any such election.

7. Whenever it shall become necessary for the past students of the Diocesan College, whose names are on the aforesaid Official Register, to elect a member of the South African College Council, a meeting of such past students shall be called by the Secretary of the South African College Council at some place in Cape Town, by notice to be published in the *Government Gazette*, and in not less than two daily newspapers, published and circulating in British South Africa: provided that any such past student, resident at a greater distance than ten miles from Cape Town, may vote by proxy at any such meeting, and that no such election shall be considered to have taken place unless at any meeting, called as aforesaid, at least fifteen votes given either personally or by proxy shall have been recorded.

8. Nothing hereinbefore contained shall prevent the Council of the Diocesan College from developing its Educational Institution into an institution for Higher Education at any time hereafter in the event of funds other than Government funds being available for the purpose.

9. This memorandum of agreement shall only become of full force and effect upon the Parliament of the Union of South Africa ratifying and confirming the stipulations entered into between the Honourable F. S. Malan, in his capacity as Minister of Education for the time being, and

the duly authorised representatives of the South African and Diocesan Colleges, whereunder the said Minister of Education undertook and agreed :—

(*a*) That the Government of the Union of South Africa would provide the usual pensions, salary grants, good service allowances, and increases of such grants and allowances available at the South African College in the cases of the three Diocesan College Professors, taken over by the Council of the South African College, the several periods of service of the said three Professors at the Diocesan College to be taken into account in the computation of the said pensions, salary, grants, good service allowances and increases.

(*b*) That the Government of the Union of South Africa would recommend to Parliament the granting to Professors J. Martin and F. W. Aulsebrook, of the Diocesan College, of pensions of two hundred pounds (£200) sterling per annum each, dating from the 1st January, 1911, and to Professor R. N. Sutton, of the Diocesan College, of a gratuity of two hundred pounds sterling.

(*c*) That the Government of the Union of South Africa would grant the Diocesan College Council a loan of eight thousand two hundred and fifty pounds (£8,250) sterling, bearing interest at four per cent. per annum to cover part of the debt incurred in the past by the Diocesan College Council in providing the requisite College buildings, the said loan with interest thereon to be secured by first mortgage bond in favour of the Government on the property of the said council for forty-three years, reckoned from the 1st day of January, 1911. No interest to be charged in respect of such loan for a period of three years from the 1st January, 1911, and the repayment of the said loan to be on the sinking fund basis over a period of forty years, reckoned from the 1st of January, 1914.

Thus done and passed at Cape Town aforesaid the day, month, and year first aforewritten, in the presence of the subscribed witnesses.

JOHN M. RUSSELL.

As witnesses to the signature of John Munro Russell :

1. D. Rainy Menzies.
2. J. C. W. Dircks.

WILLIAM M. CAPETOWN.
C. ABERCROMBIE SMITH.
Jn. HARSANT,
Hon. Secretary.

As witnesses to Diocesan College Representatives :

Hector McKenzie.
D. Tennant.

ACT

To provide that the South African College, Cape Town, shall become and be incorporated as an University and further to provide for the constitution, rights, powers, privileges, and duties of that University and for the renunciation of a certain bequest.

WHEREAS it is desirable that the South African College, Cape Town (provisions for the management and for the administration of the property whereof are continued in certain laws of the late Colony of the Cape of Good Hope) shall become an University for the residence, teaching and training of students, and the promotion and advancement of learning, with its seat upon the Groote Schuur Estate in the Cape Division of the Cape of Good Hope, and with accommodation and facilities for residence of the students, professors and lecturers thereat :—

AND WHEREAS a certain munificent bequest has been generously made for the purpose of an University at Groote Schuur by the late Sir Julius Wernher, Baronet, and Otto Beit, Esquire, has generously expressed his willingness to make a munificent donation for a like purpose, and the trustees of the will of the late Sir Julius Wernher and the said Otto Beit have severally intimated that the said bequest and the said donation respectively shall, under certain conditions, be made available for the South African College, Cape Town, if incorporated as an University with its seat at Groote Schuur :—

BE IT ENACTED by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Union of South Africa as follows :—

Establishment, Incorporation and Seat of the University.

1. (1) Upon a date to be fixed by the Governor-General by proclamation in the *Gazette* (hereinafter referred to as "the appointed day") the South African College, Cape Town, shall become an university.

(2) Such university (hereinafter referred to as "the University") shall exist for such purposes, with such constitution, and with such rights, powers, privileges, and duties, as are described in this Act.

(3) The name of the University shall be " The University of Cape Town with which is incorporated the South African College."

2. (1) At any time after this Act has been published as an Act in the *Gazette* a provisional committee may be constituted consisting of—

(*a*) the then existing members and assessors of the Council of the South African College ;

(*b*) four persons appointed by the Governor-General ;

(*c*) one person nominated by the trustee of the will of the late Alfred Beit, and one person nominated by the trustees of the will of the late Sir Julius Wernher, Baronet, the terms of which wills are hereinafter more specifically set forth.

(2) Such provisional committee shall have power to submit to the commission appointed under section *nineteen*, draft statutes, draft regulations, draft joint statutes, and draft joint regulations, and shall further possess the powers and functions conferred upon it by the next succeeding section and those powers and functions only, and shall remain in office until the Council of the University has been constituted as hereinafter provided.

(3) The quorum of the provisional committee shall be nine.

(4) If any vacancy occur among the members of the provisional committee by reason of death, resignation, incapacity or otherwise, the Governor-General shall, as soon as possible thereafter, appoint a person to fill the vacancy, but the powers and functions of the provisional committee shall, in the meantime, continue as if no vacancy had occurred, but subject always to the provisions of sub-section (3).

3. (1) The seat of the University shall be in the Cape Division of the Cape of Good Hope upon the Groote Schuur Estates which were transferred to and vested in the Government of the Union under Act 9 of 1910, and the Governor-General is hereby authorised, at any time after this Act has been published as an Act in the *Gazette*, to reserve as a site for the University, and at any time after the appointed day, to grant to the University, such portion of the said estates as he may deem requisite for the purposes of the University. No transfer duty, stamp duty or registration charges shall be payable in respect of any portion of the said estates so granted.

(2) As soon as possible after a reservation of a site for the University has been made by the Governor-General in accordance with sub-section (1), the provisional committee aforesaid shall proceed to cause plans and specifications

to be prepared for the erection at Groote Schuur on the site so reserved of buildings for the residence of students, for offices appertaining to the administration of the University, for such departments of study as are then being carried on at the South African College and for such departments of study as are intended to be carried on at the University. As soon as a grant of the site reserved has been made by the Governor-General to the University, the council thereof shall proceed with the erection of the buildings, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained in this section.

(3) The buildings required for residential purposes shall first be erected and as soon as such buildings can be occupied by all the students, then in residence at the South African College, those students shall take up their residence at those buildings.

(4) Until the buildings to be erected at Groote Schuur for university offices can be occupied as such, the administration of the University shall be continued at the South African College.

(5) Until the buildings to be erected for departments of study can be occupied for such purpose, the students shall continue to receive their instruction at the South African College or at such other places as were, immediately prior to the appointed day, used or set apart by the governing body of that college for the instruction of students.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

4. The University shall consist of—

(*a*) a visitor who shall be the Governor-General, or, in the event of his absence from the Union, the officer for the time being administering the government of the Union ;

(*b*) a chancellor ;

(*c*) an officer who shall be styled the principal of the University and who shall also be the vice-chancellor of the University ;

(*d*) a council ;

(*e*) a senate ;

(*f*) convocation ;

(*g*) the professors, lecturers, and students of faculties and departments of the University,

and shall, under the name given to it by section *one*, be a body corporate with perpetual succession and shall, by that name, be capable in law of suing and being sued of acquiring, holding and, subject to the special provision as to alienation hereinafter contained, of alienating property, movable or immovable, and of doing and performing such acts and

things as bodies corporate may by law do, subject always to the provisions of this Act.

5. (1) The chancellor of the University shall be elected by the members of convocation of the University in the manner prescribed by the statutes as hereinafter defined, and shall hold office during his life or until he resigns.

(2) Upon the death or resignation of the chancellor a successor to him shall be chosen by convocation in the manner prescribed by the statutes and the person so chosen shall hold office during his life or until he resigns; and whenever a chancellor dies or resigns a new chancellor shall be chosen by convocation in manner prescribed by the statutes.

(3) The powers, privileges, functions and duties of the chancellor shall be as prescribed by the statutes.

6. The principal of the University shall be appointed by the council in manner prescribed by the statutes and his powers and duties shall be as thereby prescribed.

7. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the government and executive authority of the University shall be vested in the council which shall consist of—

(*a*) the principal of the University; and
(*b*) five persons appointed by the Governor-General; and
(*c*) six persons elected by convocation of the University; and
(*d*) three Professors of the University chosen by the senate; and
(*e*) two persons chosen by the council of the corporation of the city of Cape Town; and
(*f*) three persons chosen by a constituency of persons who, immediately prior to the appointed day, were past students and life governors of the South African College, and of persons who, in accordance with the statutes, become members of such constituency by reason of donations made by them to the University; and
(*g*) one person chosen by a constituency of persons who are entitled under Act No. 4 of 1911 to elect one member of the council of the South African College.

Except as in paragraph (*d*) provided, a professor of the University shall not be eligible for election as a member of the council.

For the purposes of this sub-section "past student" and "life governor" shall have the same meanings as were assigned to those expressions respectively in the laws mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Act.

The persons chosen from time to time in accordance with this sub-section shall hold office for such periods as the statutes in each case prescribe.

(2) The council shall be constituted as soon as possible after the first statutes, framed as hereinafter provided, become of force and effect and shall exercise its functions as from the appointed day.

(3) Whenever the period of office of any member of the council expires or is about to expire his place shall be filled in manner provided by the statutes, subject always to the provisions of sub-section (1).

(4) Casual vacancies upon the council caused by death, resignation, or other cause prescribed by the statutes shall be filled as therein required, subject always to the provisions of sub-section (1).

(5) The council shall elect from amongst its members a person to be chairman of the council who shall hold office as such chairman for such period as is prescribed by the statutes: Provided that any meeting of the council at which the chairman is not present may elect its own chairman for that meeting.

(6) The quorum, and the procedure at meetings, of the council and the times of holding such meetings shall be as prescribed by the statutes.

(7) The council shall administer all the property of the University, and, save as by this Act is specifically provided shall make all appointments it deems necessary for the efficient conduct of the University, and shall have the general control of the University and of all its affairs, purposes and functions.

8. (1) There shall be a senate for the University consisting of—

(*a*) the principal of the University *ex-officio*, who shall be chairman;

(*b*) two members of the council chosen by it in manner and for a period prescribed by the statutes;

(*c*) the professors of the University.

(2) The superintendence and regulation of the discipline and instruction of the several departments, lectures and classes of the University shall be vested in the senate thereof in accordance with regulations to be framed by the senate for the purpose and approved by the council.

(3) The senate shall also submit to the council from time to time—

(*a*) reports upon its work; and

(*b*) such recommendations as may seem to the senate expedient as to any matters of interest affecting the University; and

(*c*) recommendations as to any matters referred to it by the council.

(4) If any member of the council chosen under paragraph (*b*) of sub-section (1) die or cease to be a member of the council or resign office as a member of the senate, the members of the council shall choose another of their number to fill his place on the senate.

(5) The quorum, the procedure at meetings, of the senate and the times at which such meetings shall be held shall be as prescribed by the statutes.

9. (1) Convocation of the University shall consist of—

(*a*) all graduates of the University of the Cape of Good Hope, who became such graduates as the result of examination, while they were students of the South African College or of the Diocesan College, and who, within six months after the commencement of this Act signify in writing addressed to the registrar of the South African College that they elect to be members of the convocation of the University ;

(*b*) the principal, the professors and the lecturers of the University incorporated under this Act ;

(*c*) all persons who become graduates of the University incorporated under this Act ;

(*d*) all persons who have been students at the South African College or at the South African College School or at the Diocesan College and who, prior to the appointed day, have graduated at the University of the Cape of Good Hope or some other approved university, and have been admitted to convocation upon application thereto and who, within six months after the commencement of this Act, signify in writing addressed to the Registrar of the South African College that they elect to be members of the convocation of the University ;

(*e*) all persons who, having been admitted to the *ad eundem* degree of the University of the Cape of Good Hope before the appointed day, and all persons who, not having been students in any university college in the Union, have, before the appointed day, been admitted to any degree in the University of the Cape of Good Hope, and who notify the registrar of the South African College within a period of three months from the commencement of this Act of their intention to become members of convocation ;

(*f*) all holders of diplomas to whom degrees have been granted under sub-section (4) of section *thirteen*.

(2) Meetings of convocation shall be summoned, and held, in manner and at times and for purposes prescribed by the statutes.

(3) Convocation may discuss and state its opinion upon any matters relating to the University, including any matter which may be referred to it by the Council.

10. At the University there shall be established—

(*a*) faculties or departments of arts, science, medicine, law, engineering, education ; and

(*b*) such other faculties or departments as the council may, with the approval of the Governor-General and subject to the statutes, from time to time establish.

11. (1) The professors, lecturers, and other teachers at the University shall be appointed by the council after consultation with the senate or with such faculty or committee thereof as may be appointed for that purpose by the Senate. Notice of every such appointment shall be given in writing to the Minister.

(2) No professor, lecturer or teacher shall be dismissed from his office unless the consent of the Minister has been first obtained.

(3) No new professorship or lectureship (other than a professorship or lectureship fully endowed by private benefaction) shall be established at the University, except with the approval of the Minister.

12. (1) All the property, movable or immovable, vested or contingent, and all rights, powers and privileges of any kind whatever which, immediately prior to the appointed day, were vested in the council of the South African College, or which, if this Act had not been passed, would accrue to or vest in that council, shall, upon and as from that day, without payment of transfer duty, stamp duty or registration charges, accrue to and vest in the University, which shall, as from the appointed day, assume and be liable for all debts and liabilities of the council of the South African College in respect of that institution, subject to the conditions under which those debts and liabilities were incurred : Provided that all funds or rights vested immediately prior to the appointed day, by trust, devise, or bequest, in the South African College or the council thereof shall be applied or exercised by the University in accordance with the conditions of the trust, devise, or bequest.

Degrees, etc., Examinations of, and Admission to the University.

13. (1) The University shall have power, subject to the provisions of this Act and the statutes, to confer degrees of

bachelor, master or doctor in any faculty mentioned in, or approved under, section *ten*, and all such other degrees as it may deem expedient to confer. The designation of any specific degree in any faculty shall be as prescribed by the statutes and no other.

(2) Save as is provided by sections *fourteen* and *fifteen*, no degree shall be conferred by the University upon any person who has not attended for such period as may in each case be prescribed by the statutes as a student of the South African College, or of the University.

(3) Save as is provided by sections *fourteen* and *fifteen*, no degree shall be conferred by the University upon any person who has not attained, in examination or other test, the prescribed standard of proficiency.

(4) Notwithstanding anything in this section contained the University may grant to any holder of a diploma granted (either prior to or after the appointed day) by the schools of engineering and chemistry of the South African College a degree equivalent in value to that diploma.

(5) The University may, subject to the provisions of this Act, grant a diploma or certificate to any person who has pursued a course of study provided by the University, or to any other person deemed by it to possess the qualifications for such a diploma or certificate.

14. A person who has graduated in another university or who is able to give satisfactory evidence of his qualifications, may, subject to the provisions of section *eighteen*, be admitted to courses of special study and research at the University and may proceed to a degree under different conditions from those applicable to ordinary students. Such conditions shall be prescribed by the statutes.

15. Subject to the provision of the Statutes, the University may, on the resolution of the council and the senate and without examination, confer degrees, *honoris causa*, of master or doctor in any faculty upon any person who has rendered distinguished services in South Africa in the advancement of arts, science, jurisprudence or other branches of learning or upon any person whom the University may, on the resolution of the Council, deem worthy of such a degree:

Provided that the holder of a degree which has been conferred *honoris causa* shall not, by the fact that he has been admitted thereto, be entitled to practise any profession.

16. All examinations held by the University shall be conducted in accordance with the statutes.

17. (1) There shall be a joint board to be called the joint matriculation board, which shall control and conduct the matriculation examination of the University, the University

of South Africa and the University of Stellenbosch and shall determine the conditions of exemption from such examination. Such board shall issue matriculation certificates to successful candidates at such examination and may also grant certificates (called school leaving certificates), and other certificates, to such candidates at the matriculation examination as have satisfied the examiners in such subjects as may be prescribed by the joint statutes: Provided that no such school leaving certificate shall be granted after the expiry of a period of five years from the appointed day if before the expiry of that period Parliament has made other provision in respect of the grant of such certificates.

(2) The joint matriculation board shall consist of—

(*a*) representatives appointed by the council of each University aforesaid on the recommendation in each case of the senate of the particular University; and

(*b*) a representative of the head of the education department in each of the four Provinces and a representative of the department of education of the Union; and

(*c*) representatives of the public and private secondary schools in each Province, appointed by the Minister on the recommendation of the head of the education department of the Province concerned, from the principals of such secondary schools in that Province.

The number of representatives appointed under each paragraph of this sub-section shall be as prescribed from time to time by the joint statutes of the three universities: Provided that the appointments shall be so made that the representatives appointed under paragraph (*a*) constitute a majority of the whole number of members of the board.

(3) The expenditure incurred by the joint matriculation board in carrying out the provisions of this section shall be defrayed out of the examination fees, and if there be any deficiency, out of such funds as Parliament may provide for the purpose.

(4) The offices of the joint matriculation board shall be at the administrative seat of the University of South Africa and the clerical and other like duties of the board shall be discharged by the administrative staff of that University.

(5) The quorum, the procedure at meetings, and the periods of office, the mode and times of appointment of members, of the joint matriculation board and the times and places at which such meetings shall be held shall be as prescribed by the joint statutes.

18. A person shall not be registered as a matriculated student of the University unless—

(*a*) he has obtained the matriculation certificate issued by the joint matriculation board aforesaid ; or

(*b*) he has, in the opinion of that board, satisfied the conditions of exemption from such examination, and has obtained a certificate to that effect,

and in either such case he has paid to the University such registration fee as may be prescribed by the statutes.

FRAMING OF STATUTES AND REGULATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY AND JOINT STATUTES AND JOINT REGULATIONS.

19. (1) As soon as possible after this Act has been published as an Act in the *Gazette* the Governor-General shall appoint a commission of five persons (of whom three shall form a quorum) consisting of—

(*a*) one person representing the South African College, Cape Town ; and

(*b*) one person representing the Victoria College, Stellenbosch ; and

(*c*) one person representing the group of institutions specified in the First Schedule to this Act,

with a chairman and an additional member, unconnected with either of those colleges or with that group of institutions.

(2) The duties of that commission shall be to frame—

(*a*) statutes for giving effect to this Act and for the general government of the University in relation to matters not specifically prescribed by this Act, and regulations for the better carrying out of the statutes ; and

(*b*) joint statutes which shall be common to the University, the University of South Africa and the University of Stellenbosch, for giving effect to those provisions of this Act or of the University of South Africa Act 1916, which relate to—

(i) the joint matriculation board ;

(ii) the distribution and award of the sums available for scholarships, exhibitions and prizes referred to in paragraph (*a*) of section *ten* of the University of South Africa Act, 1916 ; and

(iii) a joint committee for conducting professional examinations,

and joint regulations for the better carrying out of the joint statutes.

The joint statutes shall also make provision whereby a registered student of any one of the three universities

aforesaid may be admitted as a registered student of any of the other two universities and shall further make provision as to all other matters whatsoever which are of common interest to the three universities aforesaid.

(3) If a vacancy occur in the office of a commissioner by reason of death, resignation, incapacity or otherwise, the Governor-General shall appoint a person to fill the vacancy. If the vacating member was a representative of a college or of a group of institutions mentioned in sub-section (1), the Governor-General shall, in filling the vacancy, appoint a person representing the college or (as the case may be) the group of institutions represented by the vacating member.

Pending the filling of the vacancy the powers of the commission shall continue as if no vacancy had occurred, subject always to the number prescribed as a quorum being present at its meetings.

(4) Before any such statutes or regulations or joint statutes or joint regulations are framed the commission shall invite the provisional committee mentioned in section *two* to submit for its consideration draft statutes, draft regulations, draft joint statutes and draft joint regulations, shall consider the drafts so submitted and shall take such other steps as are in its opinion best adapted for facilitating the making of representations by or on behalf of any person or body of persons directly affected.

(5) The commission may, if it think fit, take evidence upon any matters which fall within its duties and may, through the chairman, administer an oath to a witness before it.

(6) The commission shall, as soon as possible, present reports upon the matters falling within its duties under this section and may from time to time present *interim* reports. It shall at first present reports containing draft statutes and draft regulations for the University, relating to the election of the council and the senate, and draft statutes and draft regulations common to the three universities aforesaid.

(7) All reports of the commission shall be presented to the Governor-General and shall, as soon as possible after presentation, be laid by the Minister upon the tables of both Houses of Parliament, if Parliament be then in session, or if Parliament be not then in session, as soon as possible after the commencement of its next ensuing session.

20. (1) Upon receiving from the commission a report recommending the adoption of any statute or joint statute (as the case may be) the Minister shall cause the report, with the statute or joint statute recommended therein, to be published in the *Gazette*.

(2) If within a period of thirty days after any statute or joint statute has been laid before Parliament as by the last preceding section provided, both Houses pass resolutions disapproving the statute or joint statute or any part thereof, no further proceedings shall be taken on the statute or joint statute or part thereof to which the resolutions relate ; but the resolutions shall be without prejudice to the power of the commission to frame a new statute or joint statute.

(3) If the period of thirty days aforesaid has expired and resolutions have not been passed by both Houses of Parliament disapproving of the terms of any statute or joint statute, that statute or joint statute may be approved by the Governor-General and, on publication thereof by notice in the *Gazette*, shall become of force and effect as a statute of the University or (as the case may be) as a joint statute of the three universities aforesaid.

(4) The period of thirty days in this section mentioned shall be exclusive of days within a period of prorogation of Parliament, or of an adjournment of either House thereof.

21. Any regulation or joint regulation framed by the commision under section *nineteen* shall be transmitted to the Minister, and may, if and so long as the statute or joint statute under which the regulation or joint regulation (as the case may be) was framed is of force and effect and the regulation or joint regulation is not repugnant to or inconsistent with the statute or joint statute (as the case may be), be approved by the Governor-General and thereupon the regulation or joint regulation shall, on publication thereof by notice in the *Gazette*, have force and effect as a regulation or joint regulation, as the case may be.

22. (1) After the appointed day the council shall have power to make statutes or regulations or to amend or rescind any statute or regulation framed for the University by the commission under section *nineteen* and in force under section *twenty* or *twenty-one* : Provided that statutes and regulations dealing with the studies and discipline of the University shall not be made, amended or rescinded except after consultation with the senate.

(2) After the appointed day the vice-chancellors of the three universities aforesaid acting as a joint committee thereof shall have power to make additional joint statutes and additional joint regulations and to amend or rescind any joint statute or joint regulation framed by the commission under section *nineteen* and in force under section *twenty* or *twenty-one*.

(3) Provided that no statute or regulation or joint statute or joint regulation made under this section or any amendment or rescission thereof likewise made, shall be of force and effect unless the provisions of section *twenty* or *twenty-one* (as the case may be) have been observed, the council and the vice-chancellors aforesaid (as the case may be) being substituted for the commission in the application of either of those sections.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS AS TO BEIT BEQUEST AND WERNHER BEQUEST.

23. Whereas the late Alfred Beit did by his will dated the eighteenth day of April, 1905, bequeath to the Government of the Transvaal the sum of two hundred thousand pounds to the " University of Johannesburg " to be applied in and towards the building and equipping of university buildings on the site of certain property then recently given by him upon certain trusts, the income whereof was under the said will to be applied in the meanwhile towards such education projects as the Board of Education at Johannesburg might determine, and the testator by his said will further declared that if at the expiration of ten years after his death the said two hundred thousand pounds should not have been applied to such buildings or equipment aforesaid then such legacy should lapse and fall into his residuary estate : And whereas by the said will the said Alfred Beit gave all the residue of his estate, both real and personal, to Otto Beit, his brother :—

And whereas the said Alfred Beit died on the sixteenth day of July, 1906, and his will was duly proved in the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice in London on the twenty-eighth day of July, 1906 :

It is hereby enacted that, notwithstanding that the period of ten years aforesaid has not expired, the said legacy of two hundred thousand pounds shall be deemed to have lapsed and to have fallen into the said residuary estate and that, if and so far as is necessary, the Government of the Union (in which is now vested the rights possessed as aforesaid by the Government of the Transvaal) on its own behalf and on behalf of all other parties or bodies, renounces absolutely the said legacy and the income thereof from the commencement of this Act, to the intent that the said legacy shall lapse and be at the disposal of the said Otto Beit.

24. Any donation which may be made by the said Otto Beit for the purposes of an University at Groote Schuur

by reason of the renunciation by the Government of the Union of the bequest of the said Alfred Beit, and the bequest made to the Government by the late Sir Julius Wernher, Baronet, of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand pounds under his will dated twenty-third day of December, 1911, for the purpose of assisting in building, and if sufficient, of partly endowing, an university at Groote Schuur, together with any other donation or bequest heretofore or hereafter made for such purposes shall accrue to and vest in the University and be applied in accordance with the terms of the particular donation or bequest and to no other purposes.

General and Miscellaneous.

25. The members of the teaching and administrative staffs of the South African College who held office immediately prior to the appointed day shall continue as members of the teaching and administrative staffs respectively of the University and shall continue to be governed by the same conditions in respect of emoluments and tenure of office (subject always to the provisions of section *eleven*) unless and until those conditions are altered by the council in accordance with the statutes.

26. No test whatever of religious belief shall be imposed on any person as a condition of his becoming or continuing to be a graduate of the University or a professor, lecturer, teacher, or student of the University or of his holding any office or emolument or exercising any privilege therein, nor shall any preference be given to, or advantage be withheld from, any person on the ground of his religious belief.

27. The council shall transmit annually to the Minister within six months after the termination of any academic year of the University a report of the proceedings thereof during that year, together with a complete and audited statement of the receipts and expenditure thereof during the same period.

That report and statement shall, as soon as possible thereafter, be laid by the Minister upon the tables of both Houses of Parliament.

28. Immovable property vested in the University shall not be alienated except with the approval of the Governor-General, and for the purposes of this section "alienated" shall mean sold, hypothecated, leased, or otherwise disposed of.

29. If the council of the Huguenot College, Wellington, has, with the approval of the Minister, made arrangements whereby that institution may become affiliated with the University, the Governor-General may, by proclamation in the *Gazette*, declare that institution to be so affiliated, and thereupon the students of that institution may be admitted to any examination and degrees of the University on the conditions to be prescribed by the statutes.

30. No vacancy in the office of chancellor, or principal and vice-chancellor of the University nor any deficiency in the number of members of the council or of the senate shall be deemed to impair or affect the corporate existence of the University or any powers, rights or privileges conferred by this Act upon the University or the council or the senate,

Provided that, in the case of the council and of the senate, no resolution of either body shall be valid unless passed at a meeting whereat a quorum was present or unless the statutes relating to any such meeting have in all other respects been complied with.

31. Whenever by any law in force immediately prior to the appointed day any right or privilege is conferred upon any person by reason that he is a graduate of the University of the Cape of Good Hope or has passed an examination thereof or is the holder of any certificate thereof, such right or privilege shall be deemed to be conferred upon a person who holds a like degree or an equivalent certificate or who has passed a like examination of the University.

32. Whenever in any provision of a law in force immediately prior to the appointed day (other than a provision to be repealed by this Act) the expression "South African College" or "South African College, Cape Town" appears or a reference to that College is made, that expression or reference shall, after the appointed day, be construed as including the University or as a reference thereto.

33. In this Act, unless inconsistent with the context—

"Minister" shall mean the Minister of Education or any other Minister to whom the Governor-General may assign the administration of matters relating to higher education in the Union;

"the council" shall mean the council, as constituted in accordance with this Act, of the University;

"the senate" shall mean the senate, as constituted in accordance with this Act, of the University;

"the statutes," in contradistinction to the joint statutes, shall mean statutes of the University which under

and in accordance with this Act are for the time being in force, and shall include also the regulations made under the statutes ;

"the joint statutes" shall mean statutes framed in accordance with this Act and for the time being in force, for regulating matters which, under this Act or the University of South Africa Act, 1916, are to be prescribed by joint statutes, and shall include also joint regulations made under the joint statutes ;

"the University" shall mean the University of Cape Town incorporated under this Act ;

"this Act" shall include the statutes and the joint statutes.

34. As from the appointed day the laws specified in the Second Schedule to this Act shall be repealed to the extent set out in the third column of that Schedule.

35. (1) In the interpretation of Act No. 4 of 1911 the council of the University shall be substituted for the council of the South African College.

(2) The council shall, for all purposes connected with the school established under section *eleven* of Act No. 12 of 1879, of the Cape of Good Hope, be vested with or shall carry out all the rights, powers, and duties which, before the appointed day, were vested in or were carried out by the council of the South African College.

36. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the University of Cape Town Act, 1916.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

INSTITUTIONS REFERRED TO IN SUB-SECTION (1) (*c*) OF SECTION *Nineteen*.

The Transvaal University College, Pretoria.
The Natal University College, Pietermaritzburg.
The Rhodes University College, Grahamstown.
The Grey University College, Bloemfontein.
The South African School of Mines and Technology, Johannesburg.
The Huguenot College, Wellington.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

LAWS TO BE REPEALED AS FROM APPOINTED DAY.

Number and Year of law.	Short Title or Subject of law.	Extent of repeal.
Act No. 15 of 1878 of the Cape of Good Hope.	The South African College Act, 1878	The Whole.
Act No. 12 of 1879 of the Cape of Good Hope.	The South African College Amendment Act, 1879.	The whole, except sections *eleven* and *twelve*.
Act No. 10 of 1904 of the Cape of Good Hope.	The South African College Act, 1904	The whole.

Part V.

College Register.

I. Shareholders of the College and Subscribers.

II. Officials of the College.

III. List of Certificates, Honours, Degrees, etc., gained by S.A. College Students.

IV. Average Annual Attendance of Students.

V. List of Alumni of the College, 1829–1917.

I.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

BY WHOM THE FIRST DIRECTORS WERE CHOSEN.

Those marked * were subscribers, not shareholders.

Adamson, Rev. Jas.

*Bailey, E. J.
Bam, J. H.
Bartman, J. A.
Beck, J. F.
Beck, L. W. C.
Berg, O. M.
Berrange, D. F. (3)
Billingsley, W.
Blanckenberg, J. G.
Bletterman, E.
Blore, J.
Borcherds, P. B. (2).
*Borcherds, Rev. M.
Brand, Adv. C. J.
Brink, P. G.
Burton, Mr. Justice.
Burton, C.
Buyskes, E.

Carsten, A.
*Cauvin, L.
Christian, Ewan.
Cloete, Adv. H. (2)
Cloete, H. (P.s).
Colfison, F.
*Corder, T.
Crozier, R.
Cruywagen, J. J.

Denyssen, Adv. D.
De Jongh, L. J.
Dekenah, D. J. R.
De Kock, M.
De Kock, S.
De Villiers, D. P.
De Waal, A.
De Wet, F. W.
De Wet, Adv. J.
De Wet, J. P.
De Wet, Widow O.
Dixie, Jos.

Dreyer, T. F.
Dutch Reformed Church (5)

Ebden, J. B. (2).
Edgar, Rev. Jas.
Eksteen, J. W.

Fairbairn, J.
Fairclough, T.
Faure, Rev. A.
Faure, Adv. A.
Faure, A., Senr.
Faure, J. C.
Faure, J. G.
Faure, P. H.
Fischer, J. G.
Fleck, J. C.
Fraenkel, Dr. S.
Freislich, F.

Gadney, W.
Gie, J. C.
Gray, J. C.
Greig, G.
Groenewald, J. H.

Hablutzel, J.
Harmsen, P.
Hawkins, W.
Herbert, G.
Herman, L.
Herold, Rev. T. T.
Hertzog, D. W.
Hertzog, W. F.
Hoets, R. C.
Hoffmeyer, Adv. J. S. (F.s)
Hoffmeyer, J. H. (S.s).
Höhne, H.
Höhne, P. D.
Home, H.
Horak, J. A.
Horak, J. M.
Horne, Commissary.

Hutchons, W.
Hutton, J.

Jarvis, H. C.
Jones, R. J.
Joubert, Adv. J. A. (2).
Judge, Rev. E.
Jurgens, J. T.
Jurgens, M.
Juritz, C. F.

Klerck, J. R. G.
*Klinck, J. D.
Korsten, P.
Krige, W. A.

Landsberg, G.
Laubscher, N.
Leibbrandt, J. S.
Le Sueur, J. A.
Liesching, Dr. L.
Liesching, W.
Loedolff, H. H.
*Logier, F.
Louw, J.
Lutheran Church (3).

Maasdorp, G. H.
Mabille, F.
Mabille, J. M.
Mackrill, W.
Malan, D. J.
Manuel, J.
Marais, P.
Maskew, T.
Maskew, W.
Meeser, J. N.
Merrington, J. S.
Molesworth, Major.
Muller, J. G.
Munnik, G.
Munnik, T. A.
Murray, J.

Neethling, J. H.
Neethling, R. F.
Norton, E.

O'Flinn, Dr.
Osmond, J. (2).
Overbeek, J. D.

Paton, G.
Pentz, J. F.
Pillans, C. S.
Poleman, P. H.
Prince, G. W.

Reitz, G.
Rivers, H. (3).
Rocher, P.
Roos, F.
Roos, F. (for Wine Depot).
Ross, H.
Roux, P.
Roussouw, Fred.
Rutherford, H. E.

Sandenberg, H.
Scholtz, the Widow.
Schonnberg, Vesp.
Schonnberg, V. A.
Serrurier, J.
Silberbauer, G. W.
Smith, E. A.
Smith, J. H.
Smith, W.
Smuts, J. A.
Smuts, J. J. L.
Smuts, M.
Smuts, W. J.
Stadler, A. M.
Stadler, J. H. (2).
Stegman, G. F. (3).
Stegman, J. G.
Stoll, Hon. J. W.
Stronck, S.
Sutherland, T.
Syme, J.

Thalwitzer, M.
Theunissen, W. H.
Thompson, G.
Thompson, J. R.
Tromp, J.
Truter, Sir J. A.
Truter, O. J.

Van Blommestein, P. C.
Van den Berg, J.
Van der Byl, P.
Van der Byl, P. G.
Van Reenen, S. V.
Van Schalkwyk, T. D.
Van Staveren, Rev. J. K.
Venning, S. B.
Versfeld, Dr. J.
Von Ludwig, C. H. F. (2).
Von Manger, Rev. J. H.
Vos, G. J.
Vos, M. C.
Vos, W. N.

Wahl, J. L.
Watermeyer, F. S. (2).
Watermeyer, G. A.
Whitcomb, O.
Wolff, M. C.
Wrensch, J. F.

Zederberg, R. A.

The following names of Shareholders and Subscribers appear subsequent to the first election of Council.

Abercrombie, Dr.
Auret, P.

Bergh, W.
*Besselaar, J. J.
Blake, Widow.
Blore, J. T.
Bresler, C. C.

*Cassie, J. D.
Clarke, Geo.
Cloete, Jac.
Cloete, P. L.

Deane, J.
De Smidt, Abr.
*De Vaal, D. J.
Dickson, W.

*Engels, A.

Harker, Capt. R. C.
Hodgskin, Geo.
Hoffman, W. D.
Hofmeyr, H.
Hofmeyr, St. J.
Hurter, J. W.

Innes, J. R.

Jardine, A.

*Keyter, A.
Krynauw, D.

Liesching, F.
Logie, R. C.
Louw, Adr.
Lutterman, C. W.

Mader, J. H.
Maynier, H. C. D.
*Meintjes, J. J.
*Meintjes, J. S.
Meiring, A. M.
Melk, M.
Meyer, J. N.
Myburgh, H. A.

Owen, W. T.

Pears, Rev. J.
Petrie, Mrs.
Philip, Dr. J.
Powell, R.

*Reed, Jos.
Reeves, R.
Rex, Geo.
Roselt, T. T. F.
*Roy, Rammohun.
Russouw, F., junr.
Russouw, J. N.

Smith, Rev. Alex.
Smuts, Mrs.
Stockenstrom, Hon. Capt. A.
Stoll, Fred.

*Tesselaar, P. M.
*Theron, D. J.
*Thom, Rev. Geo.
Truter, F. H.
Truter, P. J.

Van Breda, M.
Van Breda, M. (A.s).
Van Breda, P.
*Van de Kock, C.
Van der Riet, J. W.
Van der Riet, R. J.
Van der Sandt, B.
Van Ryneveld, J.
Van Ryneveld, L. C.
Van Ryneveld, W.
Villet, M. C.
*Vos, A.
Vos, H. Senr.
*Vos, Widow.

*Winterbach, J. C.
Wylde, Sir John.

Zastron, C. M.

OFFICIALS OF THE COLLEGE.

A.—Chairmen of Council.

Sir John Truter ..	1829–30	Hon Wm. Porter ..	1867–73
Adv. J. H. Neethling	1830	Mr. David Tennant ..	1874–5
Sir John Truter ..	1830–41	Mr. J. G. de Korte ..	1876–8
Sir John Wylde ..	1842–52	Sir David Tennant ..	1878–85
Mr. Geo. Frere ..	1852–5	Mr. Justice Smith ..	1885–94
Mr. John Fairbairn ..	1855–64	Hon. J. W. Sauer ..	1894–1901
Mr. Geo. Frere ..	1864–7	Rev. J. M. Russell ..	1901–18

B.—Chairmen of Senate.

Mr. Justice Burton ..	1829–30	Rev. Dr. Heyns ..	1856–73
Adv. J. H. Neethling	1830–3	Rev. Dr. Cameron ..	1874–5
Adv. D. Denyssen ..	1833–4	Rev. J. M. Russell ..	1876–9
Mr. D. F. Berrange ..	1835	Rev. A. D. Luckhoff	1880–1
Sir John Wylde ..	1836–8	Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr	1882–5
Mr. P. B. Borcherds ..	1839–43	Rev. Dr. Kotze ..	1885–99
Adv. D. Denyssen ..	1844–5	Rev. J. M. Russell ..	1899
Dr. Adamson signs minutes	1845–9	Rev. Dr. Cameron ..	1900–2
Rev. A. Faure ..	1850–3	Mr. C. H. van Zyl ..	1902
Rev. Dr. Heyns ..	1854	Sir W. Bisset Berry ..	1903–8
Hon. Adv. J. de Wet ..	1855	Dr E. B. Fuller ..	1908–17

C.—Secretaries of Council.

Adv. J. de Wet D. W. Hertzog	1829–33	Mr. W. E. Moore ..	1872–8
		Rev. H. M. Foot ..	1878–81
Adv. J. de Wet Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr	1834–5	Rev. J. M. Russell ..	1881–4
		Rev. H. M. Foot ..	1884–96
Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr ..	1836–45	Mr. J. de Villiers Roos	1897
Dr. Jas. Adamson ..	1845–50	Mr. John Proctor ..	1897–1904
Mr. J. A. Le Sueur ..	1850–1	Mr. J. Hoffman and Prof. Lewis acting ..	1901–5
Mr. David Tennant ..	1851–72		

D.—Treasurers of Council.

Hon. J. W. Stoll ..	1829–33	Rev. J. M. Russell ..	1881–4
Mr. D. Kuys ..	1834–7	Rev. H. M. Foot ..	1884–96
Mr. W. Gadney ..	1838–52	Mr. J. de Villiers Roos	1897
Mr. P. A. Brand ..	1852–3	Mr. John Proctor ..	1897–1904
Mr. David Tennant ..	1853–72	Mr. Hoffman and Prof. Lewis acting at various times	1901–5
Mr. W. E. Moore ..	1872–9		
Rev. H. M. Foot ..	1879–81		

E.—Registrars.

Mr. J. W. Miller ..	1905–7	Mr. A. D. R. Tugwell	1907–17
Mr. T. S. Oliver ..	1907		

F.—Secretaries of Senate.

Prof. Judge	1829–30	Prof. Guthrie ..	1887
Prof. Innes	1830–1	Prof. Ritchie ..	1888
Prof. Pears	1831–2	Prof. Hahn	1889
Prof. Changuion ..	1833	Prof. Foot	1890
Prof. Innes	1834	Prof. Guthrie ..	1891
Prof. Pears	1835	Prof. Ritchie ..	1892
Prof. Innes	1836–7	Prof. Hahn	1893
Mr. Wm. Collins ..	1838	Prof. Guthrie ..	1894
Prof. Changuion ..	1839–42	Prof. Ritchie.. ..	1895
Rev. Dr. Adamson ..	1843–9	Prof. Logeman ..	1896
Prof. Dale	1850–8	Prof. Lewis	1897
Prof. Childe	1858–9	Prof. Corstorph'ne ..	1898
Prof. Cameron ..	1860–73	Prof. Beattie ..	1899
Prof. Gill	1874–81	Prof. Ritchie ..	1900–2
Prof. Hahn	1881–2	Prof. Crawford ..	1902–5
Prof. Foot	1883–6		

G.—Vice-Chairmen of Senate.

Prof. Ritchie ..	1906–7	Prof. Brown	1912–4
Prof. Crawford ..	1907–10	Prof. Young	1914–6
Prof. Hoernlé ..	1910–11	Prof. Reyburn ..	1916–7
Prof. Crawford ..	1911–12		

H.—Members of Council.

Owing to the irregularity in holding the annual meetings of shareholders it is not easy in some cases to determine when a member of Council ceased to hold his seat. The dates put in such cases are fixed by the election when the name disappears.

Adamson, Dr. Jas. ..	1829–50	Dale, Sir L.	1862–78
Abercrombie, Dr. J.	1836–9, 1852–68	De Jongh, D. G. ..	1850–61
Anderson Pr. G. E. C.	1901–2	De Korte, G. J. ..	1874–8
Aston, Col.	1866–8	Denyssen, Adv. D. ..	1833–53
Beard, H.	1882–5	Denyssen, Mr. Jus. P. J.	1857–65, 1869–73, 1877–8
Bergh, W. F. ..	1835–8	De Smidt, H ..	1888–92, 1901–3
Berrange, D. F. ..	1834–7	De Smidt, W. A. J.	1869–78
Berry, Sir W. B. ..	1901–8	De Villiers, V. de Sandt	1877–8
Blore, W. L... ..	1869–78	De Villiers, Baron ..	1874–8
Bolus, Dr. H. ..	1906–10		1885–1901
Borcherds, P. B ..	1839–1878	De Wet, Hon. Adv. J.	1829–38, 1850–68
Brand, Adv. C. J. ..	1829–44		
Brand, P.A.	1850–55, 1857–73	De Wet, J. C. ..	1857–68
Brink, P. G. ..	1850–2		
Buissinne, W. T. ..	1903–13		
Burton, Mr. Justice	1829–30	Ebden, Hon. A. E...	1878–85
		Ebden, Dr.	1866–78
Cameron, Rev. Jas.	1874–8, 1899–1902	Ebden, Hon. J. B.	1838–9, 1842–4, 1856–73
Centlivres, F. J ..	1909–18		
Cloete, Hon. H. L.	1836–9	Fairbairn, John ..	1829–35, 1852–64
Cloete, Mr. Just. H	1842–4, 1856	Faure, Rev. A ..	1829–73

Frere, Geo. 1852–67
Fuller, Dr. E. B. .. 1902–18
Fuller, Sir Th. E. .. 1878–1899

Gadney, W. 1838–52
Gardiner, Hon. Just. 1914–8
Gie, G. C. 1869–78
Gie, J. C. 1840–4
Graham, Sir John .. 1916–7
Graham, Hon. Just. 1901–4
Gurney, W. E. .. 1908–18

Herman, C. L. .. 1840–4
Hertzog, D. W. .. 1829–34
Hertzog, W. F. .. 1829–31, 1832–3, 1845–50
Hofmeyr, Hon. J. H. 1882–97
Hofmeyr, Adv. J. H. 1831–1855
Hofmeyr, J. H. .. 1896–9
Hough, Rev. G. .. 1834–8

Innes, J. R. 1842–52, 1854–73
Jagger, J. W. .. 1902–18
Jarvis, H. C. .. 1851–68
Joubert, Adv. J. A. .. 1831–2
Jurgens, J. J. .. 1840–1
Juritz, C. F. 1844–52
Juta. Sir H. H. .. 1897–1909

Kotze, Rev. Dr. .. 1882–99
Kuys, D. 1834–7

Le Sueur, J. A. .. 1850–1, 1852–78
Liesching, Dr. L. .. 1829–33, 1834–8
Luckhoff, Rev. A. D. 1874–82
Liberman, H. .. 1904–7

Maasdorp, Hon. Just. 1904–6
Mabille, F. 1829–32
Marquard, J. R. .. 1874–8
Marsh, Rev. T. E. .. 1905–8
Morgan, Rev. Geo. .. 1852–73
Musgrave, Adv. .. 1839–43
Murray, Dr. F. .. 1917–8

Neethling, Adv. J. H. 1829–35

Park, Sir M. .. 1915–8
Petersen, Dr. J. .. 1908–18
Philip, Rev. Dr. J. .. 1844–59
Philip, Rev. W. B. .. 1885–8
Porter, Hon. W. .. 1844–1878

Robertson, Rev. Dr. W. 1877–8
Ross, Hon. H. .. 1829–42
Ross, R. M. 1874–82, 1883–90
Russell, Rev. J. M. .. 1874–81, 1885–1918
Rutherfoord, F. F. .. 1878–83
Rutherfoord, H. G. .. 1850–1, 1855–6

Sauer, Hon. J. W. .. 1892–1901
Scanlen, Sir Thomas 1878–82, 1887–96
Schreiner, Hon. W. P. 1890–1900 1913–5
Silberbauer J. C. .. 1877
Smith, Hon. Just. .. 1882–1900
Smith, Sir F. W. .. 1907–16
Smuts, J. J. L. .. 1829–37, 1851–4
Solomon, Sir W. .. 1910–18
Solomon, Saul .. 1869–78
Stegmann, Rev. G. W. 1844–1854
Steytler, Rev. A. .. 1882–7
Stockenstrom, Sir A. 1844, 1854–5
Stoll, Hon. J. W. .. 1829–34

Tennant, Sir D. .. 1866–76, 1878–85
Thompson, Rev. W. .. 1869–78
Truter, Sir J. A. .. 1829–42
Truter, O. J. .. 1838–41, 1844–52
Upington, Sir T. .. 1878–82

Van Breda, Hon. M. 1839–50
Van Heerden, Rev. J. P. 1900–18
Van Staveren, Rev. K. 1829–35
Van Zyl, C. H. .. 1899–1904
Von Ludwig, Baron .. 1839–41, 1844–50
Watermeyer, F. S. .. 1843–8
Watermeyer, Adv. F. S. 1855–64
Watermeyer, J. S. .. 1855–6
Wylde, Sir J. .. 1836–55
Wessels, J. C. .. 1877–8

III.

LIST OF CERTIFICATES, HONOURS, DEGREES, ETC., GAINED BY SOUTH AFRICAN COLLEGE STUDENTS.

I.—Under the Late Board of Examiners.

1. *First Class Certificate in Science and Literature.*

G. A. Christie	1862	M. de Villiers	1870
C. B. Elliott	1863	R. P. Solomon	1871
F. H. Ely	1869		

2. *First Class Certificate in Law and Jurisprudence.*

F. S. Watermeyer ..	1861	M. de Villiers	1872
J. Buchanan	1869		

3. *Second Class Certificate in Science and Literature.*

G. A. Christie	1860	J. J. Marais	1867
F. S. Watermeyer	1860	O. C. Mostert	1867
J. H. de Villiers	1861	B. J. de S. de Villiers ..	1868
V. D. de Wet	1861	M. de Villiers	1869
C. B. Elliott	1861	R. H. Fair	1869
R. W. Thompson	1861	A. Faure	1869
J. Buchanan	1862	R. P. Solomon	1869
H. de Smidt	1864	H. Bosman	1870
A. H. English	1864	P. A Strasheim	1871
F. W. Reitz	1864	C. S. Hazell	1872
F. H. Aston	1865	W. H. Solomon	1872
J. E. Gray	1866	A. J. L. Hofmeyr ..	1873
G. A. Maeder	1866	H. J. Neethling	1873

4. *Third Class Certificate in Science and Literature.*

J. D. Overbeek	1865	C. Pritchard	1867
J. Thompson	1865	J. H. Scrutton	1867
J. L. Truter	1865	A. J. van Reenen	1867
J. J. Christie	1866	S. Mostert	1868
C. C. de Villiers	1866	E. C. Piers	1868
S. J. Mostert	1866	J. P. W. Roux	1868
P. A. Steedman	1866	E. Green	1869
M. de Villiers	1867	P. A. Strasheim	1869
R. H. Fair	1867	J. H. M. Brown	1870

C. S. Hazell	1870	W. Wilson	1871
T. E. Marsh	1870	G. R. Keet	1872
J. F. T. Melvill	1870	C. E. Lewis..	1872
A. H. Piers	1870	W. G. Morgenrood ..	1872
P. H. Steedman	1870	S. J. J. van der Poel ..	1872
M. L. Wessels	1870	A. J. Foord	1873
J. Foster	1871	C. L. Henry	1873
F. Green	1871	A. Moorrees	1873
F. C. Kolbé	1871	P. J. Truter	1873
A. Metcalfe	1871		

II.—Under the University of the Cape of Good Hope.

FELLOWSHIPS, SCHOLARSHIPS, AND EXHIBITIONS.

(A)—FELLOWSHIPS.

Charles F. Juritz, M.A.	1886
B. de St. J. van der Riet, M.A.	1890
W. H. Logeman, M.A.	1904

(B)—SCHOLARSHIPS.

At the B.A. Examination.

I.—Porter Scholarships.

R. H. Fair	1869	Elsie Chubb (with extra grant of £50 per annum)	1902
W. H. Solomon	1872	Agnes W. Tucker	1906
W. P. Schreiner	1877	A. J. Ballantine	1907
D. Wessels	1884	J. H. Hofmeyr (Honorary)	1909
P. J. Bosman	1886	T. Haarhoff (Honorary) ..	1912
E. G. Little	1887	L. Hotz	1914
A. A. Elliott	1893	Isabella Mary Craib ..	1916
J. R. Hugo	1895		
W. Pittman	1899		
L. de B. Hugo	1901		

II.—The Ebden Scholarship.

A. B. Hofmeyr	1888	H. G. Lewis	1900
J. Lewis	1894	Philip Stein	1909
A. F. Russell	1897		

III.—The George Grey Memorial Scholarship.

Jessie R. Spijker (Honorary)	1902
E. T. G. Sherwood	1902
Ellen R. Behrman	1908
Jack Joffe	1911

IV.—University Scholarship.

F. A. Lucas (£150 per annum) 1901
P. T. Lewis (Honorary) 1903
Annabella B. Marchand (£60 per annum) 1903
Leila A. Wright (£60 per annum) 1909
Dorothy G. Lee (£60 per annum) 1910
J. M. Winnitzky (£75 per annum) 1913

V.—The Jamison Scholarship.

F. C. Kolbe 1874
G. Nieuwoudt 1878
J. W. Wessels 1882
C. C. Elliott 1886
H. P. Townsend 1896
J. E. R. de Villiers .. 1894
G. Hartog 1898
R. C. J. Meyer 1902
A. M. Jacobs 1906
J. H. Hofmeyr (Hon.) .. 1910
Oliver D. Schreiner .. 1910
W. H. Craib 1914

VI.—The Maynard Scholarship.

L. F. Childe 1878
A. J. McGregor 1883
L. E. Benjamin 1885
T. W. Rein 1887
H. G. Thorpe 1890
G. A. Watermeyer 1892
Lucy Stapleton (Honorary) 1903
B. Woolf 1912

VII.—Queen Victoria Scholarships.

R. J. van Reenen .. 1902
Leslie Blackwell (Honorary) 1904
G. H. H. Fincham .. 1904
T. F. Dreyer 1905
Edith L. Stephens .. 1906
A. G. Irving 1907
J. B. Bullock (of Dio. Coll. and S.A. Coll.) 1907
H. A. M. Bosman .. 1908
L. M. Hall 1909
D. Millin 1909
W. P. Robson 1910
H. J. Mandelbrote 1910
Margaret R. Michell .. 1911
Johanna S. McGregor .. 1912
A. St. C. Caporn 1914
L. Weinberg 1915
Irene Antoinette Newmark 1916

VIII.—Croll Scholarship.

Mary R. H. Thompson 1915

IX.—Jamison (Additional) Scholarship.

W. H. Stuart 1904

X.—Worcester College (Oxford) Exhibition.

F. A. Lucas, B.A. 1901
W. H. Stuart, B.A. 1904

XI.—Donald Currie Memorial Scholarship.

J. B. Clark (Honorary) 1916

XII.—Willem Hiddingh Scholarship.

Mildred Roper 1916

Under the old Regulations, University Scholarships were given to the students who obtained the first places in the honours list in Literature and in Science respectively, at the B.A. examinations. The following S.A. College students obtained Scholarships under the old regulations :—

1. *University Scholarships in Literature.*

F. C. Kolbe	1874	E. G. Little	1887
C. E. Lewis..	1875	T. W. Rein	1887
W. P. Schreiner	1877	Isabel Stephens	1891
J. W. Wessels	1882	A. A. Elliott	1893
A. J. McGregor	1883	J. E. R. de Villiers ..	1894
D. Wessels	1884	E. H. Muller	1894
C. M. Kitching	1884	J. R. Hugo	1895
C. C. Elliott	1886	C. Gutsche	1896
J. W. Leonard	1886	A. F. Russell	1897
H. Reitz	1897		

2. *University Scholarships in Science.*

F. C. Kolbé	1874	E. Purcell	1887
C. E. Lewis..	1875	A. B. Hofmeyr	1888
W. P. Schreiner	1877	H. G. Thorpe	1890
G. Nieuwoudt	1878	R. W. N. Kotze	1891
G. E. C. Anderson ..	1879	C. Watermeyer	1892
J. P. F. Watermeyer ..	1880	J. Lewis	1894
L. E. Benjamin	1885	A. J. J. B. Simons ..	1897
P. J. Bosman	1886	E. G. Hilner	1898

AT THE INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

Queen Victoria Memorial Scholarship.

Grace M. Robson 1910

(C)—THE CHANCELLOR'S PRIZES.

The Chancellor of the University in 1899, 1900, and 1901 offered two prizes at the B.A. examinations, one for proficiency in Latin Prose Competition, and the other for proficiency in Dynamics and Hydrostatics. These were all gained by S.A. College students.

Latin Prose.		*Dynamics, etc.*	
W. Pittman	1899	Margarete Von Oppel ..	1899
H. G. Lewis	1900	A. J. de Vos	1900
F. A. Lucas	1901	W. H. Logeman	1901

(D)—THE CORNWALL AND YORK PRIZE.

W. H. Logeman, M.A. ..	1903	A. G. Irving, B.A. ..	1909
G. H. H. Fincham, B.A.	1905	R. C. Lewis, M.A. ..	1911
Edith L. Stephens, B.A. ..	1907	H. V. F. Exner	1916

(E)—THE CHALMERS MEMORIAL PRIZE.

Elsie Chubb, B.A.	1903
Leslie Blackwell, B.A.	1908
G. H. Malan, M.A.	1910
Margaret E. Greenlees, B.A.	1915

(F)—EXHIBITIONS.

I.—University Exhibitions at B.A. Pass Examinations.

J. B. Clark (Classics)	1915
Mildred E. Roper (Botany)	1915
Gwendolen P. Hazell (Classics)	1916

II.—University Exhibitions at the Intermediate Examination.

C. F. Juritz	1883	S. W. Pienaar	1888
D. Wessels	1883	R. W. N. Kotze	1889
C. C. Elliott	1884	A. A. Elliott	1891
E. G. Little	1885	J. E. R. de Villiers	1892
T. W. Rein	1885	J. R. Hugo	1893
E. B. Fuller	1886	Nellie B. Muir	1896
A. B. Hofmeyr	1886	W. Fismer	1898
J. de V. Roos	1887	May H. le Roux	1898
H. G. Thorpe	1887	L. de B. Hugo	1899
H. P. Townsend	1888	R. C. J. Meyer	1900

Major Exhibition.		Minor Exhibition.	
Annabella B. Marchand	1901	H. J. de Vos	1903
L. Greenberg	1902	A. v. d. S. Centlivres	1904
A. M. Jacobs	1904	A. G. Irving	1905
J. H. Hofmeyr	1907	E. E. Earp	1906
G. A. Louw	1907	Ellen R. Behrman	1906
P. Stein	1907	D. Cohen	1907
G. R. Thompson	1908	Moses Forman	1908
T. Haarhoff	1910	C. D. Golding	1910
Andrew W. McGregor	1911		
W. H. Craib	1912		
A. St. C. Caporn	1912		
J. H. Lange	1913		
L. Weinberg	1913		
E. L. Cragg	1914		
L. Sive	1915		
F. Forman	1916		
G. P. Lestrade	1916		
J. S. Marais	1916		

Frere Exhibition.

C. A. Manning (Honorary)	1913
J. H. Lange	1913
E. L. Cragg	1914
F. Forman	1916

III.—Mining Exhibition.

Ernest G. Hilner (Honorary)	1899	H. L. Kirkman	1903
Victor Hartog	1899	P. A. Wagner	1904
Joseph Munks	1900	J. G. Midgley	1905
W. Fismer	1901	J. W. R. Hunter	1906
H. R. Hill	1902	Robert Wolff	1908

IV.—Exhibitions at Matriculation.

Previous to the removal of the Matriculation Classes from the College to the School, the following gained Exhibitions at Matriculation :—

(*a*) University Exhibitions.

L. Dale	1875	A. M. McGregor	1890
G. E. C. Anderson	1877	A. F. Russell	1893
J. P. F. Watermeyer	1877	B. A. Beard	1895
A. J. McGregor	1880	W. Pittman	1896
J. E. P. Close	1880	T. J. de V. Roos	1896
D. Wessels	1881	L. Hugo	1897
C. C. Elliott	1883	W. Fismer	1897
E. G. Little	1884	Madeline Russell	1897
J. C. Kotze	1886	W. H. Logeman	1898
J. de V. Roos	1886	A. D. Lewis	1898
Emilie David	1889	Jessie R. Spijker	1899
G. G. Plewman	1889	P. T. Lewis	1900
A. A. Elliott	1890	E. T. G. Sherwood	1900

(*b*) Jamison Exhibitions.

J. H. Davidson	1876	J. Lewis	1890
J. W. Wessels	1878	F. G. Gardiner	1890
B. J. Reinecke	1880	J. E. R. de Villiers	1891
C. F. Juritz	1881	S. Thompson	1893
P. Bosman	1883	L. B. Jacobsohn	1896
S. B. Morgenrood	1884	J. Munks	1898
A. B. Hofmeyr	1885	J. B. Overbeek	1899
R. M. Kayser	1889	C. Pitt	1900

(*c*) Frere Exhibition.

F. J. Sutton	1896	Maria M. Bosman	1899
C. W. R. Minnaar	1898		

Special Prizes at B.A.

Adelia Frankenstein (B.A. Lit.), £20	1892
A. M. McGregor (B.A. Lit.), £25	1893
A. A. Elliott (Chancellor's Prize for Classics)	1893
C. H. Bosenberg (Maths. and Nat. Sci.) £50	1896
M. Alexander (B.A. Lit.), £40	1897
Nellie B. Muir (B.A. Science), £25	1898
W. Fismer (B.A. Science), £50	1900

Special Prize at Intermediate.

A. F. Russell, £40	1894

LIST OF PASSES.

A.—D.Sc. Examination.

1907. Charles F. Juritz, M.A. (former student).
Thesis : A study of the Agricultural Soils of the Cape Colony.

1909. William A. Caldecott, B.A. (former student).
Thesis : Chemistry of Banket Ore Treatment.

1910. Joseph Lewis, M.A. (former student).
Thesis : Contributions to the study of the development of the grape, and the changes in grape must produced by alcoholic fermentation.

1913. Willem Versfeld, B.A., B.Sc. (former student).
Thesis : The geological structure of portions of German South-West Africa.

1915. Edwin P. Phillips, M.A. (former student).
Thesis : A contribution to the Flora of the Leribe Plateau and environs, with a discussion on the relationship of the floras of Basutoland, the Kalahari, and the South-Eastern regions.

B.—M.A. Examinations.

C. E. Lewis (Classics) .. 1880
C. F. Juritz (Chemistry) .. 1886
B. St. J. van der Riet (Chemistry) 1890
A. H. Murray (Mental and Moral Science) 1891
A. M. McGregor (Mental and Moral Science) .. 1896
W. H. Logeman (Physics) 1903
A. B. Welsh (Chemistry) .. 1903
G. H. H. Fincham (Physics) 1905

A. E. du Toit (Mathematical Science) 1907
A. M. Jacobs (Chemistry) 1907
Edwin P. Phillips (Botany) 1908
Gabriel H. Malan (Mental and Moral Science) 1909
Ellen R. Behrman (Mathematical Science) 1909
R. C. Lewis (Zoology) 1910
J. H. Hofmeyr (Classics) 1911
Edna L. Fincham (Mental and Moral Science) 1911
H. J. Mandelbrote (History) 1911
W. R. Hamilton (Mental and Moral Science) 1914
Marie L. Mellish (Mental and Moral Science) 1916
H. V. Exner (Physiology) 1916

M.A.—Part I.

John Reynolds (Dutch) 1917
Siegfried Annecke (Physiology) 1917

C. B.A. Examinations.

HONOURS.

Regulations existing to 1884

Prior to 1884 candidates for the B.A. degree were examined in both Literature and Science.

1874
1 F. C. Kolbe.
2 B. P. J. Marchand.

1875.
1 C. E. Lewis.

1876.
2 A. J. Foord.

1877
1 W. P. Schreiner.

1878.
2 C. E. Egan
2 L. F. Childe
1 G. Nieuwoudt
3 F. Paver.

1879.
3 G. E. C. Anderson.

1880.
1 J. P. F. Watermeyer.

1882
2 J. W. Wessels.

1883.
2 A. J. McGregor.

*** 1 Honours in both Departments. 2 Honours in Literature. 3 Honours in Science.

Regulations existing from 1884 to 1902.

In 1884 two separate Departments were formed, and Honours were obtained in Literature and Philosophy or Mathematics and Natural Science. The lists were published in order of merit, and the number indicates the position in the list.

(1) *Honours in Literature and Philosophy.*

1884.
1 D. Wessels.
2 C. M. Kitching
3 T. A. Irving.

1886.
1 C. C. Elliott.
2 J. W. S. Leonard.
5 A. H. Murray

1887.
1 E. G. Little.
2 T. W. Rein.
3 R. W. Close.
5 G. P. Ferguson.
6 C. A. Kitching.

1888.
1 G. C. Muller.
2 J. du Plessis.
3 J. de V. Roos.

1889.
2 E. H. Bisset.
3 W. P. Buchanan.

1890.
3 S. W. Pienaar.

1891.
1 Isabel Stephen.

1892.
1 Adelia Frankenstein.

1893.
1 A. A. Elliott.
3 A. M. McGregor.

1894.
1 J. E. R. de Villiers.
2 E. H. Muller.
3 L. E. Weichardt.
6 G. A. Hill.

1895.
1 J. R. Hugo.

1896.
2 C. Gutsche.
4 Maria Rothmann.

1897.
1 A. E. Russell.
3 H. Rentz.
5 M. Alexander.

1898.
3 G. Hartog.
5 Elizabeth le Roux.
6 B. A. Beard.
11 S. B. Kitchin.

1899.
4 W. Pitman.
8 T. J. de V. Roos.

1900.
1 H. G. Lewis.
4 May H. le Roux.
11 Helen E. Bennett.

1901.
1 E. A. Lucas.
7 G. S. Hemming.
8 Ina G. de Jager.
13 C. W. R. Minnaar.
16 C. P. Theron.

1902.
1 Elsie M. Chubb.
5 Harriet M. L. Kensit.
6 G. S. Kingwill.

(2) *Honours in Mathematics and Natural Science.*

1884.
1 G. C. Fitzpatrick.

1885.
1 L. E. Benjamin.
2 C. E. Juritz.
3 M. C. Vos.

1886.
1 P. J. Bosman.
3 W. S. Webber.
4 E. Watermeyer.

1887.
1 F. Purcell.
2 S. B. Morgenrood.

1888.
1 A. B. Hofmeyr.
3 G. P. Mathew.
5 D. P. de Bruyn.

1889.
1 W. A. Caldecott.

1890.
2 H. P. Townsend.
3 H. G. Thorpe.
4 J. R. Arnot.
5 C. C. Thomas.

1891.
1 R. W. N. Kotze.
4 W. Versfeld.

1892.
1 G. A. Watermeyer.
4 R. M. Kayser.

1893.
2 C. H. Watson.
3 J. Rabie.

1894.
1 J. Lewis.
4 P. J. Kotze.

1895.
3 H. C. J. Tietz.

1896.
2 C. H. Bosenberg.

1897.
1 A. J. J. B. Simons.
2 A. F. Russell.

1898.
1 E. G. Hilner.
2 Nellie B. Muir.

1899.
2 C. C. A. de Villiers.

1900 (June).
1 W. Fismer.
2 A. J. de Vos.

1900 (Dec.)
1 J. L. Hill.

1901.
1 L. de B. Hugo.
3 S. S. Elliott.
4 W. H. Logeman.
5 A. D. Lewis.
6 R. Inchbold.

1902.
1 { E. T. G. Sherwood.
  { Jessie R. Spijker.
3 R. C. J. Meyer.
4 R. J. van Reenen.
5 J. B. Overbeek.
6 H. M. Foot.
8 M. Leendertz.

Under Regulations which came into force in 1903.

(1) *Honours in Literature and Philosophy.*

1903.

Classics.

3 Annabella B. Marchand.

Modern Languages

4 C. P. Bond.

1904.

Mental and Moral Science.

2 B. B. Keet.
3 L. Greenberg.

1905.

Classics.

3 V. A. Lewis.

Mental and Moral Science.

1 H. J. de Vos.

1906.

Classics.

2 A. v. de S. Centlivres.

Mental and Moral Science.

1 Agnes W. Tucker.
2 P. Millin.

1907.

Classics.

2 A. Alexander.

Mental and Moral Science.

1 G. H. Malan.

History.

1 M. Franks.

1908.

Classics.

4 Elsie M. Ashworth.
6 W. M. de Villiers.
7 J. J. le Roux.

Mental and Moral Science.

1 A. D. Keet.

1909.

Classics.

1 J. H. Hofmeyr.

Modern Languages.

2 H. H. G. Kreft.

Mental and Moral Science.

1 Edna L. Fincham.
3 L. M. A. N. v. Schalkwyk.

History.

1 R. L. Hall.
2 Leila A. Wright.
3 L. L. Pienaar.

1910.

Classics.

1 O. D. Schreiner.
3 G. R. Thomson.
5 M. Forman.

Mental and Moral Science.

1 N. E. Rosenberg.
2 A. G. Levenstein.

History.

1 H. J. Mandelbrote.
4 Norah E. Kennedy.
5 J. J. Kotze.

1911.

Modern Languages.

4 Erica M. Arderne.

Mental and Moral Science.

5 C. W. Ryall.
6 W. R. Hamilton.
7 R. G. Kottich.
8 W. Leinberger.

History.

1 J. E. Muller.

1912.

Classics.

Class I—T. Haarhoff.
Class II—Beatrice P. Hazell.
Marjorie B. Johnston.
Grace M. Robson.

Mental and Moral Science.

Class II—Marie L. Mellish.
M. M. Viljoen.

History.

Class I—Johanna S. McGregor.
B. Woolf.

1913.

Classics.

Class II—J. E. de Villiers.
E. Latham.
A. W. McGregor.

Modern Languages.

Class II—Bertha T. A. Goeze.

1914.

Classics.

Class I—Evelyn Brown.
L. Hotz.
Class II—H. P. Cruse.

Mental and Moral Science.

Class II—Aimée Murray.

History.

Class II—Rachel M. Eksteen.
Margaret E. Greenlees.
L. G. Immelman.
L. M. Platnauer.

1915.

Classics.

Class I—Irene A. Newmark.

History.

Class II—J. Woolf.

1916.

Classics.

Class I—J. B. Clark.

Mental and Moral Science.

Class I—Irene A. Newmark.

History.

Class I—Isabella M. Craib.

1917.

Classics.

Class II—Gwendolen P. Hazell.

Mental and Moral Science.

Class II—Grace Rosenberg.

History.

Class II—J. J. Nel.

Economics.

Class I—A. Arenhold.

(2) *Honours in Science.*

1903.

Physics.

1 Lucy Stapleton.

Chemistry.

2 P. T. Lewis.
3 C. G. R. Solomon.

1904.

Mathematics.

1 L. Blackwell.
2 W. H. Stuart.

Physics.

1 G. H. H. Fincham.

Chemistry.

2 G. Voss.
4 A. K. Osterloh.

1905.

Mathematics.

2 Muriel M. Versfeld.

Botany.

1 E. P. Phillips.

Chemistry.

2 C. L. Robertson.

Zoology.

1 T. F. Dreyer.

1906.

Chemistry.

1 A. M. Jacobs.

Botany.

1 Edith L. Stephens.
2 W. C. B. Meyer.

1907.

Mathematics.

1 P. C. Kotze.

Physics.

1 A. G. Irving.
2 J. B. Bullock.

Botany.

1 A. J. Ballantine.

1908.

Mathematics.

1 Ellen R. Behrman.

Physics.

4 H. W. Gray.
5 E. Jacot.
6 P. Schur.

Botany.

1 H. A. M. Bosman.
2 P. de V. Moll.

Applied Mathematics.

1 W. Power.

Chemistry.

2 J. H. Immelman.

Geology.

1 C. S. Douglas.
2 I. H. King.

1909.

Mathematics.

1 D. Cohen.

Chemistry.

1 D. Millin.
2 D. T. Storm.
3 A. S. Liebson.

Zoology.

3 R. C. Lewis.

Applied Mathematics.

1 P. Stein.

Botany.

2 H. S. Morris.

Geology.

1 G. A. Louw.

1910.

Mathematics.

1 J. H. Hofmeyr.
2 Annie H. Liddell.

Chemistry.

1 W. P. Robson.
2 Lily Machanik.

Physics.

2 B. G. Twycross.

Botany.

1 Dorothy G. Lee.
2 Helen J. Davison.

Zoology.

2 R. O. Wahl.

1911.

Mathematics.

1 J. Joffe.

Botany.

1 Margaret R. Michell.

Chemistry.

2 M. Braun.
4 J. C. Ross.

Geology.

1 B. G. v. B. Mellé.

1912.

Mathematics.

Class II—L. Kisselhoff.

Applied Mathematics.

Class II—V. H. Neser.

Chemistry.

Class II—C. D. Golding.
J. J. v. Zijl.

1913.

Physics.

Class II—W. G. Sutton.

Chemistry.

Class I—J. M. Winnitzky.

1914.

Mathematics.

Class II—M. Geffen.
Ethel F. Shaw.

Applied Mathematics.

Class I—W. H. Craib.

Botany.

Class I—A. St. C. Caporn.

Physiology.

Class II—H. V. F. Exner.
L. Rabinowitz.

1915.

Mathematics.

Class II—J. de v. Joubert.
J. H. Lange.

Chemistry.

Class II—N. E. Lambrechts.
B. Rubinstein.

Applied Mathematics.

Class I—Leo. Weinberg.
Class II—A. H. Gie.

Botany.

Class I—Mary R. H. Thompson.

1916.

Physics.

Class II—E. L. Cragg.

Botany.

Class I—Mildred E. Roper.

Zoology.

Class I—S. H. Skaife.
Class II—Helen J. Janisch.

1917.

Applied Mathematics.

Class I—M. C. G. Meyer.

Chemistry.

Class I—P. S. Malan.
M. H. Steyn.

Physiology.

Class II—L. Mirvish.

Regulations existing to 1884.

1875.
A. Helm.
G. M. Hudson.
G. Keet.

1876.
H. H. Juta.
E. J. Pienaar.

1877.
F. van Oordt.

1879.
Jos. A. Joubert.

1880.
J. J. T. Marquard.

1881.
H. Jones.
M. O. Manson.

1882.
C. G. Rice.
J. E. P. Close.
C. J. Reinecke.
A. Murray.

Regulations existing from 1884 *to* 1902.

(1) In Literature and Philosophy.

1884.
W. Watermeyer.
J. J. Simons.
D. J. Kuys.

1886.
M. F. B. Evans.

1887.
F. A. Clüver.

1888.
A. Hallack.
E. W. Ferguson.
F. G. Katzenstein.
J. L. Tindall.
E. B. Dwyer.

1889.
E. G. Malherbe.
G. D. Malan.

1890.
W. J. Viljoen.

1891.
J. Murray.

1892.
S. F. Goch.
E. R. Grey.

1893.
B. G. Heydenrych.
W. Freeman.

1894.
Angelina E. Lückhoff
E. Dommisse.
A. C. de Villiers.

1896.
C. W. de Villiers.

1898.
H. Saltman.
G. Masson.
S. H. Hugo.
F. J. van Zyl.
G. Knothe.

1899.
L. B. Jacobson.
J. W. Robertson.
J. J. Naudé.

1900.
Selina Gordon.
Henrietta M. McGregor.
A. E. Carlisle.
S. Y. de Villiers.

1901.
T. A. Anderson.

1902.
Grace Hazenberg.
M. J. de Kock.
H. Luscombe.

(2) Mathematics and Natural Science.

1893.
K. N. Teubes.

1894.
P. K. Albertyn.

1895.
J. Muller.
C. B. Smith.
A. D. Lückhoff.

1896.
P. J. van der Merwe.

1897.
A. J. Louw.
D. Isaacs.

1898.
C. H. Geister.
E. R. de Villiers.

1899.
Margarete von Oppell.
C. W. Lewis.

1900 (June).
W. D. C. Juritz.

1900 (Dec.)
J. Gutsche.

1901.
A. B. Welsh.
H. A. Hahn.

1902.
C. Pitt.
G. J. Luyt.
Maria M. Bosman.
F. G. Stapleton.
W. A. Humphrey.
G. A. S. Sichel.

Regulations from 1903 *to* 1911.

[The Names are given in Alphabetical order.]

(1) *In Literature and Philosophy.*

1903.
E. C. Davison.
A. J. Pienaar.
D. G. Roux.
C. E. Viljoen.

1904.
J. Gordon.
E. T. C. Holmes.
Enid B. Oliff.
J. A. Pienaar.

1905.
S. J. Kempen.
J. C. Malan.
Ethel M. Matchett.
J. D. Rossouw.
Una Sampson.
M. A. van Deventer.

1906.
C. J. R. Bergh.
S. F. Billingham.
Anna M. Krige.
M. J. S. Muller.
G. W. Napier.
Frances L. Schreiner.
A. F. Stephen.

1907.
Dora M. Centlivres.
W. F. R. Schreiner.
R. J. Theron.

1908.
Magdalena M. S. de Beer.
N. Goldberg.
Vera Ritchie.

1909.
P. B. Croeser.
W. A. Currie.
H. P. Heimann.
P. H. de V. Helm.
G. Lindenberg.

1910.
J. v. S. Brink.
P. Clouts.
Edith M. Couldridge.
E. B. Lundie.
Mary B. Paterson.
H. O. Poulteney.
H. Rogers.
J. J. Strasheim.

1911.
W. J. G. Anderson.
Eleanor M. Hambidge.
Florence C. Lister.
Gladys A. Schmidt.
F. Stander.
Kathleen M. Store.
D. P. v. d. Merwe.

(2) *In Science.*

1903.
G. O. Thornton.

1904.
W. G. Hoal.
W. E. Stanford.
H. D. Trill.
A. B. Wessels.

1905
F. de Villiers.
A. P. C. Duvenage.
H. F. Mitchell.
Ruth Powis.
G. Steijn.
H. Woodhead.

1906.
H. W. Beeton.
S. J. Biesman-Simons.
J. M. S. Gericke.
F. D. Hugo.

1907.
J. Gifford.
G. J. Louw.

1908.
D. Brink.
E. E. F. Earp.
E. W. Jacklin.
B. P. Moll.
G. F. Westphal.

1909.
P. W. Hunter.
C. A. H. Kotze.
H. E. le Roux.
J. R. Malan.
A. P. H. Naude.
Beatrice M. Tucker.

1910.
Doris Chennells.
C. W. F. Schluter.
Marjorie V. Smith.
Margaret E. Tannahill.
P. A. Taylor.
C. A. Wahl.

1911.
Ruth M. Glover.
J. P. Grobbelaar.
D. F. Malan.
Magda Sauer.
J. M. Versfeld.
L. L. Wahl.

DEGREES IN LITERATURE AND SCIENCE COMBINED (MIXED B.A.)

1910.

H. Cressy.

1911.

Course A.—Margaretha J. v. Heerden.

Course B.—Grace A. T. Smyth.

B.A. PASS DEGREES UNDER REGULATIONS FROM 1912.

1912.

Group A.—D. J. W. Wium.
Group B.—C. A. Anderson, H. E. Rudd, Edith Tobias.
Group D.—A. G. Cowling, Z. J. de Beer, B. P. Eybers, J. C. Gie, G. G. Malan, J. G. Malan, S. H. Noaks, J. A. v. D. Reinecke, F. S. Smuts, Mary A. Stephen, C. H. Steyn, Hilda M. v. Heerde.

1913.

Group A.—L. F. Gregorowski, Gladys W. Jordan, J. C. Watters.
Group B.—H. E. du Plessis, Violette Jacot, Alice E. A. Runciman.
Group D.—M. C. Anderson, A. P. Blignault, A. M. de Villiers, H. W. Friedlander, E. W. H. Goeze, Alice M. F. Goldmann, Daphne G. Muller, P. Pienaar, Gwen M. Rees, A. J. Stals, W. von Bonde.

1914.

Group A.—W. A. P. von Holdt.
Group B.—B. V. Callanan, A. W. Smit.
Group C.—D. F. Malan.
Group D.—Marjorie E. Beverley, R. B. J. Blenkinsop, Verna Brinkman, Nelly Cohen, J. P. de Villiers, E. A. Halm, J. J. Jordaan, J. H. Louw, A. M. Moll, J. B. Otto, D. W. Rees, R. B. Robertson, N. A. A. van Buuren, Kathleen A. Vos.

1915.

Group A.—Marion R. Parker, Dorothy R. Robson, J. C. Smit, P. J. Steynberg, Marjorie Thomson, A. G. E. van Velden.
Group B.—Anna J. Aucamp, Kathleen Butler, D. G. Conradie, W. R. de Kock.
Group C.—Helen J. Janisch.
Group D.—Dorothy L. Alderson, L. P. Bosman, L. F. de Vaal M. G. Eckard, G. F. Fevrier, I. Goldblatt, Phyllis Henkel, E. F. Horn, G. Louw, Deborah F. Morrison, E. E. Neser, J. A. Oosthuizen, A. C. M. Orrey, D. Prisman, Mildred E. Roper, M. Rubinstein, Elizabeth D. Russell, Violet M. L. Traill, S. van der Spuy, H. Wisnekowitz.

1916.

Group A.—Annie L. McLagan, John Reynolds.
Group B.—J. H. Beneke, Elizabeth K. Murray, F. Pienaar, D. F. Viljoen.
Group C.—Addie H. Bobbins, Daphne C. A. de Waal, E. E. G. Field, Rita Wilmot.
Group D.—Ivy C. A. Ainslie, Mary McG. Anderson, Gwendoline G. Edwards, I. Kushlick, P. S. Malan, M. C. G. Meyer, M. T. te W. Naude, H. W. Needham, M. Schafter, M. H. Steyn, C. von Bonde, G. F. A. von Willich, J. F. Wicht.

1917.

Group A.—R. G. du Plessis, M. L. Fick, I. D. MacCrone, L. H. Penchansky, A. Shacksnovis, A. J. v. d. Merwe.
Group B.—Hermine A. T. du Plessis, A. S. Raubenheimer, A. J. v. Zyl.
Group C.—W. C. Zahn.
Group D.—N. Asherson, R. Bigalke, J. H. Blignault, V. Bosman, D. de Bruyn, M. I. de Saxe, H. de Villiers, J. P. Duminy, P. J. Eksteen, H. O. Hofmeyr, D. Hugo, Sophie Levinkind, B. Marchand, L. Miller, A. L. te W. Naude, F. B. Reitz, L. Sive.

D.—At the Intermediate Examination.

1883.

Honours.

1 C. F. Juritz.
5 D. Wessels.

Pass.

G. C. Fitzpatrick.
D. J. Kuys.
M. C. Vos.
C. M Kitching.
W. Watermeyer.
J. J. Simons.
J. C. Watermeyer.

1884.

Honours.

1 C. C. Elliott.
3 W. S. Webber,
4 J. W. Leonard.

Pass.

P. J. Bosman.
E. Watermeyer.
C. Tredgold.
A. H. Murray.

1885.

Honours.

1 E. G. Little.
3 S. B. Morgenrood.
5 F. Purcell.

Pass.

C. R. Kitching.
P. Reynolds.
R. W. Close.
J. F. Kirsten.

1886.

Honours.

1 E. B. Fuller.
2 A. B. Hofmeyr.
4 D. G. de Bruyn.
11 G. P. Matthew.
12 J. du Plessis.

Pass.

P. T. Retief.
D. Wilcox.
J. H. van Aarde.

1887.

Honours.

1 J. de V. Roos.
2 H. G. Thorpe.
4 F. W. Beyers.

Pass.

E. H. Bissett,
A. Bensusan.
J. D. Cormack.
J. G. de Bruyn.
J. J. Smeer.

1888.

Honours.

1 H. P. Townsend.
3 W. P. Buchanan.
7 R. Rosenthal.

Pass.

J. R. Arnot.
P. J. Oliver.
A. M. Beswick.
G. J. Roux.
A. C. Vlok.

1889.

Honour

1 R. W. N. Kotze
3 Isabel Stephens
5 C. C. Thomas.

Pass.

G. A. Watermeyer.
W. Versfeld.

1890.

Honours.

1 R. M. Kayser.
2 Adelia Frankenstein.

Pass.

B. G. Heydenrych.
H. E. Cormack.
S. F. Goch.
J. J. Smit.

1891.

Honours.

2 A. A. Elliott.
3 J. Lewis.
4 A. M. McGregor.
10 E. H. Muller.

Pass.

J. Rabie.
C. H. Watson.
K. N. Teubes.
W. H. G. C. Dickson.
P. Albertyn.

1892.

Honours.

3 J. E. R. de Villiers.
5 L. E. Weichardt.
8 A. C. de Villiers.
11 E. Dommisse.

Pass.

P. J. Kotze.
A. D. Lückhoff.
G. van Zyl.

1893.

Class I.

J. R. Hugo.

Class II.

H. C. J. Tietz.

Class III.

St. C. O. Sinclair.
J. Muller.
C. B. Smith.
A. J. Jones.
C. W. T. B. Juta.

1894.

Class I.

3 A. F. Russell.

Class II.

A. J. J. B. Simons.
C. H. Bosenberg.
P. J. van der Merwe.

Class III.

C. Gutsche.
Maria E. Rothmann.

1895.

Class II.

M. Alexander.
H. Reitz.
D. Isaacs.
C. W. de Villiers.

Class III.

R. E. Russell.
A. J. Louw.
I. A. Perold.

1896.

Class I.

1 Nellie B. Muir.

Class II.

Ruby Livingstone.
B. A. Beard.
G. Hartog.
C. C. A. de Villiers.

Class III.

E. R. de Villiers.
H. L. Geister.
P. J. Jacobs.
S. B. Kitchin.
H. Saltman.
P. J. Theron.
F. J. van Zyl.
W. H. Visser.

1897.

Class I.

4 W. Pittman.
6 F. G. Sutton.

Class II.

Margarete von Oppell.
J. P. Cilliers.
D. J. Hamman.
W. Robertson.
L. B. Jacobsohn.
J. Dommisse.
J. B. Albertyn.
W. B. Carmichael.
T. J. Roos.
P. U. Fisher.

Class III.

C. Borckenhagen.
H. Botha.
S. Y. de Villiers.
A. G. Driessen.
W. Juritz.
C. W. Lewis.
C. H. Muller.
J. J. Naude.
J. Spyker.

1898.

Class I.

1 W. S. Fismer.
2 May H. le Roux.

Class II.

A. J. de Vos.
J. L. Hill.
H. G. Lewis.
Madeline M. Russell.
C. P. Theron.

Class III.

Helen E. Bennett.
Agnes S. Bissett.
J. A. Bosman.
T. Buissinne.
S. J. de Jager.
G. W. de Villiers.
J. J. Gertenbach.
Selina Gordon.
H. G. L. Hahn.
G. P. Kotze.
J. D. Louw.
J. D. van Soelen.
A. M. Vlok.

1899.

Class I.

1 L. de B. Hugo.
4 F. A. Lucas.
11 W. H. Logeman.
12 S. S. Elliott.
20 A. D. Lewis.

Class II.

T. A. Anderson.
D. F. Bosman.
Ina G. de Jager.
E. H. A. A. Hahn.
G. S. Hemming.
C. W. R. Minnaar.
C. Pycroft.

Class III.

S. Kark.
G. J. Luyt.
D. J. Nel.

A. Raphaely.
I. R. Russell.
A. D. Viljoen.

1900 (June).

Class I.

3 R. C. J. Meyer.
8 Jessie R. Spfjker.

Class II.

Maria M. Bosman.
M. J. de Kock.
Harriet M. L. Kensit.
G. S. Kingwill.
Anna M. Krige.
G. Laurence.
M. Leendertz.
J. B. Overbeek.
G. H. Roy.
G. A. S. Sichel.
R. J. van Reenen.

Class III.

G. W. Gie.
H. Luscombe.
D. F. de V. Roos.

1900 (Dec.)

Class II.

J. R. Black.
E. T. G. Sherwood.

Class III.

Mabel Broad.
C. L. Louw.
G. O. Thornton.

1901.

Class I.

3 Anabella B. Marchand.
14 C. P. Bond.
15 P. T. Lewis.
16 C. Pitt.

Class II.

A. J. Pienaar.
R. W. Rail.
W. B. Riesle.
D. G. Roux.
Lucy Stapleton.
C. E. Viljoen.

Class III.

E. C. Davidson.
J. D. de Vos.
Jessie Lewis.
Ida Rappeport.
C. G. R. Solomon.
C. J. van der Merwe.
A. B. Welsh.
H. D. Trill.
J. W. van Reenen.

1902.

Class I.

1 L. Greenberg.

Class II

H. C. de Wet.
E. T. C. Holmes.
B. B. Keet.
J. C. Malan.
A. K. Osterloh.
G. du T. Voss.

Class III.

G. H. H. Fincham.
J. Gordon.
W. G. Hoal.
T. P. B. Muir.
G. A. O'Reilly.
J. M. Ormond.
J. A. Pienaar.
W. E. Stanford.
C. J. Sutton.
R. K. Thomson.
A. B. Wessels.

1903.

Class I.

11 H. J. de Vos.

Class II.

T. F. Dreyer.
A. P. C. Duvenage.
H. A. Hanekom.
S. J. Kempen.
V. A. Lewis.
H. F. Mitchell.
Florence M. Rees.
C. L. Robertson.
J. D. Rossouw.
W. F. R. Schreiner.
Agnes W. Tucker.
M. A. van Deventer.
H. Woodhead.

Class III.

H. W. Beeton.
B. Bernstein.
F. de Villiers.
B. de C. Marchand.
Ethel M. Matchett.
E. P. Phillips.
Ruth Powis.
A. Rose-Innes.
Una Sampson.
B. A. Solomon
G. Steyn.
F. D. Theron.
G. H. Walters.

1904.

Class I.

2 A. M. Jacobs.
5 A. v. de S. Centlivres.

Class II.

S. F. Billingham.
W. A. Cooke.
E. Gluckmann.
W. C. B. Meyer.
Frances L. Schreiner.
Edith L. Stephens.

Class III.

J. H. J. V. Ackermann.
C. J. R. Bergh.
S. F. Biesman-Simons.
A. Davis.
A. Edmeades.
J. M. S. Gericke.
J. B. Kieser.
A. W. Louw.
H. B. Luckhoff.
F. E. D. Maeder.
P. Millin.
M. J. S. Muller.
G. W. Napier.
R. H. Parker.
T. G. W. Reinecke.
C. W. F. Schlüter.
A. F. Stephen.
M. N. van Rensburg.

1905.

Class I.

7 A. G. Irving.

Class II.

A. Alexander.
A. J. Ballantine.
Dora M. Centlivres.
G. E. du Toit.
M. Franks.
G. J. Louw.
Alice S. Miller.
V. H. Pretorius.

Class III.

C. N. Budler.
W. A. Currie.
N. P. Dale.
G. H. W. de Vos.
A. Fine.
J. Gifford.
P. C. Kotze.
G. H. Malan.
J. S. McLaren.
Vera Ritchie.
Kathleen H. Scott.
Ellen H. Silke.
H. Sonnenfeld.
J. B. Sutton.
P. M. van der Westhuysen.
W. G. Westphal.

1906.

Class I.

5 E. E. Earp.
8 Ellen R. Behrman.
10 W. M. de Villiers.
12 Elsie M. Ashworth.

Class II.

H. A. M. Bosman.
D. Brink.
J. H. Immelman.
E. Jacot.
A. D. Keet.
I. H. King.
J. J. le Roux.
P. de V. Moll.
A. P. H. Naude.
L. L. Pienaar.
W. Power.
Doris R. Roper.
P. Schur.
D. T. Storm.
Leila A. Wright.

Class III.

W. J. G. Anderson.
H. A. Cook.
M. Goldberg.
J. Hermann.
J. Kaplan.
R. C. Lewis.
B. P. Moll.
J. G. Silke.
G. A. W. Sparks.
Margaret J. van Heerden.
F. L. W. Zietsman.

1907.

Class I.

2 J. H. Hofmeyr.
3 C. A. H. Kotze.
6 G. A. Louw.
7 P. Stein.
8 D. Cohen.

Class II.

Edna L. Fincham.
M. Franks.
P. H. de V. Helm.
H. H. G. Kreft.
A. Liebson.
G. Lindenberg.
D. Millin.

O. D. Schreiner.
Beatrice M. Tucker.
C. A. Wahl.

Class III.

J. C. G. Burger.
P. B. Croeser.
T. A. Fuller.
R. L. Hall.
H. P. Heimann.
P. W. Hunter.
R. E. le Roux.
H. S. Morris.
Magda Sauer.
C. P. van der Merwe.
D. P. van der Merwe.
L. M. van Schalkwyk.

1908.

Class I.

2 G. R. Thomson.
7 M. Forman.

Class II.

C. L. Cawse.
Dorothy G. Lee.
Lily Machanik.
H. J. Mandelbrote.
Margaret R. Michell.
P. A. Taylor.
R. O. Wahl.

Class III.

M. C. Anderson.
Doris Chennells.
D. R. Cilliers.
P. Clouts.
E. F. du Toit.
W. R. Hamilton.
Henrietta Jacobs.
Norah Kennedy.
J. J. Kotze.
A. S. Levenstein.
G. G. Malan.
Nannie McMillan.
J. G. Muller.
W. P. Robson.
H. R. Rood.
Marjorie V. Smith.
Elizabeth C. Steenkamp.
Mary A. Stephen.
Margaret E. Tannahill.

1909.

Class II.

M. Braun.
A. G. Cowling.
Eleanor M. Hambidge.
J. Joffe.
W. Leinberger.
I. W. Malan.
B. G. von B. Melle.
J. E. Muller.
Gladys A. Schmidt.
J. M. Versfeld.
L. L. Wahl.

Class III.

G. E. D. Cartwright.
A. W. Cawse.
Gertrude Cohen.
J. Davidoff.
J. N. Dreyer.
H. E. du Plessis.
W. C. Eales.
M. G. Eckard.
W. R. Galloway.
C. G. D. Gerneke.
Ruth M. Glover.
L. G. Immelman.
Maud Inchbold.
L. Kisselhoff.
R. G. Kottich.
L. J. Krige.
J. G. Malan.
J. B. Platnauer.
J. C. Ross.
L. Schur.
F. Stander.
H. O. Stanley.
Kathleen M. Store.
W. E. Thomas.
W. J. J. van der Merwe
Hilda M. van Heerde.
C. J. Visser.
J. C. Watters.

1910.

Class I.

3 T. Haarhoff.
4 Grace M. Robson.
8 C. D. Golding.

Class II.

E. Goeze.
Alice M. Goldmann.
Ruth Jacot.
Marjorie B. Johnston.
Daphne G. Muller.
V. H. Neser.
Gwen. M. Rees.
F. W. R. Silke.
C. H. Steyn.
F. A. Steytler.
J. J. van Zyl.
M. M. Viljoen.
D. J. Wium.
B. Woolf.

Class III.

C. A. Anderson.
Anna J. Aucamp.
Z. J. de Beer.
J. F. de Wet.
Olive S. Earp.
G. B. Fourie.
J. C. Gie.
B. Gluckmann.
F. Hanekom.
Jacoba Herholdt.
J. H. Louw.
F. C. Loxton.
W. P. F. McLaren.
J. de V. Meiring.
A. M. Moll.
J. A. Reinecke.
J. B. Retief.
R. B. Robertson.
Debora M. Rossouw.
H. E. Rudd.
Ursula H. Schreiner.
N. J. A. Smit.
F. S. Smuts.
J. G. Steytler.

1911.

Class I.

7 A. W. McGregor.

Class II.

P. L. Close.
A. M. de Villiers.
J. E. de Villiers.
H. Friedlander.
Bertha T. A. Goeze.
L. F. Gregorowski.
C. Isaacson.
C. F. S. Nicholson.
W. G. Sutton.
J. M. Winnitzky.

Class III.

C. P. Anderson.
Marjorie E. Beverley.
A. P. Blignaut.
D. G. Conradie.
T. P. de Villiers.
J. Enslin.
M. H. Hallack.
Violette Jacot.
Elizabeth Koch.
Marguerite Koch.
D. Krynauw.
N. E. Lambrechts.
J. Lategan.
E. Latham.
D. F. Malan.
J. F. Maré.
E. Matchett.
Aimée Murray.
J. D. Page.
Marion R. Parker.
W. O. Read.
R. Reitz.
Alice E. Runciman.
D. Steyn.
F. W. Turpin.
W. von Bonde.
G. F. A. von Willich.

1912.

Class I.

2 W. H. Craib.
3 A. St. C. Caporn.

Class II.

Dorothy L. Alderson.
A. H. Ashworth.
R. B. J. Blenkinsop.
Verna Brinkman.
B. V. Callanan.
H. P. Cruse.
Rachel M. Eksteen.
H. V. F. Exner.
M. Geffen.
Margaret E. Greenlees.
E. A. Halm.
G. W. Home.
E. F. Horn.
L. Hotz.
J. J. Jordaan.
C. H. Lazarus.
W. S. Marloth.
N. Moore.
J. M. Moresby-White.
H. W. Needham.
L. M. Platnauer.
D. W. Rees.
Elizabeth D. Russell.
T. Scheepers.
Frances E. Shaw.
Emmie M. Store.
N. A. A. v. Buuren.
W. A. P. v. Holdt.
J. v. d. L. v. Willich.
Kathleen A. Vos.

Class III.

Florence Allsopp.
J. A. Brink.
Nelly Cohen.
Florence Currie.
W. R. de Kock.
I. S. de Villiers.
J. P. de Villiers.
Elizabeth du Toit.
Zoé Findlay.
Sylvia I. Irwin.

Helen Janisch.
J. Liebson.
W. Lindenberg.
H. D. Mansfield.
J. B. Otto.
L. Rabinowitz.
A. W. Smit.
Violet M. L. Traill.
C. M. Trichardt.
Lydia C. Zahn.

1913.

Class I.

M. Cohen.
Isabella M. Crail.
I. Goldblatt.
J. H. Lange.
C. A. W. Manning.
D. Prisman.
Mildred E. Roper.
Mary R. H. Thompson.
L. Weinberg.
J. Woolf.

Class II.

A. M. Albertyn.
J. B. Clark.
H. E. Close.
F. C. du Plessis.
A. M. Gie.
D. F. Jaches.
J. F. Kriel.
A. D. Mackay.
H. R. Maynier.
Deborah F. Morrison.
Irene A. Newmark.
E. E. Neser.
W. S. Oates.
Dorothy R. Robson.
B. Rubinstein.
M. Rubinstein.
J. C. Scheepers.
H. L. L. Smuts.
W. V. Theron.
Marjorie Thomson.
A. G. E. van Velden.
J. F. Wicht.
H. Wisnekowitz.

Class III.

G. G. Ainslie.
Ivy C. A. Ainslie.
J. J. Basson.
W. A. Basson.
L. P. Bosman.
N. H. G. Cloete.
Reniera v. O. Cloete.
Olivette C. de Bruyn.
L. F. de Vaal.
Daphne C. A. de Waal
M. G. du Plessis.
Mabel M. Fick.
Ruby M. Garrard
Winifred Haw.
Phyllis Henkel.
E. C. Keet.
Maria M. Logeman.
J. de V. Louw.
Annie L. McLagan.
Betty K. Murray.
M. T. Naudé.
J. A. Oosthuizen.
J. Reynolds.
J. C. Smit.
P. J. Steynberg.
P. van Heerde.
M. B. van Heerden.
D. I. Viljoen.

1914.

Class I. Division I.

E. L. Cragg.

Class I. Division II.

A. Arenhold.
H. G. Ashworth.
A. Colly.
Gwendolen P. Hazell.
A. D. McDonald.
M. C. G. Meyer.
G. V. Noaks.

Class II.

Mary McG. Anderson.
Gwendoline G. Edwards.
M. L. Fick.
H. W. Girdlestone.
I. Kushlick.
C. R. Morrison.
F. W. Pienaar.
J. C. Rimer.
Mary C. Russell.
N. Sarif.
M. Schaffer.
M. H. Steyn.
V. C. Taylor.
C. von Bonde.

Class III.

W. Aronsohn.
L. v R. Becker.
J. H. Beneke.
Addie H. Bobbins
H. F. Davison.
Lettie H. de Bruyn.
Marguerite de Villiers.
L. J. E. Erasmus.
Elizabeth A. Graham.
Philipine C. M. Hochapfel.
W. A. Krige.

J. R. A. Leibbrandt.
P. S. Malan.
G. H. Marais.
E. J. Neethling.
H. C. H. Newton.
S. A. Redelinghuys.
Enid M. Scott.
Grace Scott.
J. C. B. van Niekerk.
Enid D. Verster.
A. J. van Zyl.
Elaine M. Versfeld.
W. C. Zahn.

1915.

Class I.—Division I.

A. A. Hope.
L. Sive.

Class I.—Division II.

N. Asherson.
J. P. Duminy.
J. Hayward.
C. G. Walker.
A. H. Wood.

Class II.

R. Bigalke.
V. Bosman.
W. A, Burger.
M. J. Coetzee.
M. de Saxe.
Hermine A. T. du Plessis.
Margaret Findlay.
K. Frater.
Constance V. L. Helm.
D. Hugo.
R. L. M. Levyno.
H. G. Lomberg.
D. O. McKenzie.
L. Mirvish.
C. R. Palmer.
L. H. Penchansky.
C. L. Wapenaar.
L. de V. Wiener.
L. H. C. Wood.

Class III.

F. W. Becker.
Marie G. Besselaar.
J. H. Blignault.
H. F. Conradie.
R. L. Cranswick.
D. de Bruyn.
H. de Villiers.
S. M. de Villiers.
P. J. Eksteen.
Hester E. Engelbrecht.
Annie F. Forsyth.
Sylvia J. Golightly.
Elizabeth C. Greenfield.
H. O. Hofmeyr.
Ruby E. Hutton.
G. H. le Roux.
J. A. le Roux.
Sophie Levinkind.
G. A. Loots.
Johanna D. Louw.
B. Marchand.
L. Miller.
P. de V. Moll.
Natalie J. Muller.
A. L. te W. Naude.
F. Reitz.
F. Schneider.
L. E. A. Scott.
L. Siff.
A. M. C. Skibbe.
G. M. Strangman.
A. J. van der Merwe.
S. J. van der Spuy.

1916.

Class I.—Division I.

F. Forman.
G. P. Lestrade.
J. S. Marais.

Division II.

F. C. L. Bosman.
W. N. Cragg.

Class II.

Elsabe S. Aling.
J. E. D. Dallas.
Amelia J. de Ville.
Doreen L. de Villiers.
W. H. du Plessis.
J. P. Findlay.
Elsie E. Gay.
T. F. Gevers.
C. Hollmaier.
Erica E. Krapohl.
P. A. M. Marchand.
Helgard Muller.
Jessie Nichols.
Rachel P. Retief.
V. L. Robinson.
Felicitas Seitz.
N. Shand.
C. T. de M. Villet.
J. H. F. Wagener.
Winifred Wilson.

Class III.

M. Aginsky.
R. N. Aling.
J. F. Aulsebrook.
J. J. Boonzaier.
H. G. Close.
Marie C. de Bruyn.

J. M. de Klerk
J. S. de Kock.
S. J. Dix.
E. W. F. F. Dohse.
T. G. Duncan.
J. J. du Toit.
Edith P. Everitt.
G. Frater.
Star Garabedian.
A. J. Hesse.
D. S. Huskisson.
J. W. Jooste.
R. F. Lawrence.
G. J. Louw.
R. F. A. Louw.
A. D. Marais.
W. H. Myburgh.
M. Murray.
C. A. Oosthuisen.
G. D. Reitz.
Anna E. Retief.
F. A. Rimer.
F. G. Rohm.
F. de V. Scheepers.
C. Shapiro.
J. A. Spilhaus.
J. C. Stockenstrom.
H. C. Storm.
D. B. Swart.
J. E. R. Syfret.
S. H. McE. Syfret.
Edith J. Thomson.
Edith G. Torrance.
C. L. van der Hoff.
Desiree v. der Hoff.
J. W. v. der Merwe.
J. C. v. der Poll.
W. J. M. v. der Poll.
F. C. van Niekerk.
P. J. v. Niekerk.
Vera B. van Reenen.
J. D. Wicht.

1917.

Class I.—Division I.

Mildred Balmforth.

Division II.

D. Lurie.
Caroline M. Smyth.
L. Spracklen.
J. Weinberg.

Class II.

Thelma H. Blyth.
A. Broido.
G. de V. de la Bat.
H. E. de Smidt.
F. J. de Villiers.
Marie de V. S. Dormehl.
Feodora Friedlander.
Susanna F. Hefer.
J. F. Kuys.
Rose Lewin.
D. J. Malan.
D. D. O. McLaughlin.
Marguerite Morkel.
Ethel M. Musto.
Hilda J. Parsons.
P. Sauer.
R. W. Short.
Mary M. Sim.
J. J. de J. Slabber.
J. N. v. d. Merwe.
Iris S. v. d. Poel.
V. D. Vermooten.
H. J. Zwarenstein.

Class III.

Rachel Berelowitz.
Mary G. Borcherds.
C. A. Cloete.
C. J. Coetzee.
M. L. Cooper.
O. L. Crawford.
Ethel M. Davies.
Irene B. T. Duk.
P. J. du Toit.
Anna E. S. Faure.
J. P. Gouws.
Elizabeth H. Groenewald.
P. J. Hugo.
C. Lebkowitz.
Marjorie K. Leibbrandt.
E. C. Malan.
N. Meiring.
P. J. Mohr.
A. A. Murray.
P. J. Nel.
D. J. Nutt.
W. W. Roome.
F. Taylor.
C. J. v. Heerde.
Mignonette L. Yoffe.

E.—At Matriculation.

1874.

Honours.

3 G. E. Lewis.
7 J. H. M. Beck.
H. H. Juta.

Pass.

T. W. Harker.
J. Adams.
F. H. Boonzaier.
G. C. Dreyer.

1875.

Honours.

1 C. E. Egan.
4 L. Dale.
8 J. C. Gie.

Pass.

H. J. Zoer.
W. Hiddingh.

1876.

Honours.

3 J. H. Davidson.
9 P. S. Dale.
14 J. J. Herbert.
14 J. A. Joubert.
16 E. H. Melville.
22 A. E. Esselen.

Pass.

T. E. Lawton.
P. K. Maskew.
P. J. Wessels.
F. H. Joubert.
C. L. Herman.
W. C. Scholtz.

1877.

Honours.

1 G. E. C. Anderson.
2 J. P. F. Watermeyer.
6 F. Lindenberg.
9 J. T Marquard.

Pass.

W. M. Millard.
A. Viljoen.
Z. de Beer.
A. H. McLeod.

1878.

Honours.

3 H. Jones.
3 J. W. Wessels.

Pass.

A. de Villiers.
D. G. van R. Barry.
E. Morgenrood.
J. N. de Jongh.
P. G. M. Herman.
C. J. de Vos.
T. de Jongh.
A. Solomon.
J. W. Kuys.
A. Bower.

1879.

Honours.

1 M. O. Manson.
4 S. Thesen.
5 E. J. Moore.

Pass.

F. W. Watermeyer.
R. P. P. Wahl.
P. J. Cruse.
F. W. Divine.

1880.

Honours.

1 A. J. McGregor.
2 J. E. P. Close.

Pass.

J. J. Bisset.
R. H Tredgold.
J. J. Hoffman.
G. W. McLoughlin.
J. P. de Vos.

1881.

Honours.

2 D. Wessels.
5 C. F. Juritz.

Pass.

W. H. Longden.
C. M. Kitching.
R. Reynolds.
C. M. Findlay.
G. B. Reitz.
T. Slatter.
J. Klinck.
J. Watermeyer.
N. J. Viljoen.

1882.

Honours.

6 J. J. Simons.
7 J. Smuts.
9 M. Vos.
11 W. P. Watermeyer.

Pass.

D. J. Kuys.
J. A. Exton.
F. Miller.
C. H. Robertson.
A. A. Louw.
D. H. Wessels.
O. M. Bergh.
J. Batty.

1883.

Honours.

2 C. C. Elliott.
5 P. Bosman.
8 C. E. Z. Watermeyer
12 C. Tredgold.

Pass.

P. F. Reynolds.
C. F. Beyers.
E. Tredgold.
E. B. Glaeser.
E. Niemeyer.
F. Werdmuller.
A. M. Wilson.
G. G. Gie.
G. Darter.
F. Reitz.
W. H. Ashley.
T. te Water.

1884.

Honours.

1 E. G. Little.
3 S. B. Morgenrood.
6 F. Purcell.
9 R. W. Close.
23 E. Dwyer.

Pass.

C. Wentzel.
C. Kotze.
H. H. Elliott.
R. B. Duff.
L. B. Smuts.
J. H. Simons.
H. de V. Steytler.
H. Watermeyer.
P. de Villiers.
H. R. Beard.
J. C. Wessels.
C. Wicht.
M. J. Crosby.
A. Stockenstrom.
M. Hewat.
K. N. de Kock.

1885.

Honours.

3 A. B. Hofmeyr.
6 E. B. Fuller.
7 J. du Plessis.
9 R. Daly.
12 M. Gardner.
13 G. P. Mathew.
21 R. Matthews.

Pass.

A. Tonkin.
W. Matthews.
A. R. Arderne.
T. L. Thorne.

1886.

Honours.

3 J. C. Kotze.
10 J. Jacobson.
14 F. G. Katzenstein.
20 C. Reynolds.
21 E. H. Bisset.
28 H. C. Webb.
31 R. Rosenthal.

Pass.

W. Beyers.
J. S. P. Rauch.
C. Howell.
O. M. B. Fischer.
R. Cloete.
P. G. Cilliers.
A. J. S. Lewis.
G. C. Munnik.
C. Ashley.
W. C. Tonkin.
A. A. de Smidt.

1887.

Honours.

6 W. P. Buchanan.
30 J. R. Arnot.

Pass.

H. H. Myburgh.
R. C. Tredgold.
J. Drysdale.
J. du P. Edmeades.

1888.

Honours.

1 R. W. N. Kotze.
8 W. Versfeld.
19 Isabel Stephens.
40 G. A. Watermeyer.

Pass.

H. J. Sonnenberg.
J. A. Thwaits.
D. B. Hewat
B. C. Heydenrych.
H. T. Goldschmidt.
J. L. G. Bell.
W. H. G. C. Dickson.
H. P. Fraser.
N. J. van der Merwe.
J. C. Brink.
P. G. van Breda.

1889.

Honours

4 Emilie David.
5 G. G. Plewman.
6 R. M. Kayser.
23 W. Harris.
25 P. C. Jacobsohn.
31 Dora Jourdan.
35 Maud Ryan.
46 S. Goch.
55 Alice Findlay.

Pass.

W. G. Combrink.
J. M. Buchanan.
K. N. Teubes.

1890.

Honours.

1 { A. A. Elliott.
  { A. M. McGregor.
3 J. Lewis.
29 C. H. Watson.

Pass.

M. C. Sonnenberg.
F. Guthrie.
D. Hume.
F. E. Mills.
T. Roos.
R. Black.
J. B. Morgenrood.
F. S. Berning.

1891.

Honours.

5 J. E. R. de Villiers.
15 L. E. Weichardt.
24 P. J. Kotzé.
29 A. Kotzé.

Pass.

H. M. Cameron.
A. B. C. Lawton.
C. Jones.

1892.

Honours.

58 J. Muller.
59 St. C. O. Sinclair.
62 Elizabeth Shaw.

Pass.

T. P. Hepburn.
V. A. van der Byl.
P. A. Brand.
A. J. de Villiers.
C W T. B. Juta.
G. Rowe.
H. Beyers.
J. A. Ornstein.
F. Mellish.
W. de Smidt.
E. B. Walton.
E. R. Gibbon.

1893.

Class I.

1 A. F. Russell.
4 S. Thompson.
6 A. J. Simons.
20 C. Bosenberg.

Class II.

H. E. Watermeyer.
W. J. Chadwick.
H. F. Brink.
A. G. Watson.
J. Stusser.
S. J. F. Lewis.

Class III.

A. Steer.
J. G. Rose.
E. Steyn.
V. C. Cloete.

1894.

Class II.

D. Isaacs.
R. E. Russell.
M. Alexander.
A. J. Lewis.
H. W. Phillipson.

Class III.

H. R. Solomon.
C. J. Watermeyer.
C. Geister.
S. C. Dyer.
G. A. Driessen.
O. P. Powell.
F. W. Green.
F. Retief,
L. Spilhaus.

1895.

Class I.

7 B. A. Beard.
18 C. A. A. de Villiers.
21 R. Warner.

Class II.

H. G. Willmot.
A. E. Jardine.
E. Geister.
V. Kotze.

Maria E. Fraser.
S. Y. de Villiers.
C. Burnham.

Class III.

May Ayers.
H. Botha.
A. N. Foot.
W. A. A. Hahn.
J. D. Marquard.
F. D. C. Moorrees.
C. H. Muller.
A. P. Ritter.
M. E. Rood.
M. A. Walton.
B. F. Webb.
J. J. Wessels.

1896.

Class I.

1 W. Pittman.
4 T. J. de V. Roos.
5 Marion T. Powell.
9 L. B. Jacobsohn.
17 J. Spyker.

Class II.

W. Juritz.
J. Dommisse.
C. W. Lewis.
W. H. P. Brounger.
M. O. Tillard.
W. Moll.
H. Morris.
M. Meyersohn.
A. H. King.
G. W. de Villiers.
A. M. Moll.
D. Pearson.

Class III.

J. G. Auret.
J. C. Berrangé.
D. F. Bosman.
R. D. Brown.
D. G. de Villiers.
G. S. Gertenbach.
M. Goetz.
A. K. Green.
C. J. Hamilton.
F. Muller.
C. L. Smuts.
F. van Warmelo.

1897.

Class I.

1 L. Hugo.
2 W. Fismer.
3 Madeline Russell.
5 May le Roux.
10 H. G. Lewis.
13 Meriel F. Willmot.
18 P. E. Faure.
20 J. L. Hill.

Class II.

G. P. Kotzé.
C. S. Scholtz.
Evelyn M. Willmot.
H. Kramer.

Class III

A. C. Alport.
H. R. Buchanan.
G. B. Cleghorn.
E. H. de Villiers.
W. W. Elliott.
N. Ellis.
J. C. Faure.
R. G. Feenstra.
O. Gericke.
E. Hahn.
H. Hahn.
E. Hambidge.
H. Hockly.
A. A. Jardine.
E. Mellish.
S. D. Mills.
S. Mostert.
E. P. Niemeyer.
F. C. Niemeyer.
J. Pritchard.
H. Rainier.
R. Sampson.
C. Saunders

1898.

Class I.

2 W. H. Logeman.
5 A. D. Lewis.
6 J. Munks.
9 C. W. R. Minnaar.
10 C. Pycroft.
12 G. S. Hemming.
13 W. H. Reid.
27 S. Elliott.

Class II.

D. F. Bosman.
J. R. McGregor.
M. Melck.
J. W. Roux.
I. R. Russell.

Class III.

J. B. Bateman.
T. R. Buyskes.
F. v. d. S. Centlivres.
J. Commaille.
V. de Smidt.

W. E. Dummer.
P. G. Farr.
A. Friedlander.
H. H. Gregory.
J. O. Heyns.
H. Hirschberg.
J. B. Joseph.
E. W. Krogh.
R. W. Lambert.
D. Levy.
J. T. Moll.
D. H. Wessels.
F. Wessels.
H. Ziervogel.

1899.

Class I.

6 Jessie R. Spijker.
7 J. B. Overbeek.
8 H. T. Low.
11 Maria M. Bosman.
14 R. J. van Reenen.
25 F. J. Duckitt.
35 D. F. de V. Roos.

Class II.

Beatrice F. Cleghorn.
H. W. Dyke.
H. M. Foot.
S. Hoffland.
H. I. Kark.
C. H. Maasdorp.
E. M. M. Minnaar.
Eleanore Mocke.
A. Raynes.
C. N. Schönberg.
J. H. van Zyl.

Class III.

L. Cohen.
S. Cohen.
D. de Villiers.
W. Fismer.
C. W. Gracie.
J. M. Graham.
J. S. W. Lambert.
R. G. M. Maxwell.
W. M. Mostert.
G. L. Riesle.
H. F. Spence.
Jessie A. Standen.
J. F. Wege.

1900.

Class I.

2 P. T. Lewis.
4 E. T. G. Sherwood.
6 C. Pitt.
10 E. C. Davison.
32 S. de Smidt.

Class II.

Frieda Elffers.
H. L. Hill.
H. R. Hill.
G. Louwrens.
R. G. R. Macleod.
S. Macphail.
R. W. Rail.
W. B. Riesle.
R. E. Rivas.
L. M. Walton.

Class III.

M. W. Danzig.
E. J. Dyke.
A. M. Edmeades.
L. K. Edmeades.
Edith C. Goodison.
A. H. A. Krynauw.
J. Levin.
Gwen M. Lewis.
J. J. Louwrens.
P. Michel.
V. L. K. Murray.
S. W. van Wyk.

F.—At Survey Examination.

1874.

J. J. Bosman.

1878.

P. Maskew.
E. H. V. Melville.

1880.

P. S. Dale.

1883.

M. W. Theale.

1884.

M. C. Vos.

1886.

H. H. Elliott,
H. Watermeyer.

1890.

W. Pfaff.

1891.

G. A. Watermeyer.
J. R. Arnot.

1893.

R. M. Kayser.
W. Versfeld.

1894.

K. F. Teubes.

1895.

T. A. Border.

1896.

C. D. J. Theron.
G. Titley.
A. Joubert.

1897.

G. W. P. Logan.

1898.

1 A. J. B. Simons.
4 A. K. Green.

1899.

3 J. Spyker.
7 F. F. Elliott.
17 L. C. Smuts.
19 V. von Frankenberg
21 A. I. de Villiers.

1900 (June).

1 W. B. Carmichael.
9 J. S. Celliers.
11 V. A. Löwinger.
12 W. H. Visser.

1900 (Dec.).

1 W. Fismer.
3 A. D. Lewis.
9 J. D. Shannon.

1901.

1 H. Manaschewitz.
2 R. C. J. Meyer.
3 R. J. van Reenen.
4 W. G. Stanley.
6 J. B. Overbeek.
15 H. M. Foot.
18 I. R. Russell.
21 E. F. C. Scarbrow.
22 D. F. de V. Roos.

1902.

3 F. K. von Mengershausen.
4 L. M. Walton.
14 H. D'A. F. Harrison.
24 P. A. Louwrens.
27 A. E. W. Johnson.
28 J. F. N. Biesman-Simons.
29 C. W. Gracie.
32 H. D. McDonald.

1903.

8 P. Moorshead.
11 P. M. Davison.
17 D. de Korte.
19 G. Fismar.
26 H. J. Twamley.

1904.

4 H. K. van O. Duminy.
5 C. L. Robertson.
8 F. G. H. Kohler.
10 A. G. Irving.
40 F. G. Powell.

1905.

9 F. Maskew.
13 C. S. Douglas.
18 E. Spyker.
24 C. O. Gilbert.
27 T. T. Stranack.
37 J. R. Dale.
39 R. A. Dold.
41 J. P. Malan.
52 L. J. Puttick.
63 T. G. W. Reinecke.

New Regulations.

1905.

Part I.

J. T. Mossop.

1906.

10 Harold Mills.

Part I.

T. de Smidt.
G. H. Kreutzfeldt.
E. P. Rood.

1907.

Part II.

3 J. T. Mossop.

Part I.

J. A. v. L. Kuys.
F. S. O'Molony.

1908.

Part I.

G. F. J. Weerts.

1909.

Part II.

2 P. A. Taylor.

1914.

Part I.

J. M. Connan.
T. J. Pascual.
P. S. Swan.

1915.

Part II.

J. M. Connan.
T. J. Pascual.

Parts I. and II

W. von Willich.

1916.

Part I

H. J. Louw.

1917.

Part I.

O. Scheepers.

SECOND SURVEY EXAMINATION.

1914.

H. M. Greathead.

G.—MINING EXAMINATIONS.

1896.

W. Versfeld.
R. M. Kayser.
M. Baumann.
V. F. Scaer.
H. B. Maggs.

1897.

J. S. Celliers.
C. W. Munnik.
R. E. Russell.
V. Grindley-Ferris.
L. Harris.
H. Luttman-Johnson.
F. W. Taunton.
J. Grewar.
A. E. Jardine.
H. W. Adler.
H. Murison.
F. J. Ortlepp.
H. M. Thomas.
R. J. Aldum.
J. G. Gubb.
E. H. Thorne.

1898.

G. M. Thornton.
J. L. Hamilton.
C. J. Jourdan.
M. O. Tillard.
D. Marquard.
J. J. Rogers.
W. H. Visser.
C. Glyn.
O. T. de Villiers.
P. A. Leipoldt.
W. A. Hahn.
L. E. de Villiers.

1899.

E. G. Hilner.
V. Hartog.
E. C. J. Meyer.
W. B. Carmichael.
P. J. le Roux.
G. A. Voskule.
S. G. Heatlie.
P. A. Douglass.
A. L. Webb.
J. J. Wessels.
D'U. C. Dyason.

1900.

J. Munks.
P. von M. Anderson.
W. W. Lawrie.
M. J. du Preez.
C. J. Hamilton.
C. W. Kightley.
A. Tennant.
D. du Preez.
K. R. S. Tucker.

1901.

1 W. Fismer.
2 L. N. Marais.
3 P. G. Thiel.
4 E. F. Driver.
7 S. Jones.
8 G. H. Weavind.

1902

1 H. R. Hill.
2 S. de Smidt.
4 R. E. Rivas.
5 G. H. Uhlig.
6 H. E. Barrett.
7 C. Menzies.

8 G. L. Riesle.
9 G. Laurence.
10 L. C. Meyer.
11 C. B. Surmon.
12 F. L. Darley-Hartley.
13 P. A. Cloete.
14 H. N. Fuller.
16 D. S. A. Barnes.
17 C. A. Corder.
18 D. Levy.
20 A. H. A. Krynauw.

1903.

1 H. L. Kirkman.
2 Jerome Ritchie.
3 H. Freedman.
4 F. K. von Mengershausen.
5 J. B. Overbeek.
6 C. K. Pitt.
7 J. E. Evans.
8 R. A. H. Flügge.
9 E. E. de Kock.
10 H. C. W. Johnston.
11 L. Plowman.
12 J. W. van Reenen.

1904.

1 P. A. Wagner.
2 T. T. Nichol.
3 A. A. Coaton.
4 R. Beaumont.
5 E. Summers.
6 H. S. H. Donald.
8 M. Danziger.
9 C. K. Hall.
10 H. J. Whlte.
11 J. D. Schleiss.
12 G. Collins.
13 L. H. Blackbeard.
14 G. O. Paterson.

1905.

1 J. D. Midgley.
3 A. Lejeune.
5 G. Kope.
7 J. C. Roxburgh.
8 W. Rothschild.
9 C. H. Knoblauch.
11 M. M. Steytler.

1906.

1 W. J. H. Hunter.
3 A. G. B. Spence.
5 D. B. Donovan.
6 S. Tapscott.
7 W. Brodie.

1st B.Sc.

2 R. J. Spargo.
3 J. B. Sutton.

1907.

1st B.Sc.

1 E. H. Nellmapius.
2 R. Woolf.
5 M. Lundie.

1908.

1st B.Sc.

3 C. A. Damant.
5 F. E. Doble.
7 D. F. de Villiers.

2nd B.Sc.

1 R. Wolff.

1909.

1st B.Sc.

1 A. W. Runciman.
3 A. C. Lurie.
5 R. Ramsay.
6 H. v. d. Merwe.
7 J. E. Aling.
8 F. J. Brink.
9 M. Bolus.
10 H. S. Stephens.

2nd B.Sc.

1 C. A. Damant.
2 E. H. Nellmapius.
3 F. E. Doble.

1910.

1st B.Sc.

2 J. Pocock.
5 J. Grusd.
8 S. W. v. d. Merwe.
9 L. Schur.
10 { E. O. Pepper. / M. P. v. Breda. }
12 H. R. Roberts.

2nd B.Sc.

1 G. H. Louw.
2 A. W. Runciman.
3 A. C. Lurie.
4 R. Ramsay.

1911.

1st B.Sc.

2 C. R. Bowker.
3 W. Allan.
5 J. R. S. McClure.
6 C. J. D. Veal.
8 C. D. Tudhope.

2nd B.Sc.

1 J. Pocock.
2 J. Grusd.
3 H. S. Stephens.
4 H. v. d. Merwe.
5 E. O. Pepper.
6 S. W. v. d. Merwe.

1912.

1st B.Sc.

R. Morton.
D. H. Levinkind.
F. C. Steinhobel.

2nd B.Sc.

C. R. Bowker.
W. Allen.
J. R. S. McClure.
L. Schur.

1913.

1st B.Sc.

S. N. Hoffenberg.
A. L. M. van der Byl.
W. F. Visser.

2nd B.Sc.

L. T. Marks.
R. Morton.

1914.

1st B.Sc.

R. L. Barbour.

2nd B.Sc.

S. N. Hoffenberg.
F. C. Steinhobel.
W. F. Visser.

1917.

1st B.Sc.

F. R. Yelland.

H.—At Law Certificate Examination.

1899.

B. J. Raath.
C. N. Groenewald.
A. E. Dell.
A. F. du Toit.
C. W. Newmark.
W. S. Harsant.
N. C. de Kock.
C. S. Auret.
H. R. H. Buchanan.
C. L. Howard.

1900 (June).

W. M. H. A. Kempen.
J. P. Celliers.
P. J. Griffiths.
H. Hirschberg.
A. W. Hofmeyr.
W. J. Grout.
G. A. Stegmann.
C. H. Douglass.
W. G. Chubb.
H. C. Wilcocks.
A. G. H. Teubes.
J. C. Faure.
J. M. Enslin.
I. J. Marais.
R. F. Marais.
J. C. Berrangé.

1900 (Dec.).

F. B. Wessels.
F. W. Greenwood.
W. L. Brown.
F. v. de S. Centlivres.
L. P. J. Louw.
A. Friedlander.
R. A. Dold.
M. W. Goetz.
J. A. Muller.
F. van Z. Kock.
C. K. Barry.
F. J. H. Landsberg.
J. Buirski.

1901.

R. Simpson.
D. F. Bosman.
D. L. van Zyl.
J. Wertheim.
E. R. de Villiers.
S. Hoffland.
C. H. Maasdorp.
W. M. Mostert.
F. B. Andrews.
J. T. Moll.
I. J. Naude.
A. E. R. Wood.
E. M. Layton.
J. F. Wege.
E. J. Boyes.
C. W. Elliott.
L. McL. Ross.
L. J. P. van Breda.

1902.

3 D. A. Grundlingh.
8 J. C. le Roux.
12 N. E. L. Schönnberg.
13 E. H. van de S. de Villiers.

14 C. A. Dewar.
16 B. Ginsberg.
21 J. S. Marais.
25 W. K. Dose.
27 S. Y. de Villiers.
32 C. L. Paul.
34 P. E. de Wet.

1903.

7 L. H. de Villiers.
9 H. G. Bell.
10 R. G. R. Macleod.
11 { A. S. Fletcher. / J. W. H. Meiring.
15 L. J. Bredell.
16 G. W. de Villiers.
19 C. G. W. Mugglestone.
20 W. C. E. Stent.
22 E. G. von Bonde.
23 S. S. Saayman.
25 C. B. Schultz.
29 J. P. Niehaus.
35 J. P. Viljoen.
38 J. C. O'Reilly.
40 H. L. Minnaar.
41 R. N. Buchanan.
43 A. K. le Roux.
44 Victor Gordon.
47 A. P. de Villiers.
51 G. P. Sheldon.
61 J. N. Fichat.
62 M. P. G. Elliott.
65 C. P. T. Hitchcock.
66 H. M. Layton.
71 D. J. H. de Wet,
73 M. J. H. Keet.
74 C. Beneke.
75 C. Merrington.
80 H. E. B. Waal.
81 P. M. Joubert.
82 G. van Niekerk.

1904.

1 A. V. C. Bisset.
2 O. J. Oosthuizen.
4 L. H. van Winsen.
6 J. D. Milne.
8 W. H. de Villiers.
13 P. R. Templer.
16 E. Beardmore.
18 J. R. de Villiers.
19 R. G. Foord.
20 W. W. Parsons.
21 H. J. Nel.
23 G. A. Osler.
28 Robert May.
30 T. J. Louw.
34 N. J. Ackerman.
37 C. F. Markotter.
38 { Jacob Frank. / C. W. M. Malan.
41 G. P. Kotze.
42 C. J. B. Foster.
43 H. N. Atwell.
44 { V. G. Fenner-Solomon. / H. A. P. von Holdt.
47 W. Brinton.
49 J. F. Hartnady.
51 J. J. van Wyk.
54 J. B. Ross.
55 J. R. Black.
58 L. T. Berrangé.
62 F. Perl.
67 J. R. de Wet.

1905.

2 A. A. W. Dichmont.
5 A. Kock.
7 F. H. S. Ochse.
12 E. H. McConnell.
17 J. L. G. Bell.
18 J. D. Luyt.
19 H. J. du Plessis.
21 J. W. L. Krige.
27 M. J. Vermeulen.
28 V. A. Leppan.
33 J. J. de Wet.
37 C. G. Botha.
43 H. P. Lange.
45 P. A. le Roux.
48 J. P. Frylinck.
51 H. J. A. Pritchard.
53 J. V. Levin.
54 J. H. Kruger.
56 G. van Coppenhagen.
61 F. H. Legg.

1906.

4 A. Fine.
5 O. T. Carey.
6 J. W. Stigling.
7 F. A. F. Bone.
8 J. H. Cloete.
9 P. J. Hodgson.
10 G. H. Simpson.
12 A. C. de Villiers.
14 L. Gordon.
16 M. J. Hattingh.
17 P. Louw.
21 C. Keller.
27 C. J. C. Gie.
30 P. J. du Plessis.
40 F. J. Jooste.
44 J. D. Louw.
45 H. B. K. Trollope
52 J. E. J. Krige.
53 W. F. Sieberhagen.
54 J. W. Elsworth.
56 M. M. Brink.

60 G. C. Christie.
64 G. Kantorowich.
68 H. Braude.
68 J. Lomax.
75 C. H. A. Beeton.
76 C. H. F. Heathcote.
76 J. W. Loubser.
81 D. G. Mills.
85 S. S. Walters.

1907.

4 W. H. Turpin.
6 J. Stusser.
12 A. J. Heyns.
13 F. L. Ulrich.
17 J. D. Raubenheimer.
17 H. M. Roome.
19 M. Harris.
20 H. Gurland.
29 A. Ettmann.
33 J. L. Goedhals.
34 H. McKinnell.
36 J. C. Pretorius.
37 I. Lax.
42 A. C. Kruger.
43 F. J. Preiss.
46 G. F. de Villiers.
49 A. J. Solomon.
50 E. P. Korsten.
66 S. Vermaak.
71 J. E. Louw.
77 W. F. van Wijk.
85 M. J. Doyle.

1908.

4 A. Askew.
6 J. A. Starke.
7 R. Rogers.
8 S. Alexander.
10 W. Leicher.
12 C. J. Muller.
15 E. C. Elliott.
19 W. E. Carey.
20 F. G. Behrens.
33 C. Rabie.
39 M. E. Oliff.
44 F. B. de Villiers.
49 I. C. Silberbauer.
63 W. P. Beck.
63 J. G. Silke.

1909.

1 J. Hermann.
10 D. W. van Wyk.
28 J. Lax.
29 T. L. Alger.
36 D. Kollenberg.
39 W. H. Coaton.
40 G. N. Ebden.
43 F. S. King.
47 W. G. van Velden.
50 W. L. Teepe.
60 H. C. Burnard.
70 A. E. Reid.
74 A. J. Bester.
82 J. G. Steytler.
89 H. R. Macleod.
98 W. D. Clegg.
100 J. E. Lewin.

1910.

4 J. A. v. S. d'Oliviera.
5 M. Warshavsky.
7 S. Schrire.
20 F. P. Luyt.
23 R. J. Jobson.
25 E. Rood.
26 T. Versfeld.

1911 (June).

8 S. T. Stap.
10 R. H. Parker.

1911 (Nov.)

12 J. D. Phillips.
14 C. R. v. Ryneveld.
17 E. V. Dichmont.
18 R. J. Ross.
19 E. L. Guest.

1912 (June).
Part I.

D. Block.
R. V. de Villiers.
A. S. A. Millin.
R. H. Rogers.
M. F. Smith.
S. van Aardt.
P. J. van Zyl.

1912 (Nov.).
Part I.

I. P. de Villiers.
J. Gordon.
E. P. Jones.
F. P. Peters.
K. Rood.
G. H. Weeber.
J. B. Wiley.

Part II.

1 F. P. de Wet.
5 J. F. S. Foster.
6 E. P. Jones.
7 Q. L. Scott.

1913 (June).
Part I.

P. R. Hofmeyr.

Part II.

R. H. Rogers.
M. F. Smith.

1913 (Nov.).

Part I.

W. E. Lawton.
F. W. L. Liesching.
R. J. Tilney.

Part II.

E. T. W. Esher.
J. Levy.
F. P. Peters.
E. D. Tudhope.
F. K. van Heerde.

1914 (June).

Part I.

N. M. Mallett.
J. H. H. Mostert.
J. A. Stegmann.

Part II.

J. A. van Heerden.

1914 (Dec.).

Part I.

D. H. Coney.
N. Kruger.
A. J. Rossouw.
P. S. Sutton.

Part II.

F. W. L. Liesching.
R. J. Tilney.
H. J. vom Dorp.

1915 (June).

Part I.

G. A. Scholtz.
P. J. A. v. d. Merwe.

Part II.

N. M. Mallett.
F. A. von Hirschberg.

1915 (Dec.).

Part I.

G. W. Home.
J. W. Loubser.
J. A. van D. Reinecke.
F. C. W. Stanford.

Part II.

H. D. Coney.
I. P. de Villiers.
W. E. Lawton.
A. J. Rossouw.

1916 (June).

Part II.

J. A. Davidson.
N. Kruger.
G. A. Scholtz.

1916 (Dec.).

Part I.

E. P. du Plessis.
W. Lindenberg.
G. H. Stone.

Part II.

D. P. du Plessis.
G. W. Home.
L. W. le Roux.
J. W. Loubser.
J. G. Muller.
J. A. v. D. Reinecke.
C. D. Rossouw.

1917 (June).

Part I.

V. M. C. Beck.
F. J. E. Frisby.
R. A. von F. Louw.
D. Prisman.

Part II.

P. B. Ackermann.

I.—At Civil Service Lower Law Examination.

1901.

1 C. W. A. Coulter.
4 H. E. F. Gillett.
6 H. S. Webb.
7 M. M. Basson.
8 J. S. Jackson.
10 C. A. Dewar.
11 H. T. Low
12 J. J. Malherbe
13 J. K. van O. Denyssen.
14 H. Ziervogel.
18 F. A. Eksteen.

20 D. C de Villiers.
24 J. G. S. Templeman
26 B. I. Goldschmidt.
29 J. J. de Witt.
34 A. M Watkins.
35 J. E. J. Marsh.

1902

3 R. W. Lambert.
5 W. A. van Renen.
7 A. J. Cameron.
8 J. C. Marsh.
11 D. J. McIntyre.
12 A. A. Robb.
13 J. Tudor.
16 H. J. Rintoul.
21 E. F. Oettlé.
26 M. H. Barlow.
32 P. H. B. Payn.

1903.

1 J. F. Malherbe.
4 W. E. Carey.
6 D. S. S. Naudé.
7 M. W. Hartley.
13 W. B. T. Walker.
10 F. R. Dewdney.
26 { R. W. de Jager.
R. C. Streeten.
30 J. R. Coulter.
31 H. C. Roberts.
32 J. M. M Commaille.
33 J. P. Brink.
37 M. E. Eades.
40 G. A. Watson.
43 C. A. Budd.

1904

1 A. T. Ward.
4 E. Banwell.
12 C. W. Crawford.
13 P B. Croeser.
14 P. J. Burger.
16 M. C. de Villiers
17 C. T. Krummeck.
20 A. J. Waters.
23 C. W. Stegmann.
24 F. M. Allison.
27 H. W. W. Robinson.
29 G. Preston.
32 H M Nourse.
35 M. J. Bradfield.
36 A. M. Black.
37 T. H. Vick.
38 W. J. Brummer.
42 C. S. Eckard.
46 F. W. Bult.
47 C. G. Botha.
49 H. O. de Villiers.
52 S. H. Shirley.
53 J. P. Wolfaardt.
54 J. F. F. Packman.

1905

6 David Sloan.
10 B. Muller.
11 J. O. S. Bate.
12 P. H. Hocquard.
23 H. E. Owens
24 W. T. de B. Riordan.
26 { H. F. Pentz.
L. F. Dawson.
29 B. L. Geyser.

1906

Section I.

2 T. E. van Zyl.
3 A. C. G. Lloyd.
4 R. M. Rogers.
5 F. Harvey.
7 { G. v. R. Muller.
S. J. H. van Schoor.
12 E. R. Wood.
14 J. F. Perold.
18 G. W. Lightowlers.
22 R. E. Farr.
23 J. R. Hartshorne
24 R S Gordon.
35 L. C. Luff.
38 E. G. Davies.

Section II.

7 A. W. Richards.

1907.

2 H. L. Hare.
5 R. H. Chenowith.
7 J. A. Kuys.

1908.

4 G. A. Moore.
10 G. W. Napier.
11 E T Lewin.
12 B. F. Marais.

1909.

Section I.

4 N. W. Dorrington.
9 W. A. Cooke.
17 C. J. Murray.

Section II.

W. L Canty.

I.—Examinations for LL.B.

1906.

Prelim. LL.B.

W. G. Hoal, B.A.

1907.

Final LL.B.

7 A. J. Pienaar.

1908.

Prelim. LL.B.

3 M. J. Muller.

Final LL.B.

1 W. G. Hoal.
5 C. W. R. Minnaar.

1909.

Prelim. LL.B.

E. Beardmore.

1910.

Prelim. LL.B.

W. F. R. Schreiner, B.A.

1911.

Final LL.B.

7 W. F. R. Schreiner, B.A.

1912.

Prelim. LL.B.

1 H. Scholtz, B.A.
3 E. S. Muller, B.A.
5 Frances L. Schreiner, B.A.
6 R. V. de Villiers, B.A.

1914

Final LL.B.

Frances L. Schreiner, B.A.

1916

Prelim. LL.B.

I. Goldblatt, B.A.
L. W. le Roux, B.A.
J. A. v. D. Reinecke, B.A.

K.—B.Sc. in Agriculture.

1917.

Second B.Sc.

C. Oosthuisen.

III.—SOUTH AFRICAN COLLEGE ENGINEERING DIPLOMA EXAMINATIONS.

Awarded the Diploma in Civil Engineering.

1906.	A. G. Irving.*†	
1907.	N. Maasdorp.	
	H. L. Howard.	
1908.	A. Vermaak.	
1909.	C. L. Robertson, B.A.*†	
	J. O. Paterson.	
1910.	M. Udwin.*†	
	E. W. Jacklin, B.A.	
	D. E. Paterson.	
1911.	J. S. de V. v. Willich.*†	
	J. M. Campbell.	
	S. A. H. Dell.	
	D. Ginsberg.	
1913.	D. Holtzhausen, B.A.*†	
	A. B. Haylett.	
	W. P. F. McLaren.	
	O. R. Spijker.	
	J. M. Versteld, B.A.	
	P. A. Taylor, B.A.	
1914.	S. H. Noaks, B.A.*†	
	D. F. Roberts, B.A.	
	H. R. Roberts.	
1915.	P. J. Louw, B.A.*†	
	J. H. E. Hughes.	
	N. Moore.	
	J. E. Poole.	

* Honours Diploma.
† Awarded the Gold Medal of the Corporation of the City of Cape Town.

1916. J. D. du Toit.
L. Levinkind.
H. A. Smith.*†
1917. C. V. von Abo.*†
1917. A. Colly.*
L. L. Buckland.
L. F. de Vaal.
E. O. Pepper.

Awarded the Diploma in Electrical Engineering.

1909. R. G. Jack.
1910. H. A. Eastman.*†
L. S. Anderson.
1911. D. Campbell.
1912. P. Machanik.*†
J. A. Michell.*†
W. A. Lyon.
A. H. Lyle.
F. W. Goeze.
1913. V. J. Teague.*†
T. B. Berry.
1914. D. S. v. d. Merwe.
1915. H. L. Smith. *†
1916. A. M. Albertyn.
J. J. B. Campbell.
S. Canning.
P. G. Heymann.
C. G. Visser.
H. W. Gray, B.A.
J. G. Malan, B.A.

* Honours Diploma.
† Awarded the Gold Medal of the Corporation of the City of Cape Town.

Second Examination.

1905. A. G. Irving.*
H. L. Howard.
1906. N. Maasdorp.
1907. R. E. Pickard.
A. Vermaak.
1908. C. L. Robertson, B.A.
J. O. Paterson.
R. G. Jack.
1909. M. Udwin.*
H. A. Eastman.
D. E. Paterson.
E. W. Jacklin, B.A.
L. S. Anderson.
S. A. H. Dell.
D. Ginsberg.
1910. J. S. de V. v. Willich.*
D. Campbell.
J. M. Campbell.
1911. P. Machanik.*
J. A. Michell.
A. W. Lyon.
P. A. Taylor, B.A.
A. H. Lyle.
F. W. H. Goeze.
1912. V. Teague.*
D. Holtzhausen, B.A.
W. McLaren.
J. M. Versfeld, B.A.
A. F. B. Haylett.
T. B. Berry.
R. Spijker.
1913. D. F. Roberts, B.A.*
S. H. Noaks, B.A.
H. R. Roberts.
D. S. van der Merwe.
H. M. Greathead.
L. A. Mackenzie.
P. J. Louw, B.A.*
1914. H. L. Smith.*
S. Canning.
J. Currie.
H. W. Gray, B.A.
J. H. E. Hughes.
D. H. Levinkind.
L. Levinkind.
C. v. R. Lowe.
J. G. Malan, B.A.
D. G. Menzies.
N. Moore.
J. E. Poole.
1915. H. A. Smith.*
A. M. Albertyn.
H. Brune.
J. J. B. Campbell.
J. D. du Toit.
P. G. Heymann.
A. Mackay.
C. Sandrock.
H. G. Smith.
W. G. Sutton, B.A.
C. G. Visser.
1916. L. L. Buckland.
T. J. Cassidy.
A. Colly.
E. B. Davis.
L. F. de Vaal.
S. Malan.
M. C. G. Meyer.*

* Awarded the Silver Medal of the Corporation of Cape Town.

1916. E. O. Pepper.
A. W. Proctor.
G. H. Rissik.
C. V. von Abo.
1917. H. Birrell.
I. Cohen.
J. Cohen.
M. de Saxe.
R. Fox-Smith.
J. T. Hattingh.*
L. Kottler.
F. Kuttel.
S. Muller.
J. M. Southey.

* Awarded the Silver Medal of the Corporation of Cape Town.

First Examination.

1904. H. L. Howard.
L. Zeeman.
N. Maasdorp.
A. G. Irving.*
1905. E. F. Edmeades.
1906. R. E. Pickard.
A. Vermaak.
1907. R. G. Jack.
F. Beck.
J. O. Paterson.
W. J. R. Hunter.*
1908. M. Udwin.†
D. E. Paterson.
H. A. Eastman.
S. A. H. Dell.
D. Ginsberg.
B. Powell.
L. S. Anderson.
1909. J. S. de V. v. Willich.†
D. Campbell.
J. M. Campbell.
A. Reeve.
E. W. Jacklin, B.A.*
1910. P. Machanik.†
J. A Michell
J M. Versfeld.
W. A. Lyon.
F. Goeze.
G. R. Lankester.
A. H. Lyle.
1911. V. J. Teague.†
W. P. F. McLaren.
A. F. B. Haylett.
O. R. Spijker.
T. H. Hall.
T. B. Berry.
H. J. McKenzie.
P. A. Taylor, B.A.*
1912. H. Roberts.†
W. G. Sutton.
H. W. Friedlander.
L. A. Mackenzie.
D. v. d. Merwe.
A. S. Hopkins.
H. M. Greathead.
E. O. Pepper.
J. P. Roux.
D. Holtzhausen, B.A.*
1913. H. L. Smith.†
S. Canning.
J. E. Poole.
W. von Willich.
J. H. E. Hughes.
J. J. B. Campbell.
J. Currie.
E. D. S. Fergus.
N. Moore.
C. v. R. Lowe.
D. G. Menzies.
L. Levinkind.
D. Levinkind.
D. F. Roberts, B.A.*
1914. H. A. Smith.†
A. M. Albertyn.
M. Basson.
H. Brune.
H. D. Brunt.
L. F. de Vaal.
J. D. du Toit.
J. H. Haynes.
P. G. Heymann.
D. Kilpin.
P. J. Louw, B.A.*
A. D. Mackay.
A. W. Proctor.
G. H. Rissik.
C. Sandrock.
H. G. Smith.
C. G. Visser.
1915. A. Colly.†
C. V. von Abo, B.A.
E. A. Bennetts.
L. L. Buckland.
T. J. Cassidy.
J. Cohen.
E. B. Davis.
S. G. du Toit.
A. L. Handley.
S. A. Malan.
M. C. G. Meyer.
S. Muller.
J. M. Southey.

* Excused in all subjects except Engineering, Engineering Design and Drawing, and Graphics.
† Awarded the Bronze Medal of the Corporation of the City of Cape Town.

1915. V. C. Taylor.
1916. H. Birrell.
J. C. Claassens.
J. Cohen.
H. A. Damant.
M. de Saxe.
R. M. Fox-Smith.
J. L. Knobel.
L. Kottler.
F. Kuttel.
F. P. Viljoen.
1917. P. Bornman.
E. Dohse.
O. H. Hahn.
D. F. Marais.
M. T. te W. Naude
N. Shand.†
F. B. v. Niekerk.

† Awarded the Bronze Medal of the Corporation of the City of Cape Town.

PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING EXAMINATION.

1906. J. O. Paterson.
F. Beck.
B. Powell.
R. G. Jack.
R. de Korte.
1907. M. Udwin.*
H. A. Eastman.†
P. J. de Wet.
D. E. Paterson.
D. Ginsberg.
L. S. Anderson.
S. A. H. Dell.
1908. J. S. de V. v. Willich.*
D. Campbell.
F. W. H. Goeze.
A. Reeve.
G. J. R. Lankester.
T. H. Hall.
1909. P. Machanik.
H. Bird.
J. A. Michell.
J. J. B. Campbell.
A. H. Lyle.
W. A. Lyon.
C. H. Roux.
1910. V. Teague.
A. F. Haylett.
O. R. Spijker.
H. Reitz.
W. F. McLaren.
H. McKenzie.
L. A. Mackenzie.
A. S. Hopkins.
J. P. Roux.
T. B. Berry.
D. S. v. d. Merwe
D. Davis.
1911 H. H. Friedlander.
H. M. Greathead *
F. F. Kriel.
M. Isaacs.
S. Canning
1912. H. L. Smith.
E. F. Horn.*
J. H. L. Hughes.
H. G. Rissik.
C. v. R. Louw.
J. E. Poole.
D. G. Menzies.
L. Levinkind.
M. J. A. Basson.
J. Currie.
A. Berman.
E. Fergus.
E. B. Baker.
H. D. Brunt.
J. Simons.
I. Kleinschmidt.
1913. A. D. Mackay.*
C. W. Sandrock.
J. D. du Toit.
H. Brune.
H. A. Smith.
R. H. Hall.
H. G. Smith.
C. G. Visser.
P. G. Heymann.
L. Howard.
D. Kilpin.
A. W. Proctor.
J. F. Rees.
H. Bohle.
J. K. Parker.
J. H. Haynes.
G. D. C. Murrell.
1914. C. R. Morrison.*
H. G. Ashworth.
E. A. Bennetts.
H. Birrell.
L. L. Buckland.
T. J. Cassidy.
J. Claassens.
J. Cohen.
C. W. Curry.
E. B. Davis.
S. G. du Toit.
J. W. Hockey.
J. R. Jänisch.
J. L. Knobel.
F. Kuttell.
S. Malan.
M. C. G. Meyer.

* Awarded the Preliminary Engineering Scholarship
† Awarded a Special Scholarship.

1914 S. C. Muller.
H. L. Schickerling.
G. S. Scott.
N. H. S. Vanneck.
F. P. Viljoen.

1915. L. Kottler.*
I. Cohen.
H. A. Damant.
M. de Saxe.
P. McLachlan.
D. F. Marais.
B. H. O'Connell.
V M Robinson
S. B. Shannon.
C. S. van der Poel.

1916. F. Battenhausen.
P. D. Borman.
H. W. Driver.
C. Gearing.
O. Hahn.
H. W. Jackson.*
K. Penrose.
S. Skewes.

1915. F. B. v. Niekerk.
A. G. Wright.
J. V. Kerr.
S. Droomer.
H. Scott.
A. A. Rowan.

1917. W. M. Clark.
R. Davis.
A. Holland.
M. Loftus.
I. J. Mair.
C. P. Robinson.
L. Schoschon.

* Awarded the Preliminary Engineering Scholarship.

IV.—TEACHERS' CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION.

Special T2 Examination.

1911. Miss C. Coaton, B.A.
Miss J. Davison, B.A.
M. Franks, B.A.
Miss N. Kennedy, B.A.
Miss L. Machanik, B.A,
Miss J. A. McLeod, B.A.
Miss M. Smith, B.A.
Miss B. Schwarz, B.A.
J. J. Strasheim, B.A.

1912 (*First Grade*)—
Miss E. L. Fincham, M.A.
Miss W. Graham, B.A.
Miss J. E. le Roux, B.A.

(*Second Grade*)—
Miss E. M. Arderne, B.A.
Miss A. M. Bottomley, B.A.
W. V. D. Cellarius, B.A.
Miss M. C. du Toit, B.A.
W. Golightly, B.A.
Miss E. M Hambidge, B.A.
R. S. Kottich, B.A.
Miss F. C. Lister, B.A.
D. F. Malan, B.A.
Miss V. Ritchie, B.A.
Miss G. A. Schmidt, B.A.
A. H. Stander, B.A.
D. P. v. d. Merwe, B.A.
L. L. Wahl, B.A.

T1 Certificate of the Union.

1914. Miss M. C. du Toit, B.A.
Miss M. Egleton, B.A.
Miss A. J. Garden, B.A.
Miss B. Hazell, B.A.
Miss E. Henschel, B.A.
A. C. Hobson, B.A.
Miss M. Hunter, B.A.
Miss M. Mellish, B.A.

1915. *With Distinction.* Miss G. W. Jordan, B.A.

Pass.—Miss D. Chennells, B.A., A. M. de Villiers, B.A., Miss B. T. A. Goeze, B.A., Miss V. Jacot, B.A., Miss M. B. Johnston, B.A. L. Kisselhoff, B.A., Miss D. G. Muller, B.A., Miss V. C. Roper, B.A., Miss H. M. van Heerde, B.A., J. J. van Zyl, B.A.

1916. *With Distinction.*—Miss R. Eksteen, B.A., Miss M. Greenlees, B.A.

Pass.—Miss E. Beverley, B.A., Miss E. Brown, B.A., H. P. Cruse, B.A., Miss H. de Villiers, B.A., Miss E. Earl, B.A., Miss N. Gamble, B.A., M. Geffen, B.A., Miss H. Gray, B.A., J. J. Jordaan, B.A., J. B. Otto, B.A., Miss E. Snyman, B.A., Miss E. Stevenson, B.A.

1917. *Pass.*—Miss D. Alderson, B.A., Miss K. Butler, B.A., Miss P. Henkel, B.A., E. T. C. Holmes, B.A., G. J. le Roux, B.A., Miss I. Newmark, B.A., Miss M. Parker, B.A., Miss D. Robson, B.A., Miss V. Traill, B.A., Miss N. J. van der Merwe, B.A.

IV.

AVERAGE ANNUAL ATTENDANCE OF STUDENTS, 1829–1917.

NOTE.—The subjoined numbers are in a good many years only approximately correct, as the information is often defective.

	Sen.		Sen.
1829–30	115	1875	86
1830–1	130	1876	98
1832	159	1877	113
1833	121	1878	109
1834	97	1879	108
1835	61	1880	90
1836	60	1881	96
1837	70	1882	90
1838	69	1883	90
1839	35	1884	83
1840	16	1885	97
1841	46	1886	86
1842	38	1887	80
1843	19	1888	89
1844	22	1889	85
1845	45	1890	96
1846	45	1891	126
1847	49	1892	118
1848	38	1893	124
1849–50	37	1894	130
1850–1	46	1895	168
1851–2	60	1896	203
1852–3	67	1897	222
1853–4	69	1898	213
1854–5	64	1899	290
1855–6	82	1900	251
1857	108	1901	216
1858	107	1902	244
1859	99	1903	239
1860	105	1904	265
1861	112	1905	266
1862	105	1906	225
1863	102	1907	229
1864	100	1908	251
1865	100	1909	281
1866	95	1910	305
1867	85	1911	310
1868	86	1912	362
1869	83	1913	400
1870	86	1914	381
1871	78	1915	359
1872	85	1916	469
1873	100	1917	478
1874	95		

V.

LIST OF ALUMNI

COMPILED BY

S. L. Harvey.

The following list no doubt contains numerous errors and omissions. It could hardly be otherwise owing to the lack of a systematic record in the earlier years of the College. In such records as exist, initials are generally omitted and names are often varied in spelling, so that it is often difficult to decide whether a name is a new one or a recurrence of an old. The casual way in which prefixes like *van* and *de* are omitted and inserted leads to a similar difficulty. A great deal of trouble has been taken in the compilation, and it is earnestly desired that readers will point out any errors or omissions which they may detect.

Abdurahman, Miss W. 1917
Abdurahman, Miss Z. 1917
Abelheim, S. .. 1901
Abercromby, Alexander 1852–1853
Abrahamson, W. .. 1900
Abrahamson, L. A... 1904
Abramovitz, Miss D. 1912
Ackerman, A. S. E... 1885–1886
Ackerman, J. H. J. V. 1900
Ackerman, N. J. .. 1904
Ackermann, J. J. .. 1912–1913
Ackermann, D. .. 1917
Ackermann, M. .. 1917
Ackermann, P. B. .. 1917
Adams, John.. .. 1873–1874
Adams, — 1879
Adams, S. 1884–1885 1888
Adamson, Lawrence.. 1841–1847
Adamson, Peter C. .. 1841–1848
Adamson, James .. 1842–1849
Adamson, Charles Pittans 1844–1849
Adamson, — 1874
Adamstein, Miss .. 1914
Adendorff, Ernest .. 1900–1903
Adendorff, F. H. .. 1901
Adkins, J. W. C. .. 1906–1907
Adler, Heinrich .. 1893–1897
Aginsky, M. 1916–1917
Aginsky, A. 1917
Ahrbeck, William .. 1856–1857
Ahrens, T. A. .. 1898–1900
Ainslie, Miss I. C. A. 1912–1917
Ainslie, G. 1913–1914
Aitchison, F. .. 1833
Aitchison, J. .. 1833–1834
Aitchison, G. W. .. 1841–1842
Aitchison, Francis Louis Hay 1875–1877
Aitchison, William Ford 1876–1878
Alberts, A. J. .. 1916
Albertyn, A. 1829–1833
Albertyn, P. R. .. 1829–1832
Albertyn, Henry .. 1872–1873
Albertyn, Andrew .. 1873–1874
Albertyn, William H. 1873–1874
Albertyn, J. W. .. 1883–1884
Albertyn, A. J. .. 1889–1892
Albertyn, Peter K. .. 1890–1894
Albertyn, J. R. .. 1895–1897
Albertyn, L. 1901
Albertyn, A. M. .. 1912–1916
Albrecht, Charles .. 1895
Albrecht, Aken .. 1899–1900
Alderson, Miss D. .. 1911–1917
Aldum, R. J. .. 1895–1897
Alexander, Morris .. 1893–1897
Alexander, L. .. 1897–1899
Alexander, E. V. .. 1899
Alexander, A. .. 1904–1907
Alexander, S. .. 1908
Alexander, Miss E. T. 1909
Alexander, D. .. 1911
Alexander, V. St. J. 1914–1916
Alger, T. L. 1909
Aling, — 1859
Aling, Miss A. .. 1890–1891

Ahng, John 1890–1892
Aling, G. 1892–1894
Aling, J. E. 1909–1911
Aling, Miss E. .. 1916–1917
Aling, R. N. 1916–1917
Allen, Wm. 1911–1912
Allison, F. M. .. 1904
Allman, C. 1896–1897
Allsop, Miss F. .. 1912
Alper, Miss M. .. 1917
Alport, Arthur Cecil .. 1896–1897
Alston, W. D. .. 1899
Amm, R. H. 1917
Amyott, B. 1913
Anderson,
George E. C. 1876–1879
Anderson, A 1877–1878
Anderson, E. C. .. 1883–1885
Anderson, J. .. 1891
Anderson, W. .. 1891
Anderson, T. A. .. 1898–1901
Anderson, P. von M. 1898–1900
Anderson, W. W. .. 1899–1900
Anderson, S. .. 1900
Anderson, G. C. .. 1902–1903
Anderson, Percy .. 1902
Anderson, W. J. E... 1905–1908
1910–1911
Anderson, F. J. .. 1905
Anderson, L. S. .. 1907–1910
Anderson, A. E. .. 1908
Anderson, Morris C... 1908–1914
Anderson, C. A. .. 1909–1912
Anderson, C. C. K... 1913
Anderson, Miss M. M. 1913–1917
Andrew, J. C. .. 1891–1892
Andrew, C. P. .. 1910–1913
Andrews, F. B. .. 1901
Andries, H. E. .. 1917
Annear, S. J. .. 1911–1912
1914
Annecke, S. 1915–1916
Anslin, — 1843
Appleby, R. 1861–1863
Apthorp, M. G. .. 1908
Arderne, A. R. .. 1883–1885
Arderne, Miss E. .. 1911–1912
1914
Arenhold, A. L. .. 1914–1917
Arnold, Edwin George 1866–1868
Arnot, David .. 1837–1838
Arnot, John R. O. .. 1885–1891
Aronson, M. 1896
Aronson, W. .. 1913–1915
Aschman, V. M. .. 1913
Ashbee, Henry E. .. 1901–1902
Ashburnham, D. .. 1864
Asherson, N. 1915–1917
Ashley, William Hare 1880–1884
Ashley, Charles .. 1883–1886
1888
Ashworth,
Elsie Marguerite 1906–1908
Ashworth, A. H. .. 1912–1914
Ashworth, H. G. .. 1914–1915
Askew, A. 1908
Aspeling, Dirk .. 1854
Aspeling, Eric G. .. 1867–1870
Aston, Henry Faure 1861–1865
Attwell, Charles G. .. 1891–1892
Attwell, H. N. .. 1897–1900
1904
Attwell, E. H. .. 1908–1909
Aucamp, Miss A. .. 1909–1910
1914–1915
Aulsebrook, J. F. .. 1916–1917
Aune, E. 1907
Auret, B. E. 1829–1830
Auret, Jeremias B. .. 1829–1838
Auret, J. F. 1829–1830
Auret, Peter 1836–1837
Auret, F. J. Itzen .. 1838–1839
Auret, Benedictus .. 1840–1842
Auret, Abraham .. 1860–1861
Auret, Charles P. .. 1878–1879
Auret,
Leonard Devenish 1888–1889
Auret, John George 1893–1895
Auret, Charles S. .. 1897–1899
Auret, A. Z. 1902
Ayers, May 1893–1895
Ayers, G. F. 1901–1904
Azerond, W. 1829–1833

Baartman, P. H. .. 1916
Backwell, G... .. 1901
Backwell, S. T. .. 1907
Badenhorst, J. .. 1911
Badenhorst, F. L. .. 1913–1916
Badenhorst, C. P. S. 1914
Badenhorst, P. J. .. 1917
Bailey, Miss M. .. 1911
Bailie, John 1865
Bain, — 1867
Baker, Wm. 1842
Baker, H. 1907
Baker, E. M. .. 1912–1914
Balkin, I. J. 1908
Ball, Arthur Clare .. 1866–1867
Ball, William R. .. 1868–1870
Ballantine, A. J. .. 1905–1907
Ballot, H. K. .. 1902
Balmforth, Miss M. .. 1917
Bam, H. T. 1831–1832
Bam, C. 1833–1834
Bam, John 1833–1836
Bam, John Henry .. 1858
Bam, J. Andries .. 1885–1886

Bam, Petrus Canzius van Blommestein .. 1885–1886
Bam, John Henry .. 1889–1891
Bam, John H. .. 1898–1900 1902
Bam, Miss Agnes .. 1907–1908
Bamberger, C. .. 1833
Bamberger, F. .. 1833
Bamberger, N. .. 1833–1835
Bance, John Ebden .. 1851–1853
Bance, Lacy Bowring 1851–1853
Banwell, E. 1903–1904
Barbour, R. L. .. 1914
Barlow, M. H. .. 1902
Baron, H. 1911
Barnes, James H .. 1839
Barnes, Douglas S. A. 1900–1902
Barrett, H. E. .. 1900–1902
Barrish, H. R. C. .. 1908
Barrish, M. W. .. 1916
Barron, Alexander .. 1870
Barry, Frederick William 1849–1854
Barry, Charles M. .. 1854–1858
Barry, Joseph .. 1854–1858
Barry, Redmond .. 1855–1857
Barry, John D .. 1857–1858
Barry, Thomas F. .. 1857–1858
Barry, B. 1877–1878
Barry, C. 1877–1878
Barry, D. G. van R. 1877–1879
Barry, T 1877–1879
Barry, — 1881
Barry, D. G. .. 1899
Barry, C. K. 1900
Bartlett, J. H. R. .. 1911–1912
Baskin, D. 1917
Basson, N. J. .. 1889–1890
Basson, M. M. .. 1900–1901
Basson, J. H. A. .. 1901–1903
Basson, N. J. .. 1904
Basson, J. M .. 1908
Basson, J. J. .. 1912–1914
Basson, M. J. A .. 1912–1916
Basson, W. A. .. 1912–1913
Basson, J. P. .. 1913–1914
Basson, G. J. .. 1915
Bataillou, Hector A. 1887–1888
Batchelor, G. A. .. 1904
Bate, J. O. S. .. 1899–1903
Bate, Hilda 1900–1901
Bateman, James Bertram 1896–1898
Bates, — 1875–1876
Batho, F. K. G. .. 1903
Batlan, Miss S. .. 1911
Batt, J. 1875
Battenberg, J. H. de 1882
Battenhausen, F. .. 1916–1917
Batty, J. A. 1880–1882
Baumann, George F. 1864–1865
Baumann, G. .. 1876–1877
Baumann, M. .. 1892–1896
Baumann, E. G. D. 1914
Baumann, E. H. .. 1915
Baumgarten, Ernest 1898–1900
Bayer, J. M. 1915–1916
Bayne, H. 1914
Bazeley, E. Harold .. 1901–1902
Beale, Ernest D. .. 1903–1905
Beamish, G. 1917
Beard, — 1864
Beard, H. R. .. 1882–1884
Beard, Branscombe .. 1892–1898
Beardmore, E. .. 1904
Beardmore, E. .. 1909–1911
Beaton, Thomas Stewart 1846
Beauclerk, N. de V. 1913
Beaumont, R. .. 1901–1904
Beck, A. W. (Z's) .. 1829–1834
Beck, A. W. (J's) .. 1830–1831
Beck, William Proctor 1862–1863
Beck, Walter .. 1865–1866
Beck, Johannes H. Meiring 1872–1874
Beck, Louis A. W. .. 1882–1883
Beck, F. 1906–1909
Beck, W. P. 1907–1908
Beck, Miss F. .. 1909–1910
Beck, F. E. L. .. 1916–1917
Beck, P. M. C. .. 1916–1917
Becker, H. E. .. 1887–1889
Becker, Miss E. .. 1908
Becker, F. H. .. 1913
Becker, L. v. R. .. 1913–1915
Becker, P. R. T. .. 1917
Beckerson, — .. 1889
Beeton, C. H. A. .. 1901–1904
Beeton, H. W. .. 1902–1906
Begley, David .. 1856–1861
Behm, E. C. F. .. 1915
Behrens, F. G. .. 1908
Behrman, D. .. 1905–1907
Behrman, Ellen Rita 1906–1910
Beiles, J. 1896–1897
Beisly, P. S. .. 1899
Bekker, J. B. .. 1903
Bekker, Miss H. .. 1913–1914
Bekker, F. 1915–1916
Bell, Sydney William 1851
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Thomas Herbert 1872
Hazell, F. 1874
Hazell, — 1880
Hazell, R. W. .. 1890–1891
Hazell, Miss B. .. 1911–1914
Hazell, Miss G. P. .. 1914–1917
Hazenberg, Grace .. 1899–1902
Heathcote, C. .. 1905–1906
Heatlie, Sydney G... 1895–1899
Heckroodt,
Jacob de Villiers 1870–1873
Hefer, Miss S. .. 1916–1917
Heimann, H. .. 1906–1909
Heitzman, — 1874–1875
Heldzingen, E. .. 1905
Hellmann, J. M. .. 1917
Helm, Henry Charles 1858–1859
Helm, Charles .. 1866–1868
Helm, Samuel .. 1866–1868
Helm, Albertus B. .. 1873–1875
Helm, J. 1877–1881
Helm, S. 1877–1878
Helm, H. 1878–1879
Helm, P. H. de V. .. 1907–1910
Helm, Miss C. v. L. 1915–1917
Hemming, John .. 1848–1849
Hemming, Robert .. 1849
Hemming, George R. 1855–1859
Hemming, H. .. 1862–1863
Hemming, G. S. .. 1897–1901
Hemming, Elbert T. 1905
Henderson, Richard.. 1837
Henderson, B. W. .. 1858–1860
Hendrikz, John .. 1858–1859
Henkel, Miss P. .. 1913–1917
Henley, F. W. .. 1904
Hennessey, J. .. 1909–1910
Henry, Charles L. .. 1868–1874
Henschel, Miss E. .. 1913–1914

Hepburn, George H. 1891
Hepburn, T. B. .. 1891–1892
Herbert, A. 1830–1831
Herbert, John. .. 1830–1835
Herbert, T. W. .. 1835
Herbert, James .. 1845–1846
Herbert,
Frederick Godfrey 1856–1858
Herbert, Ove
George Frederick 1868–1872
Herbert, John Isaac 1873–1876
Herbert, Joseph .. 1873
Herbert, J. L. .. 1881
Herbert, T. 1881
Herbert, T. 1895–1897
Herbst, Johan Henry 1868–1872
Herbst, H. W. .. 1886–1887
Herholdt, J. D. .. 1838–1841
Herholdt, — 1878
Herholdt, Jacoba .. 1910
Herman, Jacobus P. 1837–1838
Herman, Zacharias .. 1840–1845
Herman, L. 1842
Herman, Nicolas .. 1845
Herman
Johannes Zacharias 1856–1857
Herman, Christian L. 1871–1875
Herman,
Christian Lawrence 1873–1877
Herman,
Peter Gerhard M. 1873–1878
Herman,
Gerard Henry 1887–1890
Hermann, Marie .. 1892–1893
Hermann, Jessie .. 1904
Hermann, V. .. 1906–1908
Hermann, J. .. 1906–1909
Hermann, Miss S. .. 1909
Hermann, H. W. .. 1899–1900
Herold, W. J. .. 1835–1836
Herold, — 1878
Herold, — 1888
Herold, C. W. .. 1890–1892
Herring, F. 1908
Herschell, D. .. 1900
Hertzog, J. M. .. 1829–1833
Hertzog,
William Frederick 1856–1858
Hesse, A. J. 1916
Heunis, F. S. .. 1913
Hewat, John .. 1877–1881
Hewat, William .. 1879–1881
Hewat, Matthew L. .. 1883–1885
Hewat, David B. .. 1886–1888
Hewat, B. B. .. 1911
Hewitt, Henry .. 1849
Hewitt, Richard .. 1849
Hewitt,
James Alexander 1854–1857
Heydenrych, J. Fred 1829–1834
Heydenrych, C. .. 1830–1831
Heydenrych,
Benjamin G. 1885–1893
Heymann, P. G. .. 1913–1916
Heyneman, J. W. .. 1836–1837
Heyneman, Jan
Godlieb Brink 1872–1876
Heyns, Joseph .. 1859–1861
Heyns, Peter S. .. 1893–1894
Heyns, John O. .. 1897–1898
Heyns, A. J. .. 1907
Heyns, B. 1917
Hickson, J. T. .. 1909–1910
Hiddingh, P. .. 1830–1833
Hiddingh, William .. 1867–1870
Hiddingh, Peter C. .. 1873–1875
Hiddingh, William .. 1873–1875
Hiddingh, John .. 1877–1881
Hiddingh, M. .. 1877
Hiddingh, M. .. 1883–1884
Hill, Geoffrey A. .. 1892–1894
Hill, J. L. 1895–1900
Hill, H. 1898–1900
Hill, H. R. 1899–1902
Hill, J. L. 1904–1905
Hill, H. 1907
Hill, C. H. 1912
Hill, J. M. 1913
Hillyard, E. P. .. 1913
Hilner, Ernest G. .. 1896–1899
Hinsbeeck, F. G. S. 1917
Hinton, N. C. .. 1909
Hirschberg, Hermann 1896
Hirschberg, H. .. 1897–1900
Hirschfield, S. .. 1916
Hirschmann, N. .. 1912–1913
Hishon, W. 1906
Hitchcock, C. P. T. 1903
Hitchins, F. 1895–1898
Hoal, W. G. 1902–1905
1907–1909
Hoal, F. G. 1909–1910
Hoare, George F. .. 1864–1866
Hoath, W. 1830–1833
Hobson, T. E. C. .. 1901
Hobson, S. B. .. 1910
Hobson, A. C. .. 1913–1914
Hochapfel, Miss C. .. 1913–1914
Hochschild, G. .. 1916–1917
Hockey, G. W. .. 1914–1915
Hockly, Hilton .. 1896–1897
Hocquard, P. H. .. 1905
Hodges,
Frederick James 1858
Hodgson, J. H. .. 1830–1835
Hodgson, — 1875
Hodgson, J. 1890–1893
Hodgson, — 1899
Hodgson, P. J. .. 1906
Hodgson, H. .. 1916–1917

Hoets, J. W. van Rees 1837–1838
Hoffa, G. 1917
Hoffenberg, S. N. .. 1912–1914
Hoffland, Saul .. 1897–1899
1901
Hoffman, J. J. .. 1880
Hoffman, G. J. C. .. 1903–1906
Hoffman, S. B. .. 1913
Hoffmann, H. .. 1912
Hoffmann, I. .. 1917
Hofman, Jack .. 1917
Hofmeyr, Josh. .. 1829–1832
Hofmeyr, Jan H. .. 1830–1832
Hofmeyr, Andries .. 1831–1832
Hofmeyr, S. 1831–1832
Hofmeyr, Jan H. .. 1838–1839
Hofmeyr, Ch. .. 1839–1841
Hofmeyr, Daniel .. 1841
Hofmeyr, Sebastian .. 1845–1847
Hofmeyr,
Jan Hendrik 1846
Hofmeyr,
Jan Hendrik 1849–1853
Hofmeyr,
Stephanus J. G. 1849–1855
Hofmeyr J. G. .. 1850–1851
Hofmeyr, Hendrik J. 1851–1852
Hofmeyr, J. H. .. 1851–1853
Hofmeyr,
Johannes Tromp 1857
Hofmeyr, H. J. W. 1858–1862
Hofmeyr, J. H. .. 1859–1861
Hofmeyr, J. W. L. .. 1863–1865
Hofmeyr, Tielman .. 1865–1867
Hofmeyr, J. H. .. 1867–1869
Hofmeyr,
Adriaan J. L. 1873–1876
Hofmeyr,
Hendrik Johannes 1876–1880
Hofmeyr, J. H. .. 1876
Hofmeyr, — 1881
Hofmeyr,
Andrew Brunt 1882–1888
1890–1891
Hofmeyr, A. W. .. 1898–1900
Hofmeyr, F. M. . 1899
Hofmeyr, S. A. .. 1898–1901
Hofmeyr, S. 1901–1904
Hofmeyr, W. L. .. 1901–1903
Hofmeyr, J. H. .. 1904–1905
Hofmeyr, J. J. .. 1906
Hofmeyr, A. B. .. 1906–1908
Hofmeyr J. H. .. 1907–1912
Hofmeyr, J. W. .. 1908
Hofmeyr, R. E. M. .. 1910–1911
Hofmeyr, P. R. .. 1912–1914
Hofmeyr, H. O. .. 1915–1917
Hofmeyr, R. .. 1916–1917
Hogsett, Miss .. 1914
Holbery, R. 1909
Holden, Charles
William Stuart 1854–1858
Hole, Charles C. .. 1883–1884
Holland, A. C. .. 1917
Hollins, P. R. .. 1914
Hollmaier, Sister C. .. 1916
Holmes, Charles S. .. 1851–1853
Holmes, Thomas .. 1857–1860
Holmes, Edmund W. 1862–1866
Holmes, E. T. C. .. 1902–1904
Holmes, Miss D. M. 1914–1916
Holl, Edward .. 1847
Holt, C. 1906–1907
Holt, R. 1906–1907
Holtzhauzen, D. .. 1912–1913
Home, G. W. . 1912–1917
Hoogenhout, D. M. .. 1906
Hoole, Abel
Pemberton Worth 1867–1868
Hoole, Arthur
Joseph Sydney 1868–1869
1871–1873
Hooper, C. B. .. 1917
Hope, A. A. 1915–1916
Hopkins, A. S. .. 1910–1914
Horak, J. Andries .. 1829–1834
Horak, J. M. .. 1834–1838
Horak, Isaac G. J. 1845–1849
Horak, J. G. .. 1850–1851
Horn, R. B. 1901–1902
Horn, E. F. 1911–1915
Horne, W. 1829–1832
Horne, C. E. .. 1900
Hornemann, — .. 1887
Horsfall, Miss K. M. 1911
Horwell, F. 1900–1901
Horwood, J. E. .. 1901
Horwood, S. F. .. 1902
Hotz, L. 1912–1915
Howard, C. E. .. 1898–1899
Howard, T. Cecil L. 1900–1903
Howard, H. L. .. 1904–1907
Howe, E. R. .. 1913–1914
Howell, L. C. .. 1885–1886
Howell, J. 1912
Howes, A. .. . 1908
Howitson, J. B. .. 1899
Hubball, ... 1899
Hudson, William . 1828
Hudson, George M .. 1847
Hudson, J. R. .. 1874–1876
Hudson, R. P. .. 1899
Hudson, E. D. H. .. 1901
Hughes, F. P. .. 1911
Hughes, H. 1911
Hughes, J. H. E .. 1912–1915
Hugo, J. 1874–1876
Hugo, — 1878
Hugo, Miss . .. 1890
Hugo, C 1890–1891

Hugo, J. Rudolph .. 1892–1895
Hugo, Louis 1895–1900
Hugo, Stephen H. .. 1896–1898
Hugo, J. B. 1902
Hugo, F. D. 1904–1909
Hugo, A. 1905–1906
Hugo, J. P. J. .. 1909–1910
Hugo, J. F. 1909–1911
Hugo, D. J. 1912
Hugo, J. 1912–1913
Hugo, Miss L. .. 1913
Hugo, Miss D. .. 1914
Hugo, D. (D's son) 1915–1917
Hugo, D. (G's son) 1917
Hugo, J. F. 1916
Hugo, P. J. 1916–1917
Hugo, P. 1917
Hull, Thomas Sparks 1846–1847
Hull, T. D. R. .. 1895–1898
Human, J. U. .. 1917
Hume, David M. .. 1888–1891
Humphrey, W. A. .. 1902
Humphreys, J. .. 1829–1830
Hunter, W. J. R. .. 1905–1908
Hunter, P. W. .. 1906–1911
Hunter, Miss M. M. 1913–1914
Hunter, C. J. .. 1917
Huntley, C. 1830–1833
Huntley
Gordon Merriman 1870
Hurter, W. 1830–1832
Hurwitz, F. 1917
Huskisson, D. S. .. 1916–1917
Hutcheon, D. .. 1902–1903
Hutchinson, Robert 1841
Hutchinson, E. O. .. 1891–1893
Hutchinson, W. .. 1900–1903
Hutton, Alfred .. 1845–1847
Hutton, John .. 1845–1847
Hutton, Frederick A. 1880–1881
Hutton, Miss R. E. 1915–1917
Hyland, C. 1881–1882
Hyland, C. W. .. 1886
Hyslop, W. M. .. 1917

Immelman, D. T. .. 1899–1900
Immelman, W. F. .. 1900
Immelman, A. P. W. 1905–1906
Immelman, C. H. .. 1906–1908
Immelman, L. G. .. 1908–1909
1913–1914
Immelman, J. G. .. 1910
Immelman, D. J. .. 1910
Immelman, J. P. .. 1915–1916
Immelman, M. D. .. 1916
Impey, C. V. .. 1898–1900
Impey, W. H. .. 1899
Impey, Miss V. .. 1902
Inchbold, R... .. 1900–1901
Inchbold, Miss M. .. 1909

Ingle, B. V. 1915
Inglesby, J. 1874–1875
Inglis, John H. .. 1905
Innes, James Rose .. 1836–1841
Innes, W. M. .. 1837–1841
Innes, George .. 1842
Innes, Spencer .. 1846–1847
Innes, Allan Rose .. 1847–1852
Innes, Alexander .. 1849–1851
1855
Innes,
Martin Fleischer 1858–1860
1863
Innes,
Mrs. James Rose 1887–1888
Innes, C. Rose .. 1900
Innes, A. Rose .. 1903–1905
Innes, E. A. 1903
Innes, Miss K. Rose 1915
Irving, Thomas A. .. 1883–1884
Irving, A. G. .. 1903–1907
Irwin, R. W. .. 1908–1910
Irwin, Miss S. I. .. 1910–1912
Irwin, H. O. 1912–1913
Isaacs, D. 1892–1897
Isaacs, H. S. .. 1902–1904
Isaacs, Miss Hannah 1904–1906
Isaacs, B. 1909–1910
Isaacs, M. 1911–1912
Isaacson, C. 1909–1913
Isaacson, B. 1912
Isaacson, Barnet .. 1917
Isserow, E. 1915–1916

Jaches, D. F. .. 1912–1913
Jack, Rupert W. .. 1905–1906
Jack, R. G. 1906–1909
Jacklin, E. W. .. 1907–1910
Jackson, John S. .. 1841
Jackson, Thomas .. 1849
Jackson,
Arthur Soulby 1863–1866
Jackson, H. 1896–1897
Jackson, J. S. .. 1899–1901
Jackson, E. F. .. 1904
Jackson, D. 1908–1909
Jackson, H. W. .. 1916
Jackson, S. G. .. 1916–1917
Jacobs, L. D. H. .. 1879–1880
Jacobs, F. L... .. 1879–1880
Jacobs, Johannes P. 1895–1898
1905
Jacobs, N. 1904–1905
Jacobs, A. M. .. 1904–1907
Jacobs, Miss H. .. 1905
1907–1909
Jacobs, Miss J. .. 1915
Jacobsohn, Jos. .. 1883–1886
Jacobsohn, Sid. .. 1885
Jacobsohn, F. Charles 1887–1889

Jacobsohn, Lewis B. 1894–1896
1899–1901
Jacobson, A. .. 1897
Jacobson, J. 1912
Jacot, E. 1906–1908
Jacot, Ruth 1910
Jacot, Miss V. .. 1911–1915
Jaffe, H. 1916–1917
Janisch, Miss H. .. 1912–1914
Janisch, J. R. .. 1912–1916
Janisch, Miss N. .. 1915–1917
Jankowitz, John .. 1879–1880
Jansen, E. G. .. 1901
Janssen, Z. B. .. 1917
Jardine, William .. 1883–1884
Jardine, F. 1887–1888
Jardine, Alfred E. .. 1893–1897
Jardine, Arthur .. 1894–1897
Jarvis, W. G. .. 1901–1902
Jassinowsky, A. .. 1906
Jassinowsky, B. .. 1909
Jearey, T. D. .. 1906–1907
Jenner,
Herbert Augustus 1863–1864
Jenner,
Edward Laziells 1869–1870
Jeppe, Julius .. 1872–1873
Jeppe, T. 1904
Jessinofski, Miss . 1914
Jobson, R. J. .. 1910
Joffe, Miss Ethel . 1901
Joffe, Miss Hettie .. 1901
Joffe, Miss Rose .. 1901
Joffe, J. 1909–1912
Johns, A. A. .. . 1900
Johns, B. C... .. 1902
Johnson,
H. M. Luttman 1895–1897
Johnson, A. .. . 1902
Johnson, A. L. .. 1905–1908
Johnson, J. H. .. 1909
Johnston, J. 1895–1896
Johnston, H. .. 1902–1903
Johnston, Marjorie .. 1910–1912
1914–1915
Jones, Rice 1831–1832
Jones, George .. 1856–1857
Jones, Sydney T. .. 1866–1867
Jones, Howell .. 1876–1881
Jones, C. 1882–1883
Jones, Cecil 1889–1892
Jones, A. J. 1891–1893
Jones, S. 1897–1901
Jones, A. D. .. 1903–1907
Jones, C. Erskine .. 1906
Jones, E. P. 1912
Jones, D. F. 1914
Jones (*See* Davies-Jones)
Jooste, F. J. ... 1906
Jooste, N. J. .. 1908–1910
Jooste, J. W. .. 1915–1917
Jordaan, J. J. .. 1911–1916
Jordaan, W. P. .. 1915–1916
Jordan, T. 1902
Jordan, Miss G. W. .. 1912–1915
Jorning, — 1883–1884
Joseph, J. B. .. 1897–1898
Joslin, V. L. 1902–1903
Joubert, Jacobus G. 1831–1837
Joubert, John F. .. 1831–1838
Joubert, John B. .. 1835
Joubert, William A... 1865
Joubert,
Francis Henry.. 1871–1876
Joubert, Joshua A. 1873–1879
Joubert, J. F. .. 1875–1879
Joubert,
André du Toit 1894–1896
Joubert, P. M. .. 1899
1902–1903
Joubert, J. 1900–1901
Joubert, A. P. .. 1905
Joubert, J. de V. .. 1912–1913
1915–1917
Joubert, P. B. . 1912–1913
Joubert, W. H. .. 1914
Jourdan, Dora .. 1888–1889
Jourdan, P. 1890–1891
Jourdan, Charles J. N. 1895–1898
Jubb, — 1899–1903
Judelsohn, J. .. 1908
Judge, — 1829–1830
Judge, — 1861
Jurgens, — 1829–1831
Jurgens, John W. .. 1831–1834
Jurgens, J. W. .. 1839
Jurgens, R. C. .. 1839–1841
Jurgens, R. C. .. 1917
Jurison, Th. 1894–1897
Juritz,
Carl Friedrich Faure 1878–1882
Juritz,
Charles Frederick 1878–1886
Juritz, Walter
Daniel Christian 1894–1900
Juta
Henricus Hubertus 1868–1876
Juta, Jan Carl .. 1868–1870
Juta, Carl J. 1875–1877
Juta,
C. W. Thalman B. 1890–1893

Kachelhoffer, Jac. .. 1834
Kahn, I. 1912
Kahn, Miss F. .. 1917
Kahn, I. J. 1917
Kahn, Robt. .. 1917
Kannemeyer, Michiel 1841–1847
Kannemeyer, Daniel 1859–1863

Kannemeyer, Gideon J. H. 1860–1863
Kannemeyer, J. .. 1891–1892
Kantorowich, G. .. 1906
Kaplan, Meyer .. 1903
Kaplan, Isaac .. 1906
Kaplan, Miss J. .. 1907
Kaplan, M. W. .. 1916–1917
Kark, S. 1897–1900
Kark, H. 1898–1900
Karstel, William .. 1873–1876
Katzenstein, F. Gustav 1886–1888
Katzin, F. 1906
Katzin, Winifred .. 1910–1911
Katzin, Olga .. 1911–1913
Kaufmann, J. O. .. 1910–1911
Kayser, Russell M. .. 1887–1893
Kayser, E. C. .. 1889
Keal, William Henry 1861–1864
Kearns, William .. 1868–1874
Keeler, C. 1907
Keet, — 1865
Keet, Gysbert Rynier 1870–1875
Keet, Peter W. .. 1898–1900
Keet, B. B. 1902–1905
Keet, M. J. H. .. 1903
Keet, A. D. 1906–1908
Keet, J. B. 1906–1907
Keet, G. R. 1911
Keet, E. C. 1912–1913 1916
Kelly, William Edmond Henry 1857–1859
Kelly, W. H. .. 1914
Kempen, W. H. .. 1899–1900
Kempen, S. J. .. 1902–1905
Kempen, G. B. .. 1911–1912
Kemsley, Charles H. 1892–1893
Kenealy, E. M. V. .. 1906
Kennedy, Benjamin M. 1855–1860
Kennedy, Norah .. 1908–1912
Kennerley, W. .. 1862–1863
Kensit, Miss H. M. L. 1899–1902
Kerdel, Miss A. V. .. 1915–1916
Kerr, J. V. 1916
Keytel, Peter W. .. 1865–1870
Keytel, J. A. .. 1881–1883
Keytel, P. H. .. 1887–1889
Keytel, H. B. .. 1888–1891 1894
Keytel, — 1889–1890
Keyter, Gabriel C. .. 1863–1864
Keyter, H. J. .. 1888–1889
Keyter, J. B. .. 1899
Kidney, L. S. .. 1904
Kidson, B. E. .. 1903
Kieser, J. 1903–1904
Kieser, H. G. .. 1917
Kightley, C. W. .. 1898–1900
Kilgour, Henry .. 1838–1839
Kilm, C. F. 1916
Kilpin, T. 1900–1901 1907
Kilpin, D. P. .. 1913–1914
King, G. 1879–1880
King, Alexander H. .. 1894–1896
King, J. H. 1906–1908
King, F. 1907–1909
King, Norman L. .. 1906–1909
King, C. F. 1910
King, E. M. 1910
King, D. 1911
King, G. G. 1911
King, Miss I. .. 1911
King, M. 1911
King, F. 1913–1914
King, Miss M. A. .. 1917
Kingon, J. R. .. 1907–1908
Kingwill, S. 1899–1902
Kinlay, J. A. .. 1908
Kinsley, Robert .. 1848
Kirby, G. I. 1899–1900
Kirby, H. R. .. 1901
Kirkman, H. L. .. 1902–1903
Kirsten, L. 1876/1878
Kirsten, Johan F. .. 1884–1886
Kisselhoff, L. .. 1909–1914
Kitchener, W. A. .. 1907–1908
Kitchin, Shepherd B. 1895–1898
Kitching, Charles McGowan 1879–1884
Kitching, Charles A. .. 1884–1885
Kitchingman, J. .. 1830–8321
Kleinschmidt, J. H. .. 1874–1879
Kleinschmidt, I. .. 1911–1912
Kleinschmidt, A. .. 1916–1917
Kleinwerk, P. (*Also as* Cleenwerk) 1831–1833
Klerck, Rynhold .. 1857–1859
Klerck, Jan Cornelis William Hendrik 1869–1870
Klerck, R. 1876–1879
Kleyn, J. H. .. 1836–1837
Kleyn, William H. .. 1872–1877
Kleyn, D. 1887–1890
Klinck, Daniel .. 1845
Klinck, Florence .. 1845
Klinck, J. 1879–1882
Kloppers, Miss C. J. .. 1916
Knight, A. S. .. 1904–1905
Knight, Miss J. W. 1917
Knobel, J. J. C. .. 1886
Knobel, J. L. .. 1913–1917
Knoblauch, C. H. .. 1905
Knothe, Carl P. G. 1894–1898
Knox-Davies, L. S. .. 1899–1900
Kock, John 1856–1858
Kock, Peter 1856–1858
Kock, Louis 1870

Kock, Frank W. .. 1888–1889
Kock, Miss M. .. 1890–1891
Kock, F. 1897–1900
Kock, A. 1904–1905
Kock, Miss E. .. 1911
Kock, Miss M. .. 1911
Kock, R. 1917
Kockott, F. J. .. 1914
Koenig, L. 1904–1905
Kohlberg, H. .. 1917
Kohler, F. 1903–1904
Kohler, H. G. .. 1905
Kohler, H. 1908–1909
Kolbe, Casimir .. 1861–1863
Kolbe, Frederick C... 1870–1874
1907
Kolbe, — 1889
Kollenberg, D. .. 1909
Koller, James C. .. 1872
Koller, William A. .. 1872–1873
Kope, G. 1904–1905
Korsten, H. 1901
Korsten, S. 1906
Korsten, E. 1906–1907
Kossuth, Joseph .. 1889–1896
Kottich, R. 1909–1912
Kottler, Miss F. Z... 1912
Kottler, L. 1915–1917
Kotze, Christoffel C. J. 1851–1857
Kotze, Johannes J... 1851–1854
Kotze, Frederick J... 1857–1806
Kotze, John Gysbert 1864–1868
Kotze, P. J. .. 1878–1879
Kotze, G. W. .. 1882–1884
Kotze, J. C .. 1885–1886
Kotze, Robert W. W. 1887–1891
Kotze, G. J. D. .. 1888–1890
Kotze, Arthur .. 1889–1891
Kotze, Peter J. .. 1889 1894
1900
Kotze, Miss J. .. 1890–1891
Kotze, Victor .. 1893–1895
Kotze, G. P... .. 1896 1901
Kotze, P. C. .. 1905–1907
Kotze, J. J... .. 1907–1910
Kotze, C. A. H. .. 1907–1909
Kotze, Andrew T. .. 1908, 1911
1915
Kotze, J. J... .. 1908
Kotze, Miss S. F. .. 1913
Kotze, A. J. .. 1915
Kramer, H. 1895–1897
Kramer, Fanny .. 1898
Kramer, Charles .. 1902 1905
Kramer, Dora .. 1908
Krapohl, Miss E. .. 1916–1917
Kreft, H. H. G. .. 1907–1909
Kreisz,
Andrew Robertus 1859
Kretzen, J. W. .. 1916–1917
Kretzmar, D. G. .. 1914
Kretzmar, N. .. 1917
Kreutzfeldt, G. H... 1904–1906
Kriel, James 1871
Kriel, Laurence M. .. 1893–1895
Kriel, A. F. 1908–1910
Kriel, R. C. 1910
Kriel, F. J. 1911
Kriel, I. F. 1912–1913
Kriel, P. E. 1913
Kriel, M. C. 1916
Krige, William Adolf 1830–1836
Krige, James G. .. 1865
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1889–1890
Smuts, Joseph Ferris 1883–1887
Smuts, F. J... .. 1890–1893
Smuts, Christian L. .. 1894–1899
Smuts, A. W. H. .. 1899–1900
Smuts, F. S. .. 1910–1912
Smuts, Miss H. F. .. 1911–1912
Smuts, H. H. L. .. 1912–1913
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Smyth, G. A. T. .. 1910
Smyth, Miss G. .. 1910–1912
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Snooke,
Stanley Delacourtte 1856–1858
Snooke, S. D. .. 1902–1905
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Snyman, A. J. L. .. 1916
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Solomon, Saul .. 1829–1832
Solomon, Richd. .. 1830–1832
Solomon,
Richard Stuart 1861–1863
Solomon,
Charles Edward 1863–1867
Solomon, Henry .. 1863–1866
Solomon, Alfred Viner 1868–1871
Solomon, Richard P. 1868–1871
Solomon,
William Henry 1869–1872
Solomon, Henry .. 1870
Solomon, — 1874
Solomon, A. 1875–1876
Solomon, — 1876–1878
Solomon, H. 1890–1891
Solomon, Herbert .. 1892–1894
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Solomon, Hugh R. .. 1892–1894
Solomon, Allan C. .. 1895–1896
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Solomon, E. .. 1906–1908
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Solomons, Miss M. R. 1916–1917
Somerville, — .. 1899
Sonnenberg, H. J. .. 1885–1891
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Maurice C. 1888–1893
Sonnenberg, W. .. 1890
Sonnenfeld, H. .. 1905
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Spilhaus, H. E. .. 1897–1901
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Sprigg, William P. .. 1889–1890
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Spyker, John B. , .. 1834–1835
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Jan George Wm. 1829–1832
Stadler, Jan
Hendrik Frederick 1829–1832
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John Charl. Fred. 1831–1832
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Daniel McKenzie 1863–1866
Steedman,
Percy Andrew 1867–1870
Steenkamp, Elizabeth 1908–1911
Steer, — 1883
Steer, F. B. 1888–1889
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Steffberg, J. J. .. 1899–1900
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George Frederick 1854–1859
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George William 1857–1860
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Charles Graham 1867–1869
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Stemhouse, Nicol .. 1854–1858
Stemmet, P. 1890
Stent, W. C. E. .. 1902–1903
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Stephen, Charles .. 1890–1891
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Stevens, Charles T. .. 1868–1870
Stevens, Arthur
Horsley Brunel 1871 1873
Stevenson, C. .. 1899–1900
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D. Sinclair 1907–1909
Stevenson, Miss E. A. 1915–1916
Stewart,
George Malcolm 1859 1862
Stewart, William R. 1861–1863
Stewart, John .. 1864 1867
Stewart,
Francis James 1868
Stewart, T. 1904
Steyn, Carl J. .. 1848–1852
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Steyn, — 1867–1870
Steyn, — 1886
Steyn, Elbert L. .. 1888–1893
Steyn, R. de B. .. 1900
Steyn, G. 1903 1908
Steyn, G. J. 1903 1906
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Steytler,
Johan George 1855–1856
Steytler, John W. .. 1861–1863
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Steytler, George
William Brent 1870–1873
Steytler, Henry de V. 1882–1884
Steytler, J. .. 1891–1894
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Stidworthy, Alfred .. 1841–1845
Stigant, Philip .. 1838
Stigand, Th. .. 1838
Stigling, J. A. .. 1865–1868
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G. Henry 1855–1856
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Stow, Charles P. .. 1886
Stranack, T. T. .. 1904–1905
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Strauss, D. F. .. 1911
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Streeter, R. C. .. 1903
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Struben, A. M. A. .. 1887–1888
Strul, Miss J. .. 1917
Strydom, M. .. 1915
Stuart, H. G. .. 1880
Stuart, W. H. .. 1901–1904
Stubbs, Percy B. T. 1872–1875
Stubbs, — 1878–1879
Sturgis, John E. S. 1848–1849
1852–1853
Stusser, Israel .. 1891–1893
Summers, Edward .. 1903–1904
Sun, Miss M. M. .. 1917
Surmon, C. B. .. 1901–1902
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Sutherland, N. .. 1914–1915
Sutton, Francis T. .. 1896–1897
Sutton, C. J. .. 1903–1904
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Swan, R. R. 1903–1904
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Swanepool, D. J. .. 1916
Swart, D. B. .. 1916–1917
Sweet, R. P. A. .. 1905
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Pieter Jacob 1863–1865
Swemmer,
Barend de la Harpe 1864–1866
Swift, E. M. .. 1909–1910
Syfret, H. T. .. 1889–1890
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Sykes, Henry O. .. 1901
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Tannahill, Miss M. .. 1907–1910
Tancred, — 1879
Tapscatt, S. 1904–1906
Taunton, Frank W... 1895–1897
Tanté, Matthys .. 1873–1875
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Taylor, — 1866
Taylor, R. St. John 1892
Taylor, F. G. W. .. 1900
Taylor, Lionel E. .. 1906
Taylor, L. G. .. 1907–1908
Taylor, P. A. .. 1908–1913
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Taylor, F. 1916–1917
Teague, V. G. .. 1910–1913
Teepe, W. L. .. 1907–1909
Teitge
Hendrik Willem 1858–1859
Teitge, Henry .. 1890–1891
Templeman, W. .. 1863
Templeman, J. G. S. 1901
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Tennant, O. 1887–1888
Tennant, A. 1897–1900
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Tesselaar, Peter M. .. 1836–1838
Teubes, D. 1836
Teubes, Andrew G. H. 1861–1862
Teubes, Henry .. 1864–1865
Teubes, F. X. .. 1865–1867
Teubes, Kenneth N... 1888–1893
Teubes, Andrew G. H. 1896–1900
Teubes, Miss D. .. 1911–1912
Teubes, K. E. .. 1916–1917
Te Water, Frans Karel 1877–1878
Te Water, —.. ... 1878–1879
Te Water, Th. .. 1882–1883
Te Water, Miss .. 1886–1887
Theal, Martin William 1879, 1880
1883, 1889
Thecla, Sister .. 1916
Theiler, Miss G. .. 1917
Theiler, M. 1917
Theron, — 1874–1876
Theron, — 1889
Theron, Pieter J. .. 1894–1898
Theron, C. D. J. .. 1895
Theron, C. P. .. 1897–1901
Theron, F. D. .. 1902–1904
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Theron, Miss P. M. .. 1917
Thesen, Sigurd .. 1877–1881
Thesen, O. L. .. 1912–1913
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Thomas,
William Edward 1858–1862
Thomas,
Edward Alfred 1874–1876
Thomas, Charles Celt 1888–1890
Thomas, H. M. .. 1895–1897
Thomas, Wm. .. 1900
Thomas, J. M. .. 1901–1902
Thomas, B. J. A. .. 1905
Thomas, W. E. .. 1908–1909
Thompson, W. .. 1834–1837
Thompson, W. R. .. 1836
Thompson, George .. 1853–1856
Thompson, Revd. W. 1854
Thompson,
Ralph Wardlaw 1854–1857
Thompson,
William Wardlaw 1858–1863
Thompson, William 1862–1865
Thompson, John .. 1863–1866
Thompson, Stanley .. 1891–1894
Thomson, William .. 1890
Thomson, T. E. .. 1897–1898
Thomson, W. .. 1897–1898
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Thomson,
Miss Marjorie 1913–1917
Thomson,
Miss Mary R. H. 1913–1915
Thomson, J. C. .. 1915
Thomson, Miss E. J. 1916–1917
Thorn, G. 1831–1832
Thorne, John .. 1855–1857
Thorne, W. J. .. 1881–1882
Thorne, Thomas L. .. 1883–1885
Thorne, Miss C. .. 1888
Thorne, Miss E. .. 1888
Thorne, E. H. Victor. 1895–1897
Thornhill, — 1829–1830
Thornton, Gilbert .. 1894–1898
Thornton, G. Otto .. 1899–1903
Thorpe, Henry G. .. 1886–1890
Thwaites, Henry Rose 1862–
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William T. C. 1862–1863
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Thwaites, A. .. 1885–1886
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Thwaits, W. .. 1829–1830
1833–1834
Thwaits, H. .. 1904–1905
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Tiffany, Miss I. J. .. 1912
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Tinley, Thomas .. 1857–1862
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Tonkin, S. 1842
Tonkin, T. H. .. 1880
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Harry Poyser 1887–1890
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Traill, Miss V. M. L. 1912–1917
Tredgold, Ralph H. 1877–1882
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Truter, Fred .. 1829–1831
Truter, J. A. (O's) .. 1829–1834
Truter, Jan A. (F's) 1829–1833
Truter, Peter .. 1833
Truter,
Peter Johannes 1853
Truter, Frederick H. 1857–1863
Truter, Henry A. .. 1861–1862
Truter, James Lionel 1861–1864
Truter,
Christian M. L. 1865–1870
Truter,
Pieter Johannes 1869–1873
Truter, — 1876–1878
Truter, R. M. .. 1888
Truter, C. J. 1890–1891
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Van Breda, Michael J. 1829–1836
Van Breda, A. .. 1830–1833
Van Breda, F. C. K. 1830–1835
Van Breda,
J. A. Hendrick 1831–1836
Van Breda,
Johan Zach 1831–1832
Van Breda, Servaas 1831–1833
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Van Breda,
Gerrit Hendrick 1846
Van Breda, Michael 1846
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Van Breda,
Peter Johannes A. 1856–1859
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Nicholas Meyer 1858–1861
VanBreda, W. P. .. 1859–1860
Van Breda, Hendrick
Justinus de Wet 1860–1862
Van Breda, A. .. 1878–1881
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Van Breda,
Pieter Gerhard 1884–1888
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Van Coller, A. .. 1874–1875
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G. G. L. 1901
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F. R. 1904–1905
Van Deemter, Thos .. 1901–1903
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Jac. Johan 1831–1835
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Wm. J. 1831–1835
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Van den Berg,
W. O. A. 1860–1862
Van den Berg,
William 1860–1862
Van der Ahee, Judith 1894
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Van der Burgh, C. J. 1833–1834
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Van der Byl,
Pieter G. 1829–1835
Van der Byl, P. (P's) 1831–1834
Van der Byl, Wm. .. 1831–1833
Van der Byl, Philip 1835–1842
Van der Byl, Ph. .. 1838–1842
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Van der Byl, Paul .. 1857–1860
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Alexander P. 1871–1873
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James John 1872–1873
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Vintcent A. 1891–1892
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Van der Hoff, C. L. 1916–1917
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G. W. A. 1891–1894
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Van der Merwe, I. J. 1888–1890
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Philip J. 1893–1896
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P. J. A. 1913–1917
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W. J. J. 1913
Van der Merwe, H. B. 1914–1915
Van der Merwe,
W. N. 1914–1916
Van der Merwe, A. J. 1915–1917
Van der Merwe, A. R. 1915
Van der Merwe, I. W. 1915–1917
Van der Merwe, W. C. 1915–1916
Van der Merwe,
W. J. V. 1915–1916
Van der Merwe,
Miss C. 1916–1917
Van der Merwe, F. Z. 1916
Van der Merwe,
Miss I. M. 1916
Van der Merwe,
Miss J. 1916
Van der Merwe, J. J. 1916
Van der Merwe,
M. A. 1916
Van der Merwe,
Miss N. J. 1916
Van der Merwe, S. S. 1916
Van der Merwe,
Miss H. 1917
Van der Merwe, J. N. 1917
Van der Meulen,
R. H. 1887–1888
Van der Meulen,
D. R. 1914–1915
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